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CITY DOCUMENTS.

MAYOR'S ADDRESS

TO THE CITY COUNCIL;

CITY GOVERNMENT;

ANNUAL REPORTS, &c.,

FOR THE YEAR 1875-6.



NEW BEDFORD:
E. ANTHONY & SONS, PRINTERS TO THE CITY.
1876.



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1876-CITY DOCUMENT No. 1.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS

OF

ABRAHAM H. HOWLAND, JR.,

MAYOR OF NEW BEDFORD,

TO

THE CITY COUNCIL,

January 3, 1876.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

NEW BEDFORD:

E. Anthony & Sons, Printers to the City. 1876.



ADDRESS.

Gentlemen of the City Council:

Since we met in this hall, another year of time and another year of municipal life have terminated their existence. The time cannot be recalled, the record cannot be changed. A new year shows its signs upon the calendar; the new year of our civic life opens with new names inscribed upon its rolls, as those who are to impart to it its activity and vigor, give to it its capacity for usefulness and progress, and so connected with it that they must inevitably stamp upon it the impress of their faithfulness or unfaithfulness to the obligations conferred and acknowledged.

As we whose names have thus been honored by a place upon this registry of selected men, thought worthy by our fellow-citizens of sharing the distinctions and qualified to meet the obligations of the official positions we respectfully occupy, thus publicly assume our positions and enter upon our duties, let us reverently bow before Him in whom alone is wisdom and strength; and, deeply impressed with a sense of imperfection and weakness, ask help of Him who giveth liberally to all who seek wisdom from its only true source. To those who have now for the first time placed upon them the responsibilities of public station, such a feeling of dependence is as honor-

able as it is reliable and safe; to those who have had experience in the pathway of public life, who have met its trials, encountered its responsibilities and been made familiar with its many conflicts, no advice or admonition is called for from me, as to the needs in every hour of official activity for that wisdom which cometh down from above.

The obligations of the present call not for any detailed examination of the past. The record of the year which has just closed cannot be amended or improved, if amendment or improvement were desired. Let us, then, intent upon discharging the duties of the hour, take a calm and careful survey of our present position, that we may with the more confidence and assurance of a successful result, engage in the work our constituents have given us to perform. They have placed upon us the responsibilities of the City Government for the municipal year this day commencing.

We enter upon our duties, to use the language once before uttered by me in this place, "with no pledges to fetter or embarrass, under no other restraints than those which bind us to seek the highest welfare of the people."

Sharing with you this freedom, so essential to a healthy and profitable municipal activity, one with you in the purpose to give to the affairs of our city all needful diligence, I pledge myself to you and my fellow-citizens, to labor, to the full extent of my ability, in the work in which we are jointly engaged, profitably and economically to administer the public affairs of our city. We enter upon these labors under circumstances more

than ordinarily favorable to harmonious and unembarrassed action.

No questions are likely to be presented calculated to distract our counsels; no undertaking proposed to increase the present or prospective burdens of the people.

The undertakings which have of late years increased the burden of taxation and called for large additions to our public debt, are either completed or far advanced towards completion; and as the means have been provided to meet a large part, if not the whole of the contemplated outlay, neither the rates of the year nor the public debt will be increased by what remains to be accomplished.

The Water Works, that great and successful undertaking, is now completed and a work complete.

The new house for the High School, a structure which in size, arrangement and finish meets the most comprehensive and enlightened views of our most experienced and devoted educators, while its commanding and convenient situation and its striking architectural characteristics render it interesting and attractive to the people, will, it is believed, in the course of a few months, be prepared for those by whom it is to be occupied.

The renovation of the Parker Street School House approaches completion.

The Third street extension, the most expensive undertaking of this character in which our city has ever engaged, will soon be fully opened to public travel.

I shall, before I close, have occasion again to refer to these several important operations. I have mentioned them in this connection simply for the purpose of showing the position they occupy with regard to the work of the year now committed to your care.

With one additional remark I shall close this brief introduction and proceed to a more detailed presentation of our city affairs.

At the risk of being charged with unnecessary or uncalled for repetition, I would here renew the declaration made in this place in my former opening communication.

"The committees which will have the oversight of the varied interests of the city, can, to a very important extent, influence the operations of those to whose hands are more directly intrusted the municipal expenditures. Let every committee claim and exercise the rights conferred by the charter and ordinances, and by the regulations of the municipal body."

I shall now proceed to as full a consideration of the different branches of the concerns of the city as the brief period allowed to us will permit.

FINANCIAL.

The condition of the finances of the city is a subject always interesting to the people. The character of an administration is, in their view, to a great extent determined by the aspect which the city's accounts present, when by a full and faithful representation they are subjected to the scrutiny of those whose labor and capital provide the means for the support of the municipal life.

Fortunately for us there is no part of our present operations which cannot be clearly and simply presented; no

part that does not invite the most rigid scrutiny. A brief statement will lay before you all the important facts connected with the indebtedness of the city, the present condition of the treasury, the obligations remaining to be met, and the means at our disposal to meet the demands upon the treasury for the remainder of the fiscal year.

TAXES.

It is gratifying to be able to state that the taxes of the year have been paid by the people with their characteristic promptness. The whole amount of taxes assessed, including the State tax of \$32,280, and the county tax of \$28,415.48, was \$460,831.55. Of this amount there remains unpaid the comparatively small sum of \$12,632.10. This sum is every day being reduced, and the probability is that the year 1875 will ultimately show as small an amount of uncollected taxes as any of its predecessors. The abatement of taxes being small and the overlay somewhat in excess of former years, the amount of taxes unpaid represents but the sum of \$8,862.76 of the annual appropriations. Last year there was a deficiency of nearly two thousand dollars.

The Collector of Taxes informs me that numerous inquiries have been made of him from different parts of the Commonwealth, as to the practical working of the provision by which five per cent. abatement is made upon all taxes paid within a certain period after the tax bills are placed in the Collector's hands. The same question has, I understand, been put to our Assessors. The answer has always been given by presenting the result of the opera-

tions of the law in our city. For many years from ninety-four to ninety-six per cent. of our annual rate-list has been paid during the thirty days in which the abatement is allowed. No injustice is done to any one; and the course taken, while it insures a reliable supply of means to the treasury, secures to every citizen, always anxious to meet this as well as every other pecuniary obligation promptly, the advantages to which he is fully entitled.

This questioning and scrutiny has its origin, no doubt, in the act of the Tax Commission of 1874, recommending a change in the municipal policy providing for such abatement. It would be, in my opinion, a movement in the wrong direction, to take from our towns and cities the authority now by law accorded to them of thus encouraging and securing a full and prompt payment of the taxes. It should be borne in mind that the large amount of State and county taxes is to be paid promptly as to time and without reduction as to the amount. Nothing should be done to impair the ability of the several municipalities to meet these obligations.

CITY DEBT.

The city has not at this time any temporary debt. The arrangements by which the funds were obtained for the construction of the High School House, the Third street extension, and the reconstruction of the Parker Street School House (the sums provided for these several operations not being immediately required,) has enabled the treasurer to meet thus far the demands made upon him without the aid of a temporary loan. Under the authority

given by the City Council, money was borrowed in the early part of the year, which was paid when the city bonds authorized for the above named purposes were issued.

To-day the indebtedness of the city upon its bonds issued, coupon and registered, amounts to \$1,198,000. The several trust funds, amounting to \$102,600, are not included in this statement. They are a debt the city will never be called upon to pay, but the indicator of a perpetual yearly income, secured by a lien upon all the property of the city, for the promotion of the city's educational interests.

At the commencement of last year, the outstanding b	onds	
of the city amounted to	\$9	95,000
There has been paid the past year the sum of		20,000
	\$9	75,000
The amount issued during the year is	\$2	223,000
	_	
Showing the present indebtedness as before stated to b	e \$1,1	98,000

The above named sum of \$223,000 constitutes the City Improvement Fund, from which the outlays for the Third street extension, and the construction of one school-house and the reconstruction of another have been met. An analysis of this indebtedness is interesting and can be briefly made.

Making two general divisions, the water debt is shown to be \$700,000 And the debt for other municipal purposes, \$498,000

A division of the latter may be properly made as follows:

Balance of the debt due at the close of the war of the rebell-	\$100 AAA
ion, including the war debt, Balance of debt contracted, mainly for the reconstruction	\$188,000
of the New Bedford and Fairhaven Bridge,	75,000
For High School House lot,	12,000
City Improvement Fund,	223,000

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This is not an exhibit to create anxiety in the minds of any or to add matter for the speculations of the writers on the increase of state and municipal indebtedness, who have of late sent forth alarming forebodings as to the ultimate results of such increase. It will be gratifying for our tax-paying people to be informed that, independent of our water debt, the indebtedness of our city is but \$73,000 more to-day than it was at the close of the rebellion in 1865. The debt has not increased in proportion to the increase of the population of our city or its valuation.

But look at it in any light we may, the public debt of the city is not a feature of its affairs that it is pleasant to contemplate. Whatever may have been the circumstances to call for and justify this indebtedness, there is always a feeling of regret that such circumstances should have existed. In my first inaugural address, I fully and freely expressed my opinions and wishes upon this subject; and while I recommended great caution with regard to the increase of the city's indebtedness, I called attention to the fact that, allowing the necessity or expediency of a public debt, no plan of management had been or could be devised which in simplicity and effectiveness could exceed that which was adopted when the first issue of bonds was authorized in 1858, and which has been strictly followed in all successive issues.

Fully to illustrate this, and at the same time to place before you all the material facts in relation to our public debt, I herewith lay before you a statement prepared by the City Treasurer at my request. (See appendix.) This statement shows:

1st. The amount of the city debt.

2d. The amount of interest that will be paid upon it when the debt shall be paid in full.

3d. The payments upon the principal every year from 1876 to 1910.

4th. The annual payments of interest.

5th. The amount of principal and interest to be paid every year.

The bonds which are to be paid in each year are made payable in such year, and all fall due on the first day of October. The interest and coupons are due semi-annually, payable on the first day of April and October.

The arrangement of our public debt has been sanctioned by our own experience of nearly twenty years, and highly commended by many experienced capitalists and bankers who have had occasion to inquire into the amount and character of our city indebtedness.

That the large increase made within a few years in the amount of municipal indebtedness has attracted the attention of thoughtful and influential minds is made evident by the fact, that at the last session of our State Legislature, an act was passed, the title of which was "An Act to Regulate and Limit Municipal Indebtedness." We have fortunately no immediate concern with the provisions of this law regulating and limiting the towns and cities of our Commonwealth in the matter of their corporate in-

debtedness, but I call your attention to it at this time as an evidence of the deep and wide-spread conviction that a limitation by an authority outside of the municipal governments was called for, and for the purpose of expressing the hope that in no exigency will the citizens of New Bedford allow themselves to be placed in the condition of quasi guardianship which it contemplates.

The best "sinking fund" that a city can institute when contracting a debt is to so arrange its payments that they will be met promptly and fully at maturity; the best "commissioners" to manage a city's finances are the representatives of the people annually elected to constitute its City Council.

In concluding this part of my communication, I would remark that the law to which I have called your attention has this important reservation: "And the limits of municipal indebtedness prescribed by this Act shall be exclusive of debts created for supplying the inlamitants with pure water."

This is an important and interesting exception. It gives to the water debt of cities a peculiar character, significant of reasons for its existence and means for its extinguishment not generally connected with the usual municipal indebtedness.

CITY ACCOUNTS.

I have examined the balance sheet of the Treasury Department, made up so as to include the last audit of the Committee on Accounts, which included all the demands presented against the city up to the end of the year.

The city has no debt but that represented by its bonds. After paying all the audited demands there will remain in the Treasury the sum of fifty-one thousand and thirty-four dollars and thirteen cents.

An analysis of the statement shows us that the credit balances of the account have been derived from the following sources:

Appropriations made by the City Council,	\$19,518.61
Funds paid into the Treasury for various specific purposes	
and which have not been expended,	90,138.47
Balance of the liquor license receipts,	258.37
	\$109 915 45

To meet these balances we have the following items:

Balance of the general appropriations of the year, to be	
met by the unpaid taxes, of which there remains to be	
collected, as stated under the head of Taxes, the sum	
of \$12,632 0, \$8,438.69	
Balance of the Lower account, showing the account of sewer	
appropriations not yet met by assessment, 5,156.25	
Due from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts for State	
aid advances, 6,968.67	
Real estate tax account, being taxes upon estates sold to	
the city by the Collector of Taxes and not yet redeemed, 1,317.71	
Cash on hand, 51,034.13	
ANADES CONTRACTOR CONT	
WEG OTH TH	

\$72,915.45

Deducting the sum of \$72,915.45 from the aggregate of the credit balances, \$109,915.45, there remains the sum of \$37,000.

This sum is the aggregate of the special appropriations, independent of those made for the construction of new sewers.

They are as follows:

Heating apparatus, Alms House,	\$3,000
Highways and streets,	27,000
Third street extension,	5,000
Fire alarm bell, High School House,	2,000

\$37,000

For this sum provision must be made when the appropriations to meet the expenditures of the next fiscal year, commencing the first day of March next, are arranged.

It is evident from an examination of the balance sheet of the City Treasurer, that it will be necessary before the end of the present fiscal year, to make provision for several of the departments, some of which have entirely exhausted the appropriation made at the opening of the year, and others have balances inadequate to meet the demands upon them for the two months still remaining. In the department of the poor and the schools these deficiences will form a considerable amount, probably the largest. The circumstances under which relief is granted to those who are in want, and under which the provision for the poor is largely increased by the support of the violators of law and the unfortunate inmates of the State Hospital, will be presented to your attention in another place.

With regard to whatever may be further called for to meet the claims upon the city against the other departments, I have only this remark to make, that those under whose authority and direction disbursements are made from the public Treasury, should always bear in mind that the appropriations are made for the whole fiscal year; and that nothing should be sanctioned or allowed, that contemplates an expenditure inconsistent with the demands which will be made before the fiscal year shall close.

No committee or any officer charged with the disbursements of the city, has a right to presume that any outlay which they may think expedient, but which is inconsistent with a due regard to the obligation to make the year's appropriation meet the year's expenditure, will be sanctioned by an act of the Council. Let the unforeseen and unprovided-for disbursement await the action of the Council, and when this shall be done, there will be, at the close of the year, no deficiency to be presented.

This subject of deficient appropriations will, I trust, have the immediate action of the Council.

It is believed that the provisions which have been so liberally made for the erection of the High School House, the extension of Third street, and the reconstruction of the Parker Street School House, will meet the engagements into which the city has entered, and the payments which the city will be called upon to make under the decision of the courts.

Whatever excess in the existing awards and estimates these several important operations may require, will, at the proper time, and from the proper source, be presented for your attention.

POOR.

Important as is this department of our city affairs, it is that which is to the least extent under the control of the City Council. The instincts of humanity, the principles of our holy faith, and the laws of the land, all unite in demanding of the authorized agents of the city the extension of prompt and efficient relief to the wants of the destitute.

The extent to which this three-fold obligation is to be met is not decided by you. The City Council is to provide the means, and the extent of their distribution is to be judged of by those whom the law has made the almoners of the provision made by the public and judges of the extent of the obligation resting upon the public to administer relief.

The amount which this imperative call makes upon us is large and increasing. This is no time or place to speculate upon a subject which, in its various aspects, is challenging, while it baffles the profoundest minds and the most benevolent hearts.

To meet the obligation resting upon the city in this direction, we shall be in the future, as we have been in the past, fully prepared.

Our Alms-House is a model in all that belongs to extent, arrangement, superintendence, neatness and good order.

The farm with which it is connected is valuable and increasing in value, and its well cultivated acres materially aid in the work of giving relief to the destitute and largely contribute towards the support of those whose wrong-doing makes them dependent.

It should be borne in mind that it is not the deserving and unfortunate poor alone whose support renders necessary the large expenditure which we so much deplore and would gladly reduce. Our Alms-House is made, in what I feel bound to call the mistaken arrangment of the law, a Home for the Poor, a quasi House of Correction, and a refuge for juvenile offenders. Thus does it "contrive this three-fold debt to pay," and by reason of this, our outlay for the poor includes not only the poor of this home and the poor of many other homes, but the cost of the support of the adult offenders against the laws and of the youthful delinquents. It is in this way that a large proportion of this outlay is incurred and the aggregate greatly increased. Then to these are to be added the insane poor at the State Hospital at Taunton, a large and increasing number.

Thus do we find that in the work and outlay of the department of the poor, we are laboring under the burden of this quadruple claim upon our aid and our sympathy.

I have said that our outlay has been large, and that it is increasing. I anticipate for the year upon which we have entered, no diminution of this burden. It is said that our expenditures under this head are largely in excess of that of the other cities of our Commonwealth and country.

Would it not be wise for us to ascertain this fact? Is it not our duty, the fact being ascertained, to seek for a remedy?

To all who are called upon to administer relief to the destitute, either as public functionaries, or as private individuals, I would respectfully commend the words of an able writer upon the subject of eleemosynary relief.

"While continued giving is absolutely necessary, its effect upon certain classes is to break up the feeling of independence, the great incentive to industry. And this is proved in the experience of the Overseers of the Poor. Children of parents who have been more or less assisted, grow up seemingly unmindful of the fact that sloth and shiftlessness are the progenitors of poverty, always keeping in mind the lessons taught them, namely, that in case of need induced by whatever cause, they have the privilege of doing as their parents did before them, apply to the charitable and benevolent institutions. Thus is independence weakened, and the object of charity defeated."

HIGHWAYS AND STREETS.

The outlay called for by the repairs and construction of our highways and streets has been the last year very heavy. A few years ago all that the public was called upon to perform in the matter of the streets, was to provide that the road way should be so maintained that the authorities would not render themselves liable to indictment by the Grand Jury.

To-day the way must be smooth and the sidewalks safe and dry. The streets are not regarded as finished, until the macadam costly improvement makes the way of the traveller easy and quiet; and these streets must be bordered by a sidewalk, not only safe for the foot passenger, but so carefully curbed and finished that the footsteps of these shall not stumble or sink into the mire. This is a change that usually takes place when the population of

towns and cities increases and becomes concentrated and wealthy.

In some respects we have carried this work of change and improvement at the public charge further than any other important town or city, with whose affairs I am familiar. We have for many years, what is done, I believe, in no other city, made the whole expenditure for sidewalks a charge upon the public treasury. This should be borne in mind. A large proportion, generally one half of the cost of the sidewalk, is paid by the abuttors, which in places where this convenience is demanded, makes an important deduction from the outlay for streets. It should also be remembered that all operations upon the sewers, when they have been once completed, are performed at the expense of the street department.

There is another fact that has an important bearing upon the subject of our street expenditure. It is stated that no city of our size in New England has so great a linear extent of streets as New Bedford in proportion to its population. The scavenger work of the city, an operation requiring a very considerable outlay, is also paid for from the means provided for this department.

The policy of the city seems to be settled in favor of this comprehensive, and I may add expensive method of management. The residents upon the older streets, whose condition has not yet been brought up to the highest standard, are expecting that in due time it will be done; and those whose homes are upon the streets newly opened will not be contented with anything short of what is enjoyed by the most highly favored part of our city. And

it should here be added that as the city increases in population new streets are required, and that when the stamp of legality is placed upon a town or city way, it immediately comes within the reach not only of the surveyors of highways who are bound to keep it in order, but of those plans of proceeding and finish which have become the settled policy of the city.

Taking this view of the subject, it cannot be a matter of surprise that a large sum of money is required to maintain this branch of our city expenditure.

It is well that this subject should be fully understood. Nothing can, to any important extent, reduce this outlay but a radical change in the policy I have described. A sum much smaller than the expenditure of the past year, prudently and economically expended under the direction of the Board of Aldermen, who are the surveyors of highways, would keep our streets in a passable condition. But the citizens would not be at all satisfied with this condition of our thoroughfares.

It is for you to be the exponent of their wishes and expectations. Except to the limited extent I have intimated, the City Council in its legislative capacity is to decide all questions connected with the outlay upon the streets. The amount to be expended, and all matters connected with the methods, materials, and management, are wholly under your control. It is for you to appropriate the means, and also, at your discretion, with the limitation I have named, to decide all the important questions connected with their expenditure.

I would most respectfully recommend that a thorough

examination should be made of the methods now pursued; that the absolute needs of the city in this department be clearly ascertained; that the necessary expenditures in each of its divisions be determined; that the means necessary to meet the conclusions arrived at be provided when the annual appropriations shall be made, thus obviating the customary resort to special appropriations. Let those upon whom the responsibility shall rest to lay out the work of the year, fully understand, that the expenditures must not exceed the appropriation.

Let it be the fixed policy of the Council not to sanction special appropriations except in the most extreme cases, after the annual appropriation order shall have been passed.

Let the work of the city be well done, timely done, and done within the amount of the annual appropriation.

THIRD STREET EXTENSION.

This important, and for us expensive enterprise is so far completed, that it can be graded, curbed and flagged, as soon as the weather will permit. The work has progressed as fast as its peculiar character would permit.

The undertaking came to us with all the difficulties attending upon it untouched and unexplored. All that had been accomplished was to place the responsibility of the measure upon the city, and to award to the parties alleged to have been damaged by the measure such sums of money as were thought to cover an adequate compensation.

The work to be done included the negotiation with the

parties dissatisfied with the sums awarded them; the examination of titles to the real estate taken; the fixing of the grade of the street and the performance of the labor thus made necessary; the laying down of water mains, and the construction of a sewer. While these operations were engaged in, by the officers of the city, buildings were being taken down and rebuilt, new buildings erected, and others removed from the line of the street, requiring the occupancy of the entire streetway. It was the duty as it was the policy of the city to render all these operations carried on by virtue of the lay-out and acceptance of the extension, as convenient and economical as was possible. To this the city's proper work had to conform. In addition to the other work performed, gas mains have been laid down, and before the street with its finished roadway and convenient sidewalks is completed, it is hoped that all needful services and drains will be constructed.

In arranging the matter of damages under the awards made by the City Government of 1874, it was found expedient, in some cases, to increase the amount allowed, and to add to the number entitled under the laws to compensation from the city.

In several cases it was found that the awards were not in accordance with the facts of ownership and the legal ability to give a title to the land or a discharge for damages.

In all these cases care has been taken to ascertain the parties entitled to the awards and to obtain from them the necessary discharges.

I place in your hands a list of these several payments, showing the names of each of the parties and the amount paid in connection with each award. (See appendix.)

The amount which has been paid under the awards as finally agreed upon between the city and the parties is \$55,137.

There remain unsettled the following claims:

Elias Sampson, to	whom	has been a	awarded		\$12,500
S. T. Birmingham,	66	44	66		600
Hale Washer Co.,	4.6		66		4,000
A. E. Lucas,	6.6	- 66° a	"		,850
					\$17,950

The parties in this list having the largest two claims have appealed from the decision of the Board of Aldermen to the County Commissioners. No hearing in these cases has yet been had. The awards to the other parties will be paid whenever applied for.

The matter of betterments under the provisions of the statute remains to be acted upon.

WATER WORKS.

The report of the Acushnet Water Board, which will soon be placed in your hands in a printed form, will give you a detailed account of the operations of the year and of the present condition of these important works. It is believed that you will find the report interesting and satisfactory. Having last year expressed myself fully with regard to the proper course which in my view should be taken with regard to a further extension of the mains, I find no occasion to repeat the statement then made.

The enterprise has been in every respect creditable to the city. Under the provisions of the water ordinance, all reasonable wants of the people can be supplied without any increase of taxation or of the public debt.

Your attention is respectfully requested to that part of the report of the Water Board that relates to the rates now charged to the water-takers of the city. The facts stated in the report, and the able letter of the Hon. William W. Crapo, resigning his place on the Board, which he has so long and so creditably filled, in which he expressed his views fully and clearly upon the subject, would seem to call for a thorough examination of the charges now made by the city.

Briefly stated, the doubts as to the propriety of the existing rates arise from two sources. First, that they do not meet the requisition of the law under whose authority the works were constructed. Second, that they fall short by a large sum of meeting the outlay, including interest, upon the works; and as the deficiency must be supplied by general taxation, seeming injustice is done to those who cannot and those who care not to participate in their benefits. On the other hand, there are those who believe that no provision of law is violated by our existing arrangements, and can see in the case of the non-takers of water no greater injustice than is found in the expenditures connected with many other departments of the city.

It will be seen by the extract which I made from the law of 1875 in relation to the limitations of municipal indebtedness, by which provision is made for exempting town and city water debts from its operations, that the General Court has given a peculiar character to this class of public indebtedness.

Without entering into any inquiry as to the reasons for this exemption, it may be proper for me to state that it seems to be based to some extent upon the presumption that debts of this character are generally provided for in a manner different from those of a general nature. Be this as it may, this provision of the law of 1875 may well, it is thought, be considered in connection with the law to which I have alluded, under whose authority our works have been constructed.

CHARTER AND ORDINANCES.

The Revised Charter, approved by the last City Council, and which received after many amendments the sanction of the General Court, was not accepted by the people.

I have reason to believe that its rejection was mainly attributable to the changes made in it by the Legislature through the influence of the judiciary committee. The committee of the Council labored long and diligently to prepare for the people a charter, which, while it should remove all the obsolete and needless provisions of the existing one, and arrange into one symmetrical whole the various amendments and special laws which have been at sundry times enacted to remedy its deficiencies and mistakes, should embrace such changes and additions as our own experience and that of our sister cities have found to be called for by the highest interests of the community.

I feel it my duty to say, in view of what has been accomplished in this undertaking by the long-continued labors of those who have cooperated in the work, from its commencement in 1873, to its presentation to the Legislature, that the work has been well and faithfully done.

It should be borne in mind, that in the establishment of the fundamental law of municipal governments, the authority of the Legislature is paramount. That body is supposed to know, theoretically at least, what is required in this regard for the people's well being. But the law-making power has given to the people in this respect the veto power. The General Court can enact, the people can reject. When in the matter of our fundamental law the authority of the Legislature and the wishes of the people can be brought into harmony, the city of New Bedford will have, what it has long needed, a revised charter.

The same committee who had charge of the revision of the charter, was also intrusted with the work of a revision of the ordinances. Up to the period when the inhabitants of the city refused to sanction the act of the Legislature, that committee gave to this part of their labors constant and earnest attention; the result of which was a thorough revision of almost the whole of our municipal code. As far as it has progressed, the work is faithfully done.

A few changes in what has been accomplished will bring it into harmony with the existing charter, and the well-directed labor of a few months would so far complete this important work as to put it into a condition to be examined and acted upon by the City Council. The whole matter is in your hands.

POLICE.

The police force of the city includes the Marshal and his Assistants, the Special Police, and the Night Watch. The force as a whole will, I feel assured, compare favorably with any which has preceded it. In this department of the city labor, no efforts, however earnest, honest, and well directed, have ever been able to secure for the police force entire immunity from blame. They act when called upon to discharge their unpleasant duties with but little to sustain them but their own convictions of what the law and duty require. The period has arrived when the members of this force, in all its branches, are to be subjected to the scrutiny and official action of the appointing power.

As a large share of the responsibility of these appointments devolves upon me, I can assure you that I shall discharge this duty according to the best of my judgment and to the satisfaction of my own sense of right, feeling that in so doing I shall have the hearty cooperation of every one of your number to whom any share of this responsibility may be officially committed.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The best, perhaps the only reliable test of the efficiency of our Fire Department, is its performances. We are more than willing, as its members are, that it should be judged by its works. While the whole community are loud in its praises or silently grateful for its protection, it is needless for me to add to this enthusiasm and confidence my personal praise and commendation to this widely expressed and deeply felt eulogium.

We are all confident in our dependence upon our vigilant and devoted firemen; we are all proud and grateful as we contemplate their efficiency as firemen, and their character as men. We are all proud of our city, when we look upon this able and worthy body of our fellow citizens, and we are constrained to be thankful that in their labors for our safety and comfort, they have been furnished with those instrumentalities which crown with success the efforts of devotedness and skill.

Feeling assured that you, gentlemen of the city Council, share with the public and him who addresses you this confidence and regard for our firemen, and that clear appreciation of their claims and their wants, I have only to assure you that it will give me the highest pleasure to cooperate with you in all the measures you may think advisable, to sustain, and if possible carry upward to a higher position of efficiency and honor, this important and deeply cherished department of our city.

SANITARY.

The health of the city, as far as it has depended upon its sanitary condition, has been good. Situated as our beautiful city is, favored by nature with all that gives health and energy to the system, and, through the wise and thoughtful activity of the municipal body, furnished with all the accessories to the promotion of the bodily well-being of the people, which such well-directed activity can supply, we should be without excuse, and deserving of the retri-

bution that inevitably follows negligence, should we be visited to any extent by those diseases which find their origin and deadly character in filthiness and neglect. In our municipal action we have seconded and taken advantage of the salutary provisions of nature, and official anxiety and vigilance have not been wanting, to render effective our well-arranged and extensive instrumentalities for the preservation of the health of the inhabitants.

Upon the continuation of this anxious vigilance must we depend for the continuation of this immunity from the pestilence that is ever ready to spread desolation in the pathway of the careless and indifferent. Let the reputation of our city for its cleanliness and freedom from those nuisances which are the sources of discomfort, suffering, and death, be fully sustained. All who are in any way officially connected with the sanitary well-being of the city, should constantly bear in mind the fact that the laws of the state and the ordinances and regulations of the city clothe them with all the authority that can be desired to enable them promptly, thoroughly and effectively to perform the work committed to them. Our only condition of safety, under an overruling Providence, is the constant and well directed activity of those who are the legally constituted guardians of the public health.

SCHOOLS.

The recent change in the City Charter, by which the Mayor of the city is now chairman ex-officio of the School Committee, has brought me during the past year into more intimate relations with that important department of

our municipal affairs than I should otherwise have enjoyed. I am thus enabled to speak with more knowledge and confidence of their management, condition and prospects than I could otherwise have done. My official connection with this department has also led me, in the course of the year, to make repeated visits to the schools; and that which I began as a duty, I continued as a peculiar pleasure. I have witnessed the exercises in the primary schools on various occasions, and have shared the astonishment that I have often heard expressed by others, at the difference between the variety and attractiveness of the methods by which little children are taught at the present time, and the humdrum teaching of former days, such as I remember in connection with my own boyhood. I have been led to wonder, too, at the amount that little children are capable of accomplishing, when their capacities are appealed to in a pleasant and winning manner, as exhibited in our primary schools. I feel satisfied that the children of the city are receiving the groundwork of an intelligent and useful education under very favorable circumstances.

I have also attended several of the annual examinations of the grammar and high schools, and been present on other occasions. From this personal observation I have formed the opinion that our corps of school teachers are deeply interested in their work—are devoting their abilities untiringly to their performance—and are ambitious to maintain our schools at the high point of reputation which they have secured.

The census of the children of the city between the years of five and fifteen, lately taken by the School Com-

mittee (in compliance with a new statute requiring them so to do,) reveals several interesting and gratifying facts. The whole number of such children was found to be one short of four thousand, of whom about seventy-six per cent. are in the public schools; five and a half per cent. in private schools; seven and a half per cent. in two cotton mills; and of the eleven per cent. remaining, the number not satisfactorily accounted for is less than one hundred. This is the best possible evidence that the great majority of our citizens have so strong a confidence in the public schools that no ordinary incentives are allowed to interfere with the opportunities of education that their children are enjoying.

It is to be hoped that the school authorities and teachers, conscious of this fact, will find in it a stimulus to that faithfulness in duty which will tend to generate ever afresh, and long continue this confidence in the schools—that right arm of the body politic.

In regard to school accommodations, I am happy to say that the chief demands of the school department, reiterated during many years, have at length been complied with. In the course of the coming year, the high and grammar schools will be in the enjoyment of privileges of a permanent character, far more complete and satisfactory than ever before. The high school house will probably be finished in season for occupancy at the beginning of the next school year in September, which will release the whole of the present high school building to the Middle Street Grammar School. The Fifth Street house was enlarged and renovated last year; and the Parker Street

house (of which I had occasion to speak in my first inaugural, as in a dangerous condition, from exposure from fire, and demanding immediate enlargement and repairs) is in process of renovation; it will soon be turned over to the school authorities, to take its place with the other grammar school houses, as one of the most amply convenient, safe, and well appointed school-houses in the country. The work has been economically performed; the whole expense, including fixtures and new furniture, will not, I trust, exceed \$23,000—the amount originally appropriated for the purpose.

You will deem it your duty, I presume, to finish the new high school house in all its necessary appurtenances, in a manner consistent with the character of the building and the uses to which it should be fully and permanently adapted. This outlay, it seems to me-and I say it emphatically—and all expense pertaining to the school department, as well as to every other department in our municipal affairs, must be limited to what can be squarely and completely met, year by year, out of current taxation for municipal purposes. Not a dollar, if it be possible to avoid it, must be added to our city debt. It must steadily be diminished, not increased. I know that there is a reasonable demand for more and better primary school houses in some localities. I know that several of these houses are not calculated on inspection to increase our municipal pride. And the last point where I would recommend financial retrenchment is in connection with any necessary outlay for the comfort and convenience of our schools. We can better afford to go with poor streets

than with poor schools. Yet it is more judicious to endure some privations than to make the community restless under a sense of intolerable pecuniary exactions. I am confident that by adopting a systematic plan of action, distributed through a series of years, the needs I have referred to can be supplied and the burden scarcely felt.

The expenditures of the School Department for nine months of the financial year have been: for Incidentals, \$16,421.33; for pay of Teachers, \$50,361.66. There remains to the credit of the Department, for Incidentals, including \$900 lately granted for the maintenance of the Evening Adult Schools, the sum of \$2,134.34, which is believed to be sufficient for the year. The expenses in this connection are carefully studied, and managed with prudence and economy. The appropriation for pay of Teachers was \$56,000, the estimate for which was based on the schedule of salaries of the previous year, and it was all that the School Department asked for.

But at the annual election of Teachers in July last, a considerable number of the salaries were increased; because of this increase, and of the expense of supplying several additional teachers in some of the overcrowded Primary and Country Schools, the appropriation will fall short of the expenditure.

I have been informed that this increase of salaries was in consequence of a long cherished purpose to bring them to a certain definite standard, at which they might be expected to remain. But it may well be doubted whether, admitting the abstract seasonableness of this purpose, the present year of financial depression is the time to carry it into effect. Many corporations are driven to the disagreeable necessity of reducing long established salaries, that in good times would not be considered excessive; and surely none can find just fault, if their compensation be not increased at a time of such unusual business prostration. I trust therefore that the School Committee, appreciating the emergency, will so arrange the schedule of salaries that there may be no demand for an increase of appropriation for current school purposes for the year to come, over that of the present year.

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The report of the Trustees of the Free Public Library, which will ere long be placed in your hands, will give you all needful information in relation to that important and cherished institution. Its management has been intrusted to able and willing hands, and its progress has been commensurate with the ability and devotedness of its managers, the liberality of the City Council, and with those liberal benefactions which have so greatly multiplied its means for recreation and culture.

The original design in making the purchase of the lot next west of the library building has been carried into execution. The building has been sold and removed, the lot graded, fences renewed, and the neighboring buildings have undergone a renovation in harmony with the improvements made by the city.

These changes, while they have, to a great extent, relieved us from the danger of fire, have also added

greatly to the sightliness of the library building and the comfort and convenience of the city officers.

It is obvious to all who are connected with the management of the library that a strong necessity exists for more extended accommodations. Its usefulness is lessened and the labors of its officers greatly increased by the limited space to which the arrangement of the books is confined.

While I most sincerely deprecate any outlay which would increase the burden of taxation or our public debt, I could wish to direct the public attention to this subject, with the hope that some form of proceeding might be adopted to secure, without increase of the public burden, this desired improvement.

In my last year's address I took occasion to speak of the action of the previous City Government, in relation to the bequests of Sylvia Ann Howland. I need not here repeat my convictions, then fully expressed. I felt that no safer or more reliable investment of these funds could be devised than that provided by the ordinances.

Expressing the possibility of some technical error, I nevertheless felt that the action of the City Government and its agencies was in accordance with the expressed desire of our generous benefactor. The judgment of the court, to whose decision the matter had been referred, was then unknown. But the doubt was soon removed, a copy of the decree of the court being placed in my possession at an early date. I present the following quotation from it: "It appearing by said will that said testatrix gave to the city of New Bedford certain estate therein described in trust for the promotion and

support within the city of liberal education, and for the enlargement from time to time of the Free Public Library, and that there is no occasion or necessity for the appointment of a Trustee in this Court, this petition is dismissed." Thus the action of the city was confirmed and its management fully vindicated.

When my attention was first called to the subject of these bequests, it was in connection with the proceedings whose commencement I last year brought to your notice, and of whose termination I have informed you. This, however, has led me to make a more extensive examination of the subject, desiring that every obligation resting upon the city, arising out of these bequests, should be met in the fullest manner.

I have been led to entertain the thought that possibly there may remain for the City Government a further duty in relation to the funds of which it is the custodian.

The money that was paid into the treasury by the legal representatives of Sylvia Ann Howland was received by the City Treasurer a long time previous to the passage of the ordinance which gave that officer the authority and made it his duty, every six months, to allow interest on the funds, and place this income in such a manner upon the books of the treasury as would render it available for the purposes for which it was intended.

Bearing in mind the fact that this guardianship on the part of the city did not commence with the passage of the ordinance, but with the first receipt of these funds into the treasury, the question arises, whether the obligation of the city to secure an income as soon as possible from these funds should not have been recognized and acted upon by the then existing City Government. The money thus obtained was received by the City officials, placed in the city treasury, and used for city purposes, and being received and used, it would seem to be clear that the benefit should accrue, not to the city in general, but to those particular interests for which the bequests were made.

With a view to a thorough examination of the subject, I requested the City Treasurer to give me from his books all the details connected with this operation. The statement of the Treasurer is interesting, not only in connection with this present inquiry, but as giving all the details of this important concern.

His statement is valuable mainly as giving you all the facts; it is for you to decide as to the principles that shall be adopted in the investigation and the extent to which those principles shall be applied in reaching a result in harmony with the trust obligations of the city.

By his calculations, based upon the questions submitted by me to him, there appears to be a considerable sum of money due from the city to the Library and Educational Funds. Large or small, if rightfully due, it must be provided for. I consider the duty of the City Government to be to take a broad and liberal view of its duties as the administrator, for its own benefit, of this valuable bequest. I commend the subject to your prompt and careful attention; and if in the progress of your inquiries you should ascertain the fact that any omission of proper recognition of the noble benefaction is found to exist

upon the records of the City Council, allow me to express the hope that you will not allow such an omission to exist beyond the period when it shall be in your power to supply it.

CENTENNIAL.

With a whole nation alive to the emotions excited by the dawning of the Centennial Year, it cannot be supposed that the people of New Bedford are to remain disinterested or unimpressed.

We shall not, I trust, be found without some connection, interesting and important, with this centennial era.

As Mayor of the city, I have received from the Department of Education and Science connected with the commission appointed by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in the matter of the International Exhibition, sundry communications.

The most recent is dated the 9th of December, and communicates the fact that at a recent meeting of the Executive Committee of the Massachusetts Superintendents of Schools on the Centennial, it was unanimously voted to designate New Bedford as one of the two cities of the Commonwealth to make a Collective Educational Exhibition at Philadelphia. The hope is expressed that the municipal authorities of our city, duly appreciating the honor implied in this selection, will promptly adopt measures necessary for preparing the proposed exhibit.

I can truly say that I regard this selection as giving our city an honorable position before the state and the nation; and you will allow me to express the hope that you will give the proposed measure your prompt and needful attention.

I would respectfully intimate that it might aid you in the work, should you decide to proceed as desired, to cooperate with the School Committee and the Trustees of the Free Public Library in carrying into effect the details of the "Collective Educational Exhibit."

CONCLUSION.

Such, gentlemen of the City Council, is a brief recital of the situation of our city's municipal affairs. The exhibit, imperfect as I have presented it, is one which no member of this community will regret to see placed by the side of any which may be made by our sister cities. Our position, not the growth of a year, but the result of many years of prosperous business activity and sagacious and faithful municipal counsels, is one which presents many attractions for those who seek for quiet homes, and for the surroundings which give health and safety, the means of education to the young, and opportunities for culture and intellectual recreation for all.

Let us, while with commendable satisfaction we regard the city of our habitation, and rejoice in its possession of so much that is valuable and attractive, bear in mind the fact that, to an important extent, the treasures which it contains and the reputation it enjoys are in our keeping.

As my pen was tracing the brief paragraph of the conclusion of this address, the tidings came to me of the death of our distinguished fellow-citizen, the Honorable John Henry Clifford.

Your hearts will, I feel assured, unite with mine in the emotion that calls upon us, on this occasion, to give

expression to the feelings of sorrow and loss shared with us by so large a portion of our community.

Our city mourns the loss of one who came to us in the bright morning of his useful and successful life, of one whose heart ever beat in sympathy with her prosperity and the happiness of her people.

He was honored, as but few have been, by the state and by the nation; and the honors bestowed were honorably won. Harvard received rather than imparted consideration and respect, when she gave this adopted son of Massachusetts a position of honor and responsibility upon her rolls and in her councils.

With a versatility of attainment and an ability of administration possessed but by few, he gave to one of the largest business corporations of our country an influence and control that places it today in a position of unsurpassed success; and to that National Educational Commission which has given to George Peabody his strongest and most enduring claims upon the American heart, he gave a mind enriched and a heart devoted; a charity that hopeth all things and is kind, and a humanity and patriotism that knew no border lines between the different sections of our country, no dividing lines of race among the people who inhabit it.

We give to the bereaved household circle our heartfelt sympathy.





A STATEMENT OF THE INDEBTEDNESS OF THE CITY OF NEW BEDFORD; SHOWING THE AMOUNT OF, AND THE PAYMENTS OF PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST ON THE PUBLIC DEBT, EACH YEAR FROM 1876 to 1910 INCLUSIVE.

Year.	Bonds.	Coupons & Interest.	Amount.
1876,	\$20,000 00	\$78,326 00	\$98,326 00
1877,	30,000 00	77,226 00	107,226 00
1878,	25,000 00	75,676 00	100,676 00
1879,	37,000 00	74,376 00	111,376 00
1880,	27,000 00	72,236 00	99,236 00
1881,	25,000 00	70,836 00	95,836 00
1882,	25,000 00	69,536 00	94,536 00
1883,	35,000 00	68,236 00	103,236 00
1884,	41,000 00	66,236 00	107,236 00
1885,	35,000 00	63,936 00	98,936 00
1886,	35,000 00	61,736 00	96,736 00
1887,	35,000 00	59,536 00	94,536 00
1888,	35,000 00	57,336 00	92,336 00
1889,	35,000 00	55,136 00	90,136 00
1890,	35,000 00	52,936 00	87,936 00
1891,	40,000 00	50,736 00	90,736 00
1892,	40,000 00	48,236 00	88,236 00
1893,	33,000 00	45,736 00	78,736 00
1894,	30,000 00	43,756 00	73,756 00
1895,	30,000 00	41,956 00	71,956 00
1896,	30,000 00	40,156 00	70,156 00
1897,	30,000 00	38,356 00	68,356 00
1898,	30,000 00	36,556 00	66,556 00
1899,	30,000 00	34,756 00	64,756 00
1900,	40,000 00	32,956 00	72,956 00
1901,	40,000 00	30,456 00	70,456 00
1902,		27,956 00	67,956 00
1903,	40,000 00	25,456 00	65,456 00
1904,	40,000 00	22,956 00	62,956 00
1905,	40,000 00	20,456 00	60,456 00
1906,	40,000 00	17,956 00	57,956 00
1907,	40,000 00	15,456 00	55,456 00
1908,	40,000 00	12,956 00	52,956 00
1909,	40,000 00	10,456 00	50,456 00
1910,	30,000 00	7,956 00	37,956 00
	\$1,198,000 00	\$1,608,560 00	\$2,806,560 00

NOTE.—The interest stated to be due in this table each year, includes the sum of \$6,156, which is the interest on the sum of \$102,600, the amount of the Trust Funds, which is not included in the amount of the Bonds.

The Bonds are, The Trust Funds, \$1,198,000 00 102,600 00

The sum upon which interest is paid,

\$1,300,600 00

SETTLEMENT OF THE AWARDS

MADE TO THE CLAIMANTS FOR DAMAGES OCCASIONED BY THE EXTENSION OF THIRD STREET.

List of the parties to whom awards have been made for damages by the opening of North Third Street, with the amounts paid and the character of the discharge given.

DEEDS.

211200	
Samuel Rodman, Benjamin Rodman, Sarah R. Morgan,	\$325.00
Elizabeth A. Hathaway, Andrew E. Hathaway, Mary C. Hathaway, Nathan C. Hathaway, Elizabeth J. Tallman, James H. Tallman,	6,500.00
Nathan Chase,	3,000.00
Alexander G. Myrick,	2,500.00
Mary C. Lee, Roswell Lee,	2,500.00
Henry H. Forbes,	3,000.00
William Phillips,	5,750.00
Daniel Homer,	2,100.00
Desire Crocker, } Eliza H. Sanford,	300.00
William A. Gordon,	3,000.00
	\$28,975.00
DISCHARGES OTHER THAN DEEDS	

DISCHARGES OTHER THAN DEEDS

Joseph Johnson,	\$300.00	
J. Henry Jennings, Herbert Ross Jennings,	2,000.00	
Amounts carried forward,	\$2,300.00	\$28,975.00

Amounts brought forward,	\$2,300.00	\$28,975.00
Charles H. Forbes,	300.00	
Taber, Read & Gardner,	150.00	
Andrew E. Hathaway,	1,000.00	
Taber, Read & Co.,	600.00	
F. A. Sowle,	100.00	
Alexander R. Barker, Executors estate Frank A. Barker, of Abm. Barker, E. T. Taber, Jos. R. Read, Darius Gardner,	7,000.00	
Matthew Shore,	2,000.00	
J. A. P. Allen, John W. Sullings, George F. Kingman,	10,000.00	
George B. Richmond,	2,500.00	\$25,950.00
Paid William A. Gordon, moving barn,	,	\$54,925.00 212.00
Whole amount paid to this date,		\$55,137.00

AMOUNT OF AWARDS MADE BY THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN AND NOT ACCEPTED.

Elias Sampson,	\$ 12,500.00
S. T. Birmingham,	600.00
Hale Washer Co.,	4,000.00
A. E. Lucas,	850.00
	\$17,950.00

The deeds and discharges obtained were not, in many of these cases, executed by the parties to whom the awards were made.

It was found that the awards were, in several cases made to parties who did not own the premises, and who could not, consequently, give the city a discharge.

It became necessary to look up the title to each claim;

and no claim was paid until that was fully done, and the discharge or conveyance obtained from the owners of the fee.

The papers connected with these operations are on file.

CITY GOVERNMENT,

1876.

MAYOR.

ABRAHAM H. HOWLAND, JR.

ALDERMEN.

WARD 1—JONATHAN C. HAWES.

WARD 2-WILLIAM T. SOULE.

WARD 3-WILLIAM G. TABER.

WARD 4-J. AUGUSTUS BROWNELL.

WARD 5-JOHN B. BAYLIES.

WARD 6-GEORGE R. STETSON.

COMMON COUNCIL.

PRESIDENT-EDWIN DEWS.

Ward One.

GEORGE H. FREEMAN, JOHN WING, HENRY L. DUNHAM, PAUL S. HATHAWAY.

Ward Two.

JAMES A. CROWELL, LUTHER G. HEWINS, JR., CHARLES A. CASE, LEMUEL T. TERRY.

Ward Three.

CHARLES W. COGGESHALL, WILLIAM H. PITMAN, AUGUSTUS SWIFT, JAMES G. WILSON.

Ward Four.

WILLIAM A. BEARD, LEMUEL C. WILBUR, THOMAS M. DENHAM, FREDERICK S. POTTER.

Ward Five.

EDWIN DEWS,
ANTONE L. SYLVIA,
JONATHAN HOWLAND, JR.,
HENRY C. DENISON.

Ward Six.

WILLIAM J. BOWEN, GEORGE NELSON, JOHN P. TAYLOR, EDMUND GRINNELL.

CITY CLERK.

HENRY T. LEONARD.

TREASURER AND COLLECTOR OF TAXES.

JAMES B. CONGDON.

AUDITOR. HIRAM WEBB.

CLERK OF THE COMMON COUNCIL. WILLIAM A. CHURCH.

CITY MESSENGER. WILLIAM H. WATKINS.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD OF MAYOR AND ALDERMEN.

- On Police-The Mayor, and Aldermen Brownell and Soule.
- ON LAYING OUT, WIDENING AND REPAIRING STREETS—The Mayor, and Aldermen Brownell and Baylies.
- ON ENROLLMENT-Aldermen Soule, Hawes and Taber.
- On Licenses-Aldermen Baylies, Soule and Stetson.
- ON BURIAL GROUNDS-Aldermen Taber, Stetson and Baylies.

JOINT STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

- On Finance—The Mayor, President of the Common Council, and Councilmen Freeman, Terry, Coggeshall, Potter and Grinnell.
- On Accounts—Aldermen Baylies and Soule, and Councilmen Howland, Freeman and Denison.
- ON PUBLIC PROPERTY—Aldermen Brownell and Taber, and Councilmen Bowen, Denison and Nelson.
- On Public Instruction—Aldermen Baylies and Taber, and Councilmen Denham, Hewins and Pitman.
- On LIGHTING STREETS—Aldermen Soule and Hawes, and Councilmen Hathaway, Case and Swift.
- ON ROADS, BRIDGES, MAIN DRAINS AND COMMON SEWERS—Aldermen Hawes and Taber, and Councilmen Taylor, Nelson and Coggeshall.
- ON FIRE DEPARTMENT—Aldermen Stetson and Baylies, and Councilmen Sylvia, Wilbur and Beard.
- On Alms-House and Poor—Aldermen Taber and Baylies, and Councilmen Sylvia, Wilson and Denham.
- ON WOODEN BUILDINGS IN THE FIRE DISTRICT—Aldermen Taber and Brownell, and Councilmen Bowen, Potter and Swift.
- ON ARMORIES AND MILITARY PROPERTY—Aldermen Soule and Stetson, and Councilmen Crowell, Wilbur and Wilson.

ON WATER WORKS—Aldermen Hawes and Stetson, and Councilmen Taylor, Terry and Wing.

ON PRINTING—Alderman Stetson, and Councilmen Grinnell and Hewins.
ON FUEL—The Mayor, and Councilmen Dunham, Case and Crowell.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE COMMON COUNCIL.

ON ELECTIONS AND RETURNS-Messrs. Beard, Taylor and Case.

On BILLS IN SECOND READING-Messrs. Grinnell, Sylvia and Dunham.

ON ENROLLED ORDINANCES AND RESOLUTIONS-Messrs. Howland, Freeman and Hathaway.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

ABRAHAM H. HOWLAND, JR., Mayor, ex-officio Chairman. HENRY F. HARRINGTON, Secretary.

EDWIN DEWS, President of Common Council, ex-officio.

Ward 1-Alanson Borden, H. F. Thomas, Joseph H. Cornell.

Ward 2-I. S. Cornish, C. R. Price, James W. Hervey.

Ward 3-John Spare, I. W. Benjamin, Benjamin S. Batchelor.

Ward 4-H. M. Knowlton, G. H. Dunbar, Stephen W. Hayes.

Ward 5—Edmund Rodman, J. L. Sherman, Lemuel M. Kollock.

Ward 6-Isaac H. Coe, C. H. Sanford, Bartholomew Otheman, Jr.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

HENRY F. HARRINGTON.

Office, City Hall Basement. Office hours, $8\frac{1}{2}$ to 9 a. m., $12\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 p. m. Saturdays, $9\frac{1}{2}$ to 10 a. m.

ASSESSORS.

Office, No. 4 Library Building.

DAVID B. WILCOX, Chairman.

WILLIAM TALLMAN.

SILAS ALDEN.

ASSISTANT ASSESSORS.

Ward 1-JAMES T. ALMY.

Ward 2-JOHN A. RUGGLES.

Ward 3-AMASA BULLARD.

Ward 4-FRANCIS S. TUCKER.

Ward 5-WILLIAM B. TOPHAM.

Ward 6-JOHN CARROLL.

OVERSEERS OF THE POOR.

Office in City Hall Building.

His Honor ABRAHAM H. HOWLAND, JR., Mayor, ex-officio Chairman.

PELEG S. MACY, Secretary.

Ward 1-GEORGE B. MACOMBER.

Ward 2-HENRY R. WILCOX.

Ward 3-JOB B. SHERMAN.

Ward 4-ABNER R. TUCKER.

Ward 5-PELEG S. MACY.

Ward 6-SIMON S. POLLOCK.

WARDENS.

Ward 1-GEORGE P. MACOMBER.

Ward 2-ROBERT S. LAWTON.

Ward 3-HENRY B. ALMY.

Ward 4-HIRAM WEBB.

Ward 5-DAVID B. KEMPTON.

Ward 6-ALBERT G. STANTON.

WARD CLERKS.

Ward 1-BENJAMIN F. HATHAWAY.

Ward 2-JOHN L. GIBBS, 2D.

Ward 3-AUGUSTUS G. MOULTON.

Ward 4-PHILIP D. SLOCUM.

Ward 5-WILLIAM H. BLISS.

Ward 6-PELEG PEASE.

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MICHAEL E. SULLIVAN.

Ward Two.

DAVID W. HOLMES,

STEPHEN F. ADAMS,

LEWIS E. MILLIKEN.

Ward Three.

JAMES D. ALLEN,

JAMES A. RUSSELL, PHILANDER F. MANCHESTER. ROBERT KILPATRICK.

Ward Four.

THOMAS N. POTTER,

GEORGE D. GIFFORD.

Ward Five.

FREDERICK B. SILVESTER,

JOHN F. FULLER,

WILLIAM L. KELLEY.

Ward Six.

GEORGE L. JENNINGS, WILLIAM W. BONNEY,

CHIEF ENGINEER OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Office in City Hall Building.

MOSES H. BLISS.

ASSISTANT ENGINEERS.

First Assistant—ALFRED M. CHAPMAN. Second Assistant—FREEMAN C. LUCE. Third Assistant—JOHN H. JUDSON. Fourth Assistant—WILLIAM J. MARR.

CLERK OF THE BOARD OF ENGINEERS.

GEORGE H. BLISS.

TRUSTEES OF FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Office of Free Public Library.

His Honor ABRAHAM H. HOWLAND, JR., Mayor, ex-officio President. EDWIN DEWS, President of the Common Council, ex-officio. JOHN B. BAYLIES, Chairman of the Committee on Public Instruction, ex-officio.

S. GRIFFITS MORGAN, for 1 year. THOMAS H. KNOWLES, for 1 year. GEORGE HOWLAND, JR., for 2 years. GEORGE H. DUNBAR, for 2 years. WARREN LADD, for 3 years. OLIVER A. ROBERTS, for 3 years.

PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD.

THE MAYOR.

CLERK.

OLIVER A. ROBERTS.

COMMITTEES.

ON THE LIBRARY—The Mayor, Messrs. Ladd, Howland, Morgan and Dunbar.

ON THE BUILDING-Messrs Baylies and Dews.

ON BINDING AND BLANKS-Messrs. Knowles and Morgan.

ON THE MUSEUM-Messrs. Morgan, Roberts and Dunbar.

SUPERINTENDENT OF THE LIBRARY.

GEORGE H. DUNBAR.

LIBRARIAN.

ROBERT C. INGRAHAM.

ASSISTANT LIBRARIANS.

JOSEPHINE A. MERRICK,

MARY E. BROWN.

ACUSHNET WATER BOARD.

Office in City Hall Building.

His Honor, ABRAHAM H. HOWLAND, JR., Mayor, ex-officio President. EDWIN DEWS, President of the Common Council, ex-officio. GEORGE HOWLAND, JR.

HENRY F. THOMAS.

THOMAS BENNETT, JR.

Superintendent and Engineer—GEORGE B. WHEELER. Office in City Hall Building.

Clerk and Water Registrar—JAMES B. CONGDON. Office in Library Building.

COMMITTEES.

On Mains-The President, Messrs. Bennett and Thomas.

Services-Messrs. Thomas and Dews.

Supplies-The President, and Messrs. Howland and Dews.

ENGINE AND ENGINE-HOUSE LOTS—The President, and Messrs. Howland and Bennett.

CITY MARSHAL.

HENRY C. HATHAWAY.

Office, Central Police Station, South Second Street.

ASSISTANT MARSHALS.

LUTHER M. DAYTON,
JOHN COREY,
HENRY W. BUMPUS,
WILLIAM J. NORTON, JR.

PATRICK CANNAVAN, EDWARD W. WAITE, WILLIAM E. MACOMBER, LEMUEL D. ADAMS.

CONSTABLES.

CITY MARSHAL AND ASSISTANTS, as above.

OFFICERS TO HAVE CARE OF NEGLECTED CHILDREN.

IVORY S. CORNISH, and HENRY F. HARRINGTON, Superintendent

of Public Schools.

TRUANT OFFICERS.

IVORY S. CORNISH,

LUTHER M. DAYTON.

KEEPER OF THE LOCK-UP.

HENRY C. HATHAWAY.

CITY WATCH.

Officer of the Watch-WILLIAM E. MACOMBER.

George Apsey, Samuel W. Bliss, Samuel B. Coggeshall, Frederick Karcher, Michael Conway, William F. Cotter, James A. Davis, Thomas H. Damon, + John Hernon, Joseph B. Howland. John J. Holmes, Isaac M. Jones,

* Lewis S. Jennings, Felix Kane, Peter G. Law, George R. Long, Russell Maxfield, Thomas J. Meaney, James A. Mitchell, Patrick H. Naughton, Andrew J. Skiff, Timothy Sullivan,

John N. Sadler. Henry Stevens, †Stephen P. Slocum, Elias Staples, Washington B. Smith, Frank M. Sylvia, David Thompson, John Tower, Isaac P. Webb. Joseph S. Wood. .

SUBSTITUTES FOR WATCHMEN.

Robert Arnett, Peter Clark, Frank Douglass, Patrick Fagan, James I. Harper,

Antone Joseph, George P. Law, James Mc Guire, Manuel Marshall, John L. Olstein,

Patrick Quirk, Daniel Sullivan, John Sullivan, James Wilson.

POLICE OFFICERS.

The members of the Night Watch and Substitutes, and

Henry Andrews, Thomas Alberts. Rufus M. Ashley, Anthony Baker, John P. Brenning, Benjamin F. Card, John H. Cook, Thomas Cuddy, John R. Case, Charles F. Cornell, James M. Dwyer, Michael Dugan, Edward Dugan, William H. Dedrick, William Elleson, Manuel Enos, Henry Field, Jr., Richmond A. Gifford, Charles F. Goff,

Henry Howard, Francis Harrisson. Thomas T. Allen, William S. Anthony, Robert T. Barker, Michael L. Brennan, Squire W. Butts, John A. Bourne, Frederick S. Case, George H. Clark, Thomas A. Codd, William H. Cole, Thomas Davis, William H. Denham, Stephen Y. Dunham, Thomas Deane, Samuel Eldridge, Thomas Furlong, Joseph H. Gifford,

Patrick Gisbon, Oliver E. Gifford, Jonathan Hawes, James S. Hathaway, Stephen Hafford, John D. Hayden, Patrick Kennedy, Henry W. Kenyon, George W. Lapham, John McAfee, Joseph Perry, Thomas H. Pierce, John G. Remington, William Raferty, Stephen J. Stratton, William A. Searell, Sampson Sherman, John H. Thomson, Theodore Taylor,

^{*} Declined the appointment.

[†] Resigned.

John Valentine, Jr., William H. Watkins, James A. Wilber, Joseph B. Wing, Elias H. C. Hathaway, James A. Reynolds, Arthur H. Jones, Robert Kilpatrick, Daniel P. Lewis.

Henry B. Macomber, James Makepeace, George P. Potter, Holder B. Remington, Eber C. Simmons, Caleb Spooner, James H. Saxon,

Wendell P. Salisbury, Isaac B. Tompkins, William W. Thomas, Gideon L. Taber, George Vogel, John P. West, John L. Wright, Charles H. Wilcox.

MEMBERS OF THE NEW BEDFORD PROTECTING SOCIETY.

Gilbert Allen, Gideon Allen, Jr., Charles Almy, Samuel P. Burt, George L. Brownell, Samuel H. Cook, Henry C. Denison, H. A. Gifford, Jr., George D. Gifford, Joshua C. Hitch, Charles M. Haskell, Ebenezer Hervey, Cyrenius W. Haskins, George F. Kingman, John P. Knowles, 2d, H. S. Kirby, Lemuel M. Kollock, Edward D. Mandell, Andrew G. Pierce,

William F. Potter, William A. Robinson, Jas. H. C. Richmond, William T. Smith, Gardner T. Sanford, Joseph Tillinghast, Charles M. Taber, Alden Wordell, Alfred Wilson, B. Penniman, Jr., Edward H. Allen, Wm. H. H. Allen, William B. Anthony, Joseph Buckminster, William P. S. Cadwell, Wm. C. Taber, Jr., Charles A. Case. Leonard B. Ellis, Charles H. Gifford, George R. Gray,

Charles B. Hillman, Jonathan Handy, Ezra Holmes, Amos W. Hadley, Gilbert D. Kingman, Joseph Knowles, Charles S. Kelley, Charles H. Lawton, George R. Phillips, Otis N. Pierce, George F. Parlow, Morgan Rotch, W. R. N. Silvester, Obed N. Swift, E. Kempton Taber, Geo. W. Topham, Wm. H. Willis, Wm. O. Woodman.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

MAYOR AND ALDERMEN.

HEALTH OFFICER.

HENRY C. HATHAWAY.

Office, Central Police Station.

QUARANTINE PHYSICIAN AND PHYSICIAN TO THE BOARD OF HEALTH. No appointment.

> CITY SOLICITOR. WENDELL H. COBB.

SUPERINTENDENT OF STREETS. JOHN A. LEE.

SUPERINTENDENT OF STREET LAMPS. GEORGE H. MITCHELL.

SUPERINTENDENT OF BURIAL GROUNDS. WILLIAM H. JENNEY.

SEALER OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES. LUCIUS H. MORRILL.

> SEALER OF COAL BASKETS. LUCIUS H. MORRILL.

SUPERINTENDENT OF CITY CLOCK. WILLIAM L. KELLEY.

> CITY BELL RINGER. THOMAS T. ALLEN.

SURVEYOR OF LAND. ISRAEL C. CORNISH.

MEASURERS OF WOOD AND BARK.

Martin Atwood, Joseph A. Bullard, George L. Dyer, George K. Dammon, Lot B. Bates, John A. Coggeshall,

George B. Macomber, George A. Cobb, Augustus Robbins, Elihu Wood, Jr., Stephen W. McFarlin, Hartley A. Sparrow, John Trafton, Ira M. Chace,

Isaac P. Francis, George Pickens, Isaac B. Tompkins, James A. Young.

CITY WEIGHERS.

John Bryant, George A. Cobb, James M. Dwyer, Isaac P. Francis, Albert W. Holmes, Henry Howard, Philip S. Sherman, Andrew T. Craigie, Joseph A. Bullard,

Moses E. Hatch, John A. Lee, William T. Smith, Wm. O. Brownell, Jr., Edward H. Field, Ira M. Chace, Michael Dugan, Hum. A. Gifford, Jr., Benj. F. Hathaway, Jr., Edgar F. Tripp, Joseph W. Lumbard, B. Penniman, Jr.

Salmon F. Perry, Charles S. Spooner, Eber C. Simmons, John E. Tripp, John S. Perry, Elias Terry,

COAL WEIGHERS.

Joseph A. Bullard, John Bryant, Ira M. Chace, Albert W. Holmes, Joseph W. Lumbard, Philip S. Sherman, Andrew T. Craigie, Hum. A. Gifford, Jr., Benj. F. Hathaway, Jr., Ellis Perry.

SURVEYORS OF LUMBER.

Charles Briggs, Leonard Jenney, Aaron Davis, Charles A. V. Terry.

SURVEYORS OF TIMBER AND PLANK.

Charles Briggs, Leonard Jenney,

Abraham Chase, John W. Howland. Aaron Davis,

FENCE VIEWERS.

Henry C. Hathaway,

Moses H. Bliss,

Israel C. Cornish.

FIELD DRIVERS.

Members of the Night Watch and Substitutes, and Thomas Davis, Charles F. Cornell, John Sadler.

* William P. Doty.

MEASURERS OF GRAIN.

Joseph A. Bullard, William Prynn, Ira M. Chace, Charles S. Phillips.

INSPECTOR OF PETROLEUM.

HENRY TABER, 2D.

Office, City Hall Building.

* Not been qualified.

SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

ACUSHNET WATER BOARD

TO THE

CITY COUNCIL

December 27th, 1875.

NEW BEDFORD: E. Anthony & Sons, Printers to the City. 1876.



REPORT.

Office of the Acushnet Water Board, December 27th, 1875.

To the City Council of the City of New Bedford:

Gentlemen,—In the discharge of our duty as set forth in the Water Ordinance of the city, we now respectfully lay before you the Sixth Annual Report of the Acushnet Water Board.

Accompanying this report there will be found the following documents, which are intended to constitute a part of it:

- 1. The Report of George B. Wheeler, Superintendent.
- 2. The Report of James B. Congdon, Water Registrar.
- 3. The Statement of James B. Congdon, City Treasurer, showing the receipts and expenditures of the department for the year ending December 1st.

We would respectfully refer you to these documents for the details of our operations for the year, and for the condition of the Works and the financial position of the department.

We present to you an abstract of these several statements.

It will be seen that the amount placed at the	e disposal of	
the department has been		\$71,430.69
Balance at the close of last year,	\$42,453.98	
Receipts for water,	28,976.71	\$71,43 0.69

The charges to the account have been as follows:

Expenditures for management and repairs, Expenditures for extensions, &c.,	\$16,674.91 33,449.31
Showing a balance unexpended of	\$50,124.22 21,306.47
	\$71,430.69
From this balance of	\$21,306.47
There is to be deducted the sum of	. 4,888.14
Which leaves a balance unexpended of as shown by the statement of the City Treasurer.	\$16,418.33

The general statement of the City Treasurer gives, under the different heads of expenditure, the whole outlay upon the New Bedford Water Works to the date of this report. This amount is shown to be \$1,005,572.09.

To meet this outlay there have been from time to time made by the City Council,	e appropriations \$895,000.00
Received for water,	131,878.56
Making the receipts From which deduct the outlay as above,	\$1,026,878.56 1,005,572.09
Showing a balance of From which, if we deduct the sum of	\$21,306.47 4,888.14
We obtain the balance of now to the credit of the department upon the boot Treasurer.	\$16,418.33 oks of the City

As an explanation of this charge to the account of the sum of \$4,888.14, we here insert a communication from the City Treasurer.

CITY OF NEW BEDFORD.
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
August 30th, 1875.

To the Acishnet Water Board:

Gentlemen,—By the 16th section of the Water Ordinance it is provided that the receipts into the treasury from the water rents shall be appropriated as follows:

First,—To the payment of the expenses of the management and repairs of the works, and such extensions, not exceeding two thousand feet in one year, as may be ordered by the Water Board.

Second,—To the payment of the interest on the water loan.

There is now to the credit of the Water Department, \$35,664.76.

This is about the sum remaining to the credit of the account at the close of the operations last year, so that the outlay for the present year has been about equal to the receipts for water.

The City Treasurer is of opinion that it has become his duty to apply this year the provisions of the ordinance to the water receipts of the year.

Thus far, for the year the receipts have been and it is safe to estimate that there will be received the further sum of 426.70

Making the whole amount \$27,573.30

Before deciding what part of this sum shall be credited Public Debt Account to be applied to the interest on the Water Loan, it will be necessary to fix definitely the amounts respectively to be applied to "Management and Repairs" and "Extensions," not exceeding two thousand feet.

What these sums should be, it is not for the City Treas-

urer to decide. To a certain extent, they must be conjectural.

But there can be but little difficulty in either case of fixing upon a sum sufficiently near for our purpose.

Upon consultation with the Superintendent, the Treasurer has arrived at the conclusion that in the absence of all expenditure for extensions, the average cost of management and repairs would be about fourteen thousand dollars, and that the average cost of two thousand feet of mains would be about three thousand dollars.

Assuming these sums to be nearly enough correct for our purpose, the aggregate is seventeen thousand dollars, which sum deducted from the receipts, twenty-eight thousand dollars, will leave the sum of eleven thousand dollars to be applied by the City Treasurer towards the payment of the interest on the Water Debt, and the sum of twenty-four thousand six hundred and sixty-four $\frac{7.6}{100}$ dollars to the credit of the Works for management, repairs and extensions the present year.

In figures the statement is as follows:

Balance to credit of Works,	1	\$35,664.76
Aggregate of water receipts, Estimate for "management and repairs," \$1	4,000.00	\$28,000.00
Estimate for 2000 feet of extensions,	3,000	\$17,000.00
Amount to be applied to the payment of interest,		\$11,000.00
Credit balance this date,	4	\$35,664.76
Deduct allowed for interest,		11,000.00
Balance remaining for the operations of the year,		\$24,664.76

With the highest regard,

JAMES B. CONGDON, City Treasurer.

We have inserted this note from the City Treasurer in full, because it not only explains the charge of \$4,888.14 made to the department funds, but because it brings to notice, very clearly, the provisions of the Water Ordinance in relation to the disposition of the water receipts, and further, because it is a fitting introduction to the subject of the water rates which we feel bound to introduce to the notice of the City Council.

Until the present year, no part of the income derived from our water rates has been appropriated, under the ordinance, towards the payment of the interest upon the water debt.

While the work of extension was going on, and the City Council were always prepared to grant for this purpose whatever sums were called for by the Water Board, it seemed unneccessary, simply for form's sake, to apply to our operations the provisions of the ordinance. By the tacit approval of the Council, that part of the water receipts not required for the management and repairs of the works has been regarded as an appropriation for their completion.

During the present year, no appropriation having been made, the means for the management, repairs and extension of the works have been the balance remaining unexpended at the close of the last year, and the payments made into the treasury by the water-takers.

Our accounts show the details of these operations.

The sum expended for extensions the present year is less than the balance at the disposal of the board at its commencement.

Fully recognizing the propriety of the course taken by the City Treasurer, the Board, in view of all the circumstances of the case, did not think it proper or expedient to transfer the present year, so large a sum as that named by that officer. They were not prepared, at that time, to close definitely the work of extending our mains and services, feeling assured that the council would now, as heretofore, sustain them in placing the means of enjoying the benefits of the Acushnet within the reach of as large a number as practicable of the inhabitants of the city.

The facts that the yearly outlay for repairs and management was yet undetermined, that there was a suit pending in the courts against the city in which a large sum was claimed as damages by the owners of a mill privilege, and that the receipts, with a trifling exception, had been anticipated up to the first day of July, 1876, confirmed them in the belief that a less sum than the one named should be transferred for the purposes of the Public Debt.

The condition of the appropriation for the payment of the interest upon the debt favored this view of the subject.

At the time of making the annual appropriations, provision was made for all the payments for principal and interest upon the then existing public debt, including the water bonds.

After the annual appropriations were made, new bonds were authorized and issued, the first payments of interest upon which would fall due in October 1st, 1875.

For this interest no provision had been made. An exact calculation showed that the deficiency would be four thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight dollars and four-teen cents.

The City Treasurer was of opinion, that if a transfer could be made under the Ordinance, by which the above named amount of the water-bond interest, due October 1st, could be paid, the deficiency would be provided for. The Board readily united with this proposition, and the transfer was made of the above-named sum as set forth in the accounts.

This movement has, no doubt, fixed the course of proceeding for the future. With the reduced outlay for management, with no unusual call for repairs, under the operation of the water rates, it may safely be considered that a sum not varying much from twelve thousand dollars can be annually transferred from the water receipts and applied towards the payment of the interest upon the water bonds. Should the amount be eleven thousand dollars, it will be exactly one fourth of the annual payment for interest upon the water bonds, which is forty-four thousand dollars, leaving the sum of thirty-three thousand dollars of that interest to be met by general taxation.

These statements and remarks furnish a fitting introduction to the subject of the water rates which have been established by the ordinance of the city.

Your attention has been recently directed to this subject by our colleague the Hon. William W. Crapo, who, in his letter to your body of December 2nd, in which he resigns his situation as a member of the Acushnet Water Board, sets forth with great clearness and force the expediency of a change in the existing rate of taxation for water.

As we had believed it to be proper to present this subject before you for your consideration, we are gratified to be able, in so doing, to avail of the able and exhaustive argument of Mr. Crapo, being fully assured that no form of statement which we might be able to prepare and present to you could present the subject in a clearer light.

. New Bedford, December 2, 1875.

Hon. Abraham H. Howland, Jr., Mayor of the City of New Bedford:

SIR, After ten years of continued service as a member of the Water Commission and the Acushnet Water Board,

I ask to be relieved from further service, and hereby tender my resignation, which I respectfully request you to place before the City Council.

In severing my connection with the Water Board, permit me to say that in my opinion this department is in excellent condition, and is meeting the just expectations of our citizens.

The advantages claimed for the introduction of water into our city have been realized. The supply has proved abundant, and its purity is superior to that of most other cities. The works have been thoroughly constructed, and at an outlay which will be considered reasonable when compared with the cost of similar constructions in other places.

The citizens of New Bedford are now enjoying a system of water supply so well arranged and perfect in its plans and so economical in its practical operations as to establish the wisdom of the expenditure.

I beg leave in this connection to make a suggestion, which, in my opinion, merits public discussion and the consideration of the City Council. I allude to the rates or taxes for water.

The distribution of water in New Bedford is as extensive as in the majority of cities of like population. There are now thirty-five miles of distributing mains in our streets, and all residences and factories on the line of those streets may avail of the supply.

Yet householders upon other streets cannot avail of it. To furnish water to every dwelling, however remote from the thickly settled portions of our territory, is impracticable and unreasonably expensive. Since all of our tax-payers cannot enjoy the advantages of the Acushnet water, it is worthy our consideration how far such should be taxed to furnish practically free water to those living in the central portions of the city.

The water rates, as now established, pay the expenses of maintaining and operating the works, but reimburse a portion only of the yearly interest paid on the water bonds. The deficiency is met by general taxation, which falls upon our citizens and corporations irrespective of their use of the water.

Those who have no benefits contribute towards the payment of this interest equally with those who enjoy them.

The consumption of water in New Bedford is now so extensive that if the moderate charge made in other New England cities were established here, it would enable this department to be seif-sustaining.

While I do not advise such a schedule of rates as would secure a present reduction of the principal of the water debt, in my judgment such a tariff should be adopted as will relieve the general taxes of any burden on account of benefits which a portion only of our citizens enjoy.

In doing this the water rates will not be excessive. For the use of water from the hydrants for the extinguishment of fires, and for general purposes, the city should contribute, like any consumer, a proper sum.

The manufacturing industries should have the benefit of the income of the Sylvia Ann Howland Fund in the reduction of their rate, since the donation made by her was for the benefit of these industries. And then such rates should be adopted as will bring the income of the department nearer the amount of its operating expenses and interest, and conform more nearly to the rates in other cities.

The Water Board has no authority in this matter, the power to regulate rates being vested in the City Council.

If the course suggested should be adopted, and if no further distribution mains be placed until the income derived from the use of water drawn from such mains shall equal the interest upon their cost, we shall then be relieved from any material increase of our water debt.

If, on the other hand, free water is to be the policy of the city, then the call for additional distribution pipes will compel further additions to the permanent debt, and thereby increase the burden of the general tax-payers.

Your obt. serv't,

WM. W. CRAPO.

Respectfully asking for this important subject the attention of the City Council, we leave it with them, feeling assured that it will have from them a careful examination and a wise conclusion.

In connection with the introductory paragraphs of Mr. Crapo's communication, we would, in relation to the general aspect and condition of the New Bedford Water Works, respectfully refer the council to our last annual report.

With him we unite in stating that the "department is in excellent condition"; that the promised "advantages have been realized"; that the works have been "thoroughly" and economically constructed; and that "the citizens of New Bedford are now enjoying a system of water supply so well arranged and perfect in its plans and so economical in its practical operations as to establish the wisdom of the expenditure."

We would here repeat the remark as to the general condition of the works and the future operations of the board presented to the council in our last annual report.

"Upon a review of the extent and condition of the works as herein presented, and a comparison of such extent with that found in other communities having a public supply of water, we have arrived at the conclusion that it will be in our power, without a further resort to legislative sanction, or the ever unwelcome necessity of increasing the public debt, to carry on our further operations."

The increase of our distributing mains during the year, in linear extent, has been two and a half miles, and the whole length is now thirty-five miles.

As the appropriations made by the city are now exhausted, future operations in the way of extensions must be limited to an expenditure from the water receipts, for laying two thousand feet of distribution pipes annually.

This will, it is believed, meet the reasonable necessities and expectations of that portion of the inhabitants who are so situated as to be able to share in the advantages of the water supply.

A careful review of the action of the board in making an arrangement for a large extension of the means of supply, as set forth in the concluding part of the report of last year, resulted in the conviction that the measure was one that could not be consummated without a further appropriation by the council, or such a limitation of the extension of our mains in parts of the city where they were wanted and asked for, as would be inconvenient and unreasonable.

In accordance with this conviction, the action contemplated was reconsidered; and the order which had been given for the necessary pipe was countermanded, and pipe of a smaller size substituted.

This change in the operations of the year has enabled the board, with the means at their command, to lay down two and a half miles of smaller mains, and thereby carry the water to the homes of a large number of the inhabitants of the city.

The operation contemplated and deferred, or one of a character calculated to bring about the same general results, will at some day, when the wants of the city and

the ability to supply them shall increase, no doubt claim the attention of the board and the government.

We have enriched our report with the valuable communication made to your body by our late colleague William W. Crapo, in which he resigns his situation as a member of this board.

We refer to it again as such reference is a needful introduction to the action taken by this board upon the announcement of Mr. Crapo's retirement.

At a recent meeting of the board, the resignation of Mr. Crapo having been stated, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That in view of the able, efficient and long-continued services of the Honorable William W. Crapo as a Water Commissioner and as a member of the Acushnet Water Board, we would, in this our official act, express our regret at his retirement from a position he has so long occupied to the satisfaction and enjoyment of all his associates, and with great and manifest advantage to the city.

Resolved, That in leaving us and entering upon the higher and more important field of duty to which he has been called by the people, he takes with him the heartfelt wishes of each member of this Board for his continued prosperity and happiness.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be communicated to Mr. Crapo, and that they be entered upon the records of the board.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ABRAHAM H. HOWLAND, Jr.,
GEORGE HOWLAND, Jr.,
THOMAS BENNETT, Jr.,
EDWIN DEWS,
HENRY F. THOMAS.

Acushnet
Water Board.

WATER REGISTRAR'S REPORT.

CITY OF NEW BEDFORD.
TREASURER AND WATER REGISTRAR'S OFFICE,
December 1st, 1875.

To the Acushnet Water Board:

Gentlemen,—I herewith lay before you the annual statement of my accounts as City Treasurer and Water Registrar, showing the expenditures upon the New Bedford Water Works and the receipts for water, for the year ending this day.

These statements are as follows;

- 1. A general statement of the expenditures of the Acushnet Water Board, arranged in the order of the monthly payments.
- 2. A statement so arranged as to show the net expenditures for the year under their respective heads.
- 3. A general recapitulation of the outlay in connection with the New Bedford Water Works from the commencement of the enterprise to this date, arranged under the several heads of expenditure, and showing the sources from which the funds for the work have been supplied.
 - 4. The water receipts for the year.

In statement number one, each expenditure is entered, and in the order in which they were audited and paid.

In number two, these payments are so classified and arranged as to exhibit the net amount of expenditure under each head.

Number three gives an abstract of the outlay upon the works up to this date; the whole amount expended; the whole amount appropriated; the receipts for water; and the balance in the treasury unexpended.

EXPENDITURES FOR 1875.

Classified expenditures of the Acushnet Water Board for the year ending December 1st, 1875.

MANAGEMENT AND REPAIRS.

Engineering and superintendence,	\$3,560.00	
Water Registrar and clerk hire,	1,095.25	
Fuel for pumping engines,	4,061.94	
Engineers and firemen, pumping engines,	3,779.48	
Repairs on pumping engines and engine house	S	
and improvements on engine lot,	1,621.29	
Repairs on reservoirs and conduit,	1,161.72	
Repairs on mains and services,	189.35	
Incidentals,	1,474.56	\$16,943.59
EXTENSIONS.		
Street mains, including cost of pipes and		
labor laying the same,	\$24,545.52	
Services, pipe, excavation, materials and	, ,	
labor,	9,413.50	
Hydrants and stop-gates,	377.83	
Incidentals,	217.98	34,554.83
ENGINE HOUSE AND LOT		
Fencing, &c.,		737.89
NEW COAL SHED.		
Extension of engine house, per contract,		2,794.06
DAMAGES.		
Martha Spooner, mill privilege,		250.00
STAND PIPE.		
Tongo and anading		F00.07
Fence and grading,		502.37
Whole amount of expenditure, Amount transferred by city treasurer to the cr	edit of	\$55,782.74
city debt appropriation, on account of i		
on water bonds,		4,888.14
		\$60,670.88
		, , , , , , , , , ,

NET EXPENDITURES UNDER THE SEVERAL HEADS.

MANAGEMENT AND REPAIRS.

Amount paid as above, Less sundry credits,

\$16,943.59

268.68 \$16,674.91

EXTENSIONS.

Mains.

Pipe, trenching and labor, R. D. Wood & Co.,

\$24,545.52

195.12 \$24,350.40

Services.

Amount paid per account, Less paid by water takers,

\$9,413.50

5,194.72 4,218.78

Hydrants and Stop-Gates.

Expended as per account,

377.83 28,947.01

ENGINE HOUSE AND LOT. .

Paid as above,

737.89

NEW COAL SHED.

Paid as above,

2,794.06

DAMAGES.

Paid as above,

250.00

STAND PIPE.

Paid as above,

502.37

INCIDENTALS.

Paid as above,

217.98

Net expenditure for the year, Transfer by city treasurer as above, \$50,124.22 4,888.14

Net amount charged the account,

\$55,012.36

RECAPITULATION.

DEBIT.

' Amount expended as above, Balance unexpended,

\$55,012.36 16,418.33

\$71,430.69

CREDIT.

\$42,453.98 Balance at close of last year, Water receipts, 28,976.71

\$71,430.69

GENERAL RECAPITULATION.

CONDUIT.

Previous outlay, \$191,573.16 1875, Paid damages, 250.00 \$191,823.16

DAM.

Previous, 18,845.24

DISTRIBUTING RESERVOIR.

Previous, 68,548.99

DISTRIBUTION.

Previous, \$361,710.16

1875, expended, 29,667.36 391,377.52

ENGINE HOUSE.

Previous, \$32.156.69

1875, expended, 737.89 32,894.58 *

ENGINES.

Previous, 54,852.58

STORING RESERVOIR.

Previous, 48.531.50

RECEIVING RESERVOIR.

Previous, 26,448.81

PUMP-WELL AND CULVERT.

Previous; 16,561.41

WHITE HOMESTEAD.

Previous, 4,000.00

PECKHAM ROAD. Previous, 512.00

Previous,	PRELIMINARY.		2,605.34
11011045,			4,000.04
Previous,	RUNNING ENGINE.		9 700 07
Tievious,			3,799.95
Provious	ENGINEERING.		00 844 00
Previous,			23,511.88
Duantana	INSPECTORS.		W WWA 00
Previous,		·	5,570.39
7	SALARIES.		
Previous,			9,225.00
	ENGINE HOUSE LOT.		
Previous,			16,055.70
Previous,	INCIDENTALS.		7 0/0 10
rievious,			7,843.18
MAN	NAGEMENT AND REPAIRS.		
Previous,		1,097.63	WW WWO WI
1875, paid,	1	6,674.91	77,772.54
Dusatana	FOUNTAINS.		1 010 00
Previous,			1,819.62
Duoriona	COAL SHED.	#170 EA	
Previous, 1875, paid,		\$178.50 2,794.06	2,972.56
Whole expenditure,			,005,571.95
	the permanent city debt,		4,888.14
		<u></u>	,010,460.09
		Ψ.	.,020,100.00
18			

種		
Appropriations,		\$895,000.00
Water receipts:		
Previous,	\$102,901.85	
1875,	28,976.71	131,878.56
		\$1,026,878.56
Expenditures as above,	\$1,005,571.95	
Transfer,	4,888.14	1,010,460.09

Balance in the treasury, \$16,418.47

The number of applications upon our books at this time is two thousand three hundred and sixty-nine.

This shows an increase in the number of applications of three hundred and thirteen. The number of water takers, that is, of persons who are entered upon the books of the office as directly responsible to the city for their supply is about twenty-eight hundred, an increase during the year of about four hundred.

The number of manufacturers supplied remains as last reported.

The number is between fifty and sixty.

The receipts for water for the year ending December
1st, 1874, were \$27,074.39
The amount of the receipts this year are 28,976.71
Increase for 1875, \$1,902.32

With the exception of the rates charged to manufacturers, which are paid quarterly at the end of the quarter, the payments for water are made in advance, and have been received up to July 1st, 1876.

JAMES B. CONGDON,

Treasurer and Water Registrar.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

NEW BEDFORD WATER WORKS.
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, CITY HALL,
Dec. 1st, 1875.

The Acushnet Water Board:

GENTLEMEN,—The annual report of the Superintendent is herewith submitted.

The level of the storing reservoir has purposely been reduced nearly four feet during the warm season, but is now again at the full height.

The dam is in its usual good condition, no outlay having been made upon it, except to seed the top and outer slope to grass.

A small expenditure has been required for repairing the waste chamber below the dam, caused by the settling of the foundation.

The fences around the receiving reservoir and enginehouse lot, have received a coat of paint.

A wooden fence with stone base has been placed around the stand-pipe lot.

The distributing reservoir is in good condition, and has required no unusual outlay.

The average monthly supply drawn from the reservoir, has been thirty-four million gallons.

The following table shows the supply from the commencement.

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF GALLONS OF WATER DRAWN FROM THE DISTRIBUTING RESERVOIR EACH MONTH FROM THE COMMENCEMENT

MONTH.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	Rain Fal for 1875, in inches.
January	1.873.950	12.332.486	23.116.200	32,351,225	35,278,476	36,522,596	3.78
February.	4,368,360	13,332,486	21,424,085	31,518,390	29,543,205	36,429,232	3.67
March.	5,849,850	13,032,488	23,320,295	31,134,250	29,301,205	37,099,776	7.86
April.	7,905,360	13,629,296	23,209,105	30,072,005	25,170,474	29,431,226	4.045
Mav.	7,978,520	13,890,550	23,139,325	30,830,990	23,822,976	35,305,584	4.195
June.	8,961,410	18,151,805	27,690,175	41,904,160	27,835,540	31,233,065	4.985
July.	11,209,610	20,470,106	33,112,756	42,975,650	36,800,221	36,749,610	4.005
August	15,656,340	24,361,191	33,645,390	40,876,280	32,520,494	35,901,410	4.595
September,	16,529,375	24,466,651	33,353,030	38,136,520	34,065,934	34,908,114	2.38
October.	14,895,610	24,265,640	30.078,985	37,118,670	27,474,552	31,575,622	3.02
November	14,909,940	18,238,565	27,440,995	32,316,955	26,783,992	28,943,424	4.855
December,	10,084,475	19,542,570	29,601,775	32,366,999	29,994,566	40,845,145	.94
Totals,	120,222,100	215,713,834	329,112,116	421,602,094	358,591,635	414,944,804	48.33

This record of rainfall was furnished by Samuel Rodman, Esq.

The mains are all in good condition. Two and $\frac{4.5}{10.0}$ miles of main pipe have been laid, making a total length of 35 and $\frac{8}{10.0}$ miles.

Twenty-five stop-gates have been set, making a total of three hundred and nineteen.

Twenty fire hydrants have been connected, making two hundred and forty-seven in all.

Below will be found tables giving the details of pipe work, and of the performance of the pumping engines.

LOCATION AND SIZE OF PIPE LAID IN 1875.

	CA	em TD	ONT
STREETS.		ST IR	
	8 in.	6 in.	4 in.
Allen street, Orchard to 159 feet east of Page st., Bridge Avenue, Front street east,		359	1,681
Cove street, from end of pipe to 752 feet east from			
Water street,		263	
Cottage street, Allen north,		17	180
Cherry-street, County east,			277
Elm street, County to Cottage,			788
Front street, Middle north,		113	
Front street, Logan to Washburn,		691	
Franklin street, Pleasant west, Fifth street, Union to Spring,			$\frac{14}{253}$
George Howland's wharf, Water street east,	-		176
Griffin street, Third to Water,			619
Kempton street, Liberty to Jenney,	810		
Logan street, from end of pipe east to Front st.,		1,073	00=
Maxfield street, Walden to State,	228		205
Pleasant street, Linden to Pope,	220	1,767	
Rodman street, from end of pipe east,		_,,	140
State street, Merrimac north,			33
State street, Merrimac south,	14	140	
Second street, Griffin south,	14		. 177
Third street, Union to Kempton,	1,366	16	. 111
Third street, from end of pipe north to 117 feet	,		
south of Logan,	296		
Taber's Wharf, from end of pipe east,		824	85
Washburn street, Acushnet avenue to Front st., Washburn street, Front street east,		024	339
Transmitted Solding a sold of the solding sold			000
	2,714	5,263	4,967

SUMMARY.

	24 in.	16 in.	12 in.	10 in.	8 in.	6 in.	4 in.
Previous to 1875: Cement, Cast iron, 1875, cast iron,	1,650	10,041			7,544 13,102 2,714	38,806	52,962
•	1,650	10,041	7,375	9,818	23,360	53,455	79,541

LOCATION OF STOP-GATES SET IN 1875.

STREETS.		SIZE 6 in.	4 in.
Cottage street, north side Allen, Centre street, east side Front, Cherry street, east side County. Elm street, west side County. Fifth street, south side Union, Front street, north side Middle, Griffin street, west side Water, Griffin street, west side Water, Griffin street, west side Second, Kempton street, west side Liberty, Logan street, west side Front, Maxfield street, west side State, Pleasant street, north side Hazard, Pleasant street, south side Merrimac, Rodman street, 78 feet east from Front, Second street, south side Griffin, Sycamore street, east side Cedar, State street, south side Merrimac, Third street, north side Kempton, Third street, north side Elm, Third street, north side Elm, Third street, north side Union, Water street, east side, at George Howland's wharf, Washburn street, west side Front,	1 1 1	1 1 1 1 2 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
	4	10	11

LOCATION OF HYDRANTS SET IN 1875.

Allen street, northwest corner Ward.

Allen street, north side, 159 feet east from Page.

Bridge avenue, north side, 284 feet east from Front.

Bridge avenue, south side, 325 feet east from Front.

Cherry street, southeast corner Seventh.

Elm street, southwest corner Summer. Front street, west side, 319 feet south from Washburn.

Griffin street, southwest corner Second.

Kempton street, southeast corner Jenney.

Logan street, southwest corner Third.

Logan street, south side, 400 feet east from Third.

Logan street, southwest corner Front.

Liberty street, west side, 252 feet south from Kempton.

Pleasant street, northwest corner Pope.

Pleasant street, northwest corner Austin.

Pleasant street, southwest corner Linden.

Taber's wharf, 145 feet east from Front, 35 feet north from Union.

Washburn street, southeast corner Acushnet avenue.

Washburn street, south side, 228 feet west from Front.

Washburn street, south side, 312 feet east from Front.

Note.—The hydrant on Washington street, southwest corner Orchard, has been reset on Washington street, south side, 102 feet west from Orchard.

The hydrant on Elm street, 210 feet east from Purchase, has been reset on Third street, northeast corner Elm.

LOCATION OF FOUNTAINS.

LOCATION.	KIND.	PATTERN
Allen street, corner of Bonney,	Horse and Drinking.	Nash.
County street, corner of Smith,		
Elm street, corner of Purchase,		
Hillman street, corner of Water,	Horse.	Wilson.
Kempton street, corner of Cedar,	Horse.	Wilson.
Middle street, corner of Front,	Horse.	Wilson.
Middle street, corner of Front,	Drinking.	Nash.
Purchase street, cor. of Acushnet ave.,	Horse.	Wilson.
Purchase street, corner of Pearl,	Horse and Drinking.	Nash.
School street, corner of Front,	Horse.	Wilson.
School street, corner of Front,	Drinking.	Nash.
Square east of Public Library,	Horse and Drinking.	Nash.
Third street, corner of Cannon,	Horse and Drinking.	Nash.
Union street, corner of Bethel,	Horse and Drinking.	Nash:
Washington square,		Wilson.
Water st., bet. Grinnell and Howland, .		Nash.

STATEMENT OF WORK DONE BY THE SERVICE DEPARTMENT OF THE NEW BEDFORD WATER WORKS, FOR THE YEAR ENDING DEC. 1, 1875.

					_				-		 		
LE	ΣA	.D	F	Ή	PΕ	•					Number of services.	Length on the Premises of Taker.	
inch heavy, inch light, inch heavy, inch light,		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	112 88 52 48	1,805.8 1,068.7 593.9 650.3	1,737.4 1,686.6 966.2 1,016.6
inch light, linch heavy, inch light, linch heavy,	٠			•	•	:	•	:	:		2 1 3	179.5 11.4 9.2	26.5 53
TOTALS.						_					306	4,318.8	5,486.3

TIN LINED LEAD PIPE.

inch heavy, sinch heavy, inch light, .			٠			٠	٠	1 1 3	18 25.5 164.5	26 16.5 . 66.5
TOTALS.				_	Ĩ			5	208	109

EXTENSIONS MADE TO SERVICE PIPES PRE-VIOUSLY LAID.

				Number.	Length.
inch heavy lead pipe,				1 3 1	27 268 470
Totals.				5	765

SUMMARY.

Total number of service pipes laid, Number of extensions made to service pipes previously laid,	31:
Total length of service pipe laid in street, 5,595.3 feet. Total length of service pipe laid on the prem-	
ises of taker, 5,291.8 "	

Total, 10,887.1=2 6-100 miles.

METERS.

LOCATION.	PATTERN.	SIZE.
Central wharf,	Ball & Fitts. Ball & Fitts. Shedd. Gem.	2 in. 2 in. 2 in. 2 in. 2 in.
George Howland's wharf,	Ball & Fitts. Ball & Fitts. Ball & Fitts.	2 in. 2 in. 2 in.
Rotch's wharf,	Gem. Ball & Fitts.	3 in. 2 in.

STATEMENT OF WORK DONE BY THE MCALPINE PUMPING ENGINE FOR 1874-75.

	Water pumped.	Gallons.	17,154,564	11,045,482	7,813,001	3,601,850 22,771,154	13,522,866	5,407,654	24,279,913	394,700 2,685 113,278,900
	Total coal no deductions.	Cwt.	397	303	188	560	287	126	540	2,685
1875.	Number of revolutions of engine per month.	Revolutions.	59,772	38,486	27,223	12,550	47,118	18,842	84,599	394,700
	Dunning	Min.	10	45	20	30 30 30	55	50	45	20
	Running Time.	Hours.	81	500	9 69	100	. 59	23	106	509
	Water pumped.	Gallons.	36,778,476 33,951,526 94,318,084	25,170,474	1,270,836	2,135,854	3,926,734		10,054,758	498,733 3,438 143,136,371
	Total coal no deductions.	Cwt.	884 780 598	596	44	130	107		235	3,438
	Number of revolutions of engine per month.	Revolutions.	128,148 118,298 84,732	87,702	4,428	19,267	13,682	•	25,034	498,733
1874.	Danning	Min.	50 40	35	25	25.	555		30	
Commence of the control of the contr	Running Time.	Hours.	180	125	9	10	18	,	48	200
		MONTH.	January,	April,	June,	July, August.	September,	October,	November, December,	TOTALS.

STATEMENT OF WORK DONE BY THE WORTHINGTON PUMPING ENGINE

FOR 1874-75.

		1874.						1875.		
	Running - Time.	Dunning	Number of revolutions of engine per month.	Total coal no deductions.	Water pumped.	Running - Time.	Dunning	Number of revolutions of engine per month.	Total coal no deductions.	Water pumped.
MONTH.	Hours.	Min.	Revolutions.	Cwt.	Gallons.	Hours.	Min.	Min. Revolutions.	Cwt.	Gallons.
January,						153	000	131,028	522	18,868,032
March,						288	30	268,054	972	38,599,776
April,	184	202	160,229	630	23.072.976	154	25	131,151	509	18,885,744
June,	216	20	198,336	692	28,564,704	181	2 20	157,431	620	22,670,064
July,	243	50	218,893	858	31,520,592	271	15	233,665	872	33,647,760
August,	218	70	188,435	749	27,134,640	84	20	70,349	298	10,130,256
September,	254	50	224,925	871	32,389,200	197	35	169,342	674	24,385,248
October,	191	25	121,608	539	17,511,552	212		181,722	746	26,167,968
November,	296		256,868	196	36,988,992	231	10	200,096	822	28,943,424
December,	143	70 70	124,582	483	17,939,808	143	45	125,453	503	18,065,232
TOTALS,	1,749	20	1,493,876 5,866	5,866	215,122,464	2,431	20	2,108,791	8,180	303,665,904

Repairs on the McAlpine engine have been the repacking of the pumps, refitting the steam piston and cross-head, and putting in a new crank-pin and lower steam-toe.

The Worthington engine has been supplied with a permanent arrangement for taking indicator cards, and for regulating the flow of jacket steam. A new packing for pump rods, invented by Jirch C. Sherman of this place, is now being tried on this engine, and promises to be a perfect success.

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. B. WHEELER, Supt.





1876-CITY DOCUMENT No. 4.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SCHOOL COMMITTEE

OF THE

CITY OF NEW BEDFORD,

TOGETHER WITH THE

SUPERINTENDENT'S ANNUAL REPORT,

FOR THE YEAR 1875.

NEW BEDFORD:
E. Anthony & Sons, Printers to the City.
1876.

New Bedford, Jan. 13th, 1876. In School Committee.

On Motion of Hon. G. H. Dunbar:

Voted, That the Report prepared and read by the Superintendent in behalf of the School Committee, be adopted as the Report of the Board; and that 500 copies of the same, together with the Superintendent's personal Report be printed for the use of the Board.

Attest,

H. F. HARRINGTON, Sec.

REPORT.

By direction of the School Committee, I submit to our fellow-citizens the following Report, for the year 1875.

STATISTICS OF THE SCHOOLS.

I. POPULATION.

The population of the city, is		25,876
School census, May 1, 1875,		4,002
II. schools.		
Training,		1
High,		. 1
Grammar,		. 3
Primary,		10
Country,		6
Mill,		1
Farm,		1
Total,		.23
III. SCHOOL BUILDINGS.		
Number of buildings owned by the city,	`.	23
Number of buildings hired,		2
		25
Rooms used for school purposes:		
Training,		1
High,		7
Grammar,		28
Primary,		41
Country,		11
Mill,		1
Farm,	6	1
Drawing,		, 1
Total,		91

III. TEACHERS.

High school,	8
Grammar schools,	32
Primary schools,	42
Mill school,	2
Country Schools, (including Farm,)	12
Special teachers,	4
	Note the latest state of t
Total,	100

IV. SCHOLARS. (FALL TERM, 1875.)

Whole number of all ages, in

GIRLS.	BOYS	
17	00	•
130	97	
594	643	
890	892	
145	150	
21	19	
1797	1801	3599
	130 594 890 145 21	17 00 130 97 594 643 890 892 145 150 21 19

Whole number in Grammar, Primary and Country schools in detail:

Devlement	GIRLS.	BOYS.
Parker street,	195	221
Middle street,	173	190
Fifth street,	226	232
Hill,	51	98
Merrimac street,	146	146
Cedar street,	95	80
Maxfield street,	82	89
Kempton street,	97	120
Bush street,	129	136
Arnold street,	24	26
Sixth street,	51	63
Dartmouth street,	. 78	59
Grove,	100	112
Acushnet,	30	33
North,	18	22
Rockdale,	. 16	22
Plainville,	12	04
Cannonville,	37	40
Clark's Point,	18	22
Farm,	02	19

NUMBER OVER FIFTEEN YEARS OF AGE.

High school,	168
Fifth street,	15
Middle street,	45
Parker street,	18
North,	2
Acushnet,	2
Rockdale,	2
Cannonville,	2
	257
Number under five years of age,	000
AVERAGE NUMBER BELONGING.	
Training school,	15
High school,	224
Mill school,	40
Grammar Schools:	
Parker street,	345
Middle street,	361
Fifth street.	446
Matal fan Chamman gabaalg	
Total for Grammar schools,	1202
Primary Schools:	
Hill,	141
Merrimac street,	257
Cedar street,	158
Maxfield street,	158
Kempton street,	189
Bush street,	245
Arnold street,	47
Sixth street,	112
Dartmouth street,	126
Grove,	184
Total for Primary schools,	1617
Country Schools:	
Acushnet,	57
North,	87 36
Rockdale,	30
Plainville,	14
Cannonville,	90
	30

Country Schools:

Grove,

Cedar street.

Bush street,

6

Farm,

Mill school.

Hill,

Rockdale. 21 Acushnet, 55 North, 32 Plainville, 12 Cannonville, 80 Clark's Point, 28 Farm. 17

Per cent. of Attendance:

High school,	95
Mill school,	90
Grammar schools,	95
Primary schools,	94
Country schools,	91

Average per cent. of attendance for all the schools except the Training school, 93

REGULARITY OF ATTENDANCE.

WHOLE NUMBER OF ABSENCES AND TARDINESSES (HALF DAYS,) IN

	ABSENCES.	TARDINESS
High school,	906	244
Grammar Schools:		•
Fifth street,	3394	798
Middle street,	1687	135
Parker street,	* 4144	
Primary Schools:		
Hill,	2377	385
Merrimac street,	3461	301
Cedar street,	1797	281
Maxfield street,	1737	334
Kempton street,	1463	646
Bush street,	3164	606
Arnold street,	438	84
Sixth street,	1856	271
Dartmouth street,	1243	171
Grove,	1715	214
Country Schools:		
Acushnet,	386	30
North,	514	191
Rockdale,	552	97
Plainville,	577	79
Cannonville,	450	350
Clark's Point,	No re	eturns.
Farm,	。 000	000

THE GRADED SCHOOLS.

NUMBER IN THE SEVERAL GRADES.

High School:		
First grade,	6	34
Second grade,		55
Third grade,		75
Fourth grade,		63
Grammar schools:		
Fifth grade,		164
Sixth grade.		194

^{*}This record is for the term during which the Parker street school was in temporary quarters, and many parents kept their children from school.

Seventh grade, Eighth grade, Ninth grade,	237 273 380
Primary Schools:	
Tenth grade,	285
Eleventh grade,	321
Twelfth grade,	347
Thirteenth grade,	504

CENSUS OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.

Of late years, the duty of taking an annual census of the children of the State between the ages of 5 and 15, once in the hands of the School Committee, has been entrusted to the Assessors of the several cities and towns.

But it has been found that this duty was imperfectly performed by the Assessors. The number of children returned by them from year to year, has been so variable, now greater, now less, as to constitute a wholly unreliable basis of calculation. Here in our own city, the difference between the least and the greatest number of such children returned by the Assessors during the last six years, has been a thousand; and the least number was less by nearly a hundred than the number of the children in question actually in the public schools alone, at the time.

The last legislature relegated this duty to the School Committee, requiring an additional range of details to render the service more useful.

By commission of a sub-committee of this Board, appointed to carry the law into effect, five enumerators, all members of the Board, have taken the census in question with the utmost care. Blanks were prepared for them, ruled so as to show the name and age of each child, the

name of the parent or guardian, attendance in a public school or no, attendance in a private school or no, and if at work, where?

The results are gratifying in the extreme. It is highly satisfactory, in the first place, to possess trustworthy statistics of this class of children, who constitute the great bulk of the scholars in our schools, and it is specially grateful that these statistics tell so excellent a story.

The whole number of children returned as being between 5 and 15 years of age on the first of May last, is 4002. Of these, 3060 were reported to be in the public schools; 216 in private schools; 296 at work in the two large mills; 21 at work in places other than the mills.

These determinate figures foot up 3593; leaving 409 only, or $11\frac{1}{5}$ per cent. as allowance for invalids, for those who are detained at home to aid in the family labors, and for all those occupied through the many other contingencies, that in a city like this inevitably interfere to keep children from school. The number absolutely unaccounted for, among which alone the friendless or neglected, whose lives are running hopelessly to waste, are to be found, is so small as to excite the liveliest satisfaction.

There is a singular discrepancy between the returns of the enumerators and the number of children in the public schools as reported by the teachers. This is singular, because on the one hand, the enumeration was very carefully made, and must be approximately correct; on the other hand, the returns made by the teachers must be very nearly correct, for they show the number of scholars actually belonging to the several schools on the morning of one particular day; every principal being required to make the examination on that day. No name therefore is duplicated, and none enumerated of those who had ceased to be connected with a school.

The number so reported on the 27th of September last including the Training school, is 3599; the number of children between 5 and 15 years of age, reported by the enumerators as attending the Public schools, is 3060; showing a difference of 524 to be accounted for.

Of these, 257 are over 15 years of age. In addition, there may be as many as 10 in one school and another, who live in the neighboring towns; making a total of 267, as the utmost that the school enrollment can furnish towards accounting for the difference in question. Deducting this total from the amount of the difference, we have a remainder of 257, that offers itself as a subject for curious speculation.

THE EXPENDITURES.

The appropriation for teachers salaries asked for by the Committee of expenditures, in behalf of the Board, and granted by the City Council was \$56,000. This estimate was based on the expenditures of the previous year, and was supposed to be sufficient for the current year.

But there has already been paid out to the teachers the sum of \$50,361.58, leaving a balance of \$5,638.42. The remaining pay roll of the year will include six weeks; and will require the sum of \$8,569.00. There will therefore be a deficit of \$2,930.58 for which an additional grant must be made by the City Council.

This deficit is mainly to be attributed to two causes; one, an increase in a portion of the salaries, the other, the appointment to various schools of additional teachers; neither of which items was provided for in the appropriation. These items do not cover the whole deficit. It is evident that a mistake was made in taking the average of the salaries of the last financial year as the basis for the estimates of the present year. For no less than four teachers were in service during the last half of last year beyond the number in service during the first half. The average expenditure for the whole year therefore, would not truly exhibit the needs of the present year by the sum of nearly \$1000.

The appropriation for incidental expenses, including \$900 lately granted for the Evening schools, was \$18,400. The estimates were made on a basis of positive need and were divided as follows: for salaries, \$3050; Evening schools \$1900; Drawing school \$1500; sweepers pay rolls \$2500; books and printing \$2000; fuel \$3000; heating apparatus \$1500; cleaning \$800; furniture and fixtures \$800; miscellaneous expenses \$1400.

There remains to the credit of the appropriation the sum of \$2,134.33, which will be sufficient for the remainder of the year, although there have been unexpected charges upon it occasioned by the extraordinary expenses of the Parker street school during its occupancy of temporary quarters.

In studying economy for the future, it will not be possible to trench to any great extent on the amount here-

January,

tofore granted for our incidental expenses. They have always been kept at the lowest point consistent with the decent and orderly maintenance of the schools. They have not increased by any means in a corresponding proportion to the increase of unavoidable demands. years ago there were only 57 separate seated rooms in use by our public schools; there are now 88; there were only 67 regular teachers; there are now 96; and it is very evident that there must have been a large increase in the amount of supplies necessary to keep these many teachers and rooms in good working condition. Yet by the constant exercise of judicious care on the part of the Committee on Expenditures in their disbursements, and the close scrutiny of all bills for goods and service rendered, every channel of expense has been kept under so thorough control, that the per cent. of outlay has by no means been extended to equal the increased demand.

CONDITION OF THE SCHOOLS.

HIGH SCHOOL.

None of the teachers of this school have been interrupted in their work throughout the year by any contingencies, and they have labored with their usual faithfulness and success.

The routine of study, as prescribed by the manual, has been followed with as much fidelity as circumstances would allow. It sometimes occurs in a school of such a character, that a temporary departure from the dictated order of study will better serve its interests.

Three of the masters of the last graduating class have entered Amherst College, sustaining the examination for admission very creditably.

It is a singular fact, not to be passed over without notice, that the number of scholars in the school now at the very time when it is about to take possession of new quarters, erected in part because its increase in size has seemed imperiously to demand enlarged accommodations, should be less than has been the case at any time for several years. The diminution of the three upper classes has not been greater than has been customary; but the class that entered in September last was unusually small. It numbered 64, which is only about 57 per cent. of the average size of the entering classes of the last few years. Had all who were admitted availed themselves of the privilege of joining the school, the class would have numbered 94.

This is an unusually small number to be admitted. But the graduating classes of the Grammar schools from which the admissions were made were exceptionally small, and had been so all throughout their Grammar school course. So far, therefore, the loss of the High school in numbers is explicable, and the same contingency is not likely often to occur. But the declination of so large a number of those admitted to enter the school, is a new feature in this connection, exciting anxious interest. It is to be hoped that it is referable to transient causes, and indicates nothing tending permanently to interfere with the prosperity of the school.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

The Fifth street school was exiled from its school house during the first term of the last school year, while it was undergoing enlargement and renovation, and through that long interval, scattered about in temporary quarters, was deprived of its usual facilities for its appointed work. It especially suffered in regard to writing and drawing, and such practice in the study of language as depends on written exercises; all of which were necessarily intermitted.

The School Committee might reasonably, therefore, have anticipated the exhibition of marked deficiencies in these regards, if in no others; the effects of which would long be felt. But the spur to effort imparted by the return of the school to its own rejuvinated premises, together with its increased efficiency consequent on gathering in its colonies to itself and coming into possession of a hall for general exercises, enabled it to recover lost ground so rapidly, as soon to obliterate any apparent traces of its defective work.

The extraordinary severity of the last winter affected the attendance of the Grammar schools to such an extent as materially to interfere with their progress. The teachers of many of the classes were compelled to put forth unusual exertions in aid of those who had been irregular in attendance, so as to maintain the creditable position which their rooms had acquired. Because of these circumstances, some of the more stringent requisitions pertaining to the annual public examinations of this department, were relaxed; and the Committee would not have been disappointed if the results of these examinations, es-

pecially in the lower grades of the department, had fallen considerably below their average standard of excellence. But with few exceptions, the classes of the several schools sustained the tests of scholarship applied to them with good effect, and manifested the results of intelligent and faithful endeavor on the part of their teachers.

The Parker Street school is now undergoing the experiences to which the Fifth Street school was subjected last year, and for the same grateful cause—the enlargement and renovation of its school-house. The alarm sounded by the Chairman of the Board for 1874 in his annual Report, and again by his Honor the Mayor in his first inaugural address, as to the danger to which the scholars of that school would be subjected in case of fire, was too serious to be disregarded. The incoming City Council took early action in reference to the reconstruction of the house. The influence we had anticipated from the burdensome cost of the new High school house, to preclude for an indefinite period any further expenditure for school accommodations, was not suffered to have weight in this instance. And a satisfactory plan of enlargement having been obtained, a sufficient appropriation was unanimously voted, and in due time the work was begun. It has not progressed with the expedition that had been hoped for, and the house will not come into the possession of the Board until the beginning of February. But the Board can afford to salve the injury the school is receiving from the delay, with patient expectation. For when the house shall at length be transferred to the Board for the uses of the school, it will be so in contrast with its former condition, so ample and convenient in its school-rooms and corridors, so safe in its three commodious stairways, so well appointed in its clothes-rooms for both scholars and teachers, and so admirably capacitated to serve the general exercises of the school by its large and sightly hall, that the luxury of possession will far more than compensate for the inconvenience consequent on the process of reconstruction.

The influence for good over the Fifth Street school, because of release from the disintegrating system of outlying colonies, and the occupancy of a school-house possessing convenient appurtenances for the prosecution of its work in all particulars, has been so distinctly marked, as to render the School Committee all the more anxious for the coming of the time, in the not far distant future, when the Middle Street school also will undergo the same glad experiences, and be released from conditions that destroy its unity and seriously cripple its endeavors.

THE PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

The last school year opened quite inauspiciously for this department of our schools. Some of the epidemics incident to childhood soon depleted many of the rooms to such an extent as seriously to retard their progress; and the unusual severity of the ensuing winter completed the demoralization that the epidemics had begun. It was not thought expedient, therefore, to hold the customary public examinations in the spring.

But most of the teachers of the department vigorously struggled to overcome these vexatious obstacles, and by dint of unusual exertions managed to prevent any marked deficiency in the attainments of their classes, so that the private examinations to which their rooms were subjected were far more satisfactory, in most instances, than we had reason to fear would be the case.

There have been more than the average number of changes of teachers in the Primary schools during the past year. A full quarter of the former corps has given place to beginners in the work; and almost the entire graduating class of the Training school, numbering 16, has already been absorbed by these schools, and their complements in the Country schools.

The advantages derived from the Training school have therefore been conspicuously manifest. Had so large a number of new teachers begun their labors without any previous experience, making their scholars for successive months the unfortunate victims of their crude experiments in learning how to govern and how to teach, the average condition of several of the schools of this department would have fallen very low, and it would not have been easy to tone them up to their previous condition. But the most of the graduates of the Training school, familiar with the requirements of discipline as well as with the routine of approved study, promptly and systematically enter upon their duties with effective capacity from the start, and there is neither loss of time nor depravation of character.

COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

A slice has been taken from the territory of our Acushnet neighbors, and added to the city limits since the begin-

ing of the year, that has materially increased the size of the North school, so that it has been thought expedient to appoint an assistant to the school.

Our own school house being too small to allow the two teachers to work together in its one room without interference with each other, resort has been had, with the joint cooperation of the municipal and town authorities, to the school-house on the Acushnet side of the road, which now comes within New Bedford territory. It has been properly fitted for occupancy, and the assistant, with the Primary grades of the school, stationed there. It is only a few rods distant from the other school-house.

Assistants have been placed also in the Rockdale and Clark's Point schools; since they had become so large that the number of classes was wholly beyond the executive powers of a single teacher, in view of anything except the mere pretense of teaching.

A change has been made in the principal of the Acushnet school, and the new principal is laboring to great acceptance.

The schools of this department, in general, are working to good advantage, and in a satisfactory condition.

MILL SCHOOL.

The census of school children, lately taken, has settled not a few vexed questions in reference to the children employed in the mills and taught us what expectations we are justified in forming in relation to the Mill school. The School Committee have all along been supposing that a much larger number of children of school age were in the

mills than proves to be the case; and therefore, that the Mill school ought to show a far greater average attendance than it has done. But it seems that in the Wamsutta mills there are 225 children; in the Potomska only 71. Of the number in the Wamsutta, 103, or nearly fifty per cent., are between 14 and 15 years of age; almost at the limit of our legal hold on them; and it is scarcely to be expected that this class of the child operatives will be discharged to attend school as universally as those who are younger. Deduct only half of them, for the number allowed to slide beyond the legal limit without discharge for another term of schooling, and we have 174 remaining in all, from which the Mill school is periodically to be replenished. Now the average number attending the Mill school is 40; who are nearly all from the Wamsutta mills, and who therefore constitute, as is readily seen, nearly a quarter of the whole number in the mills from which recruits may be expected to be derived. And a quarter part is the very utmost we have a right to count upon. Of the 25 per cent. of the children employed in the Potomska mill, numbering 18, who should periodically be discharged to attend school, a few are to be found in the Mill school and more than half are distributed among the regular schools in the south part of the city.

It would seem, therefore, that the agents of the mills should be thanked for the much they do towards the education of their child operatives, rather than stigmatized for what they neglect. A few instances are brought to light by the census, of children who are in the mills at so tender an age that it is a breach of humanity as well as of law

that they should be employed at all. Let us hope that there are circumstances attending these several cases that relieve them of their apparently odious character.

THE EVENING SCHOOLS.

These schools have had regular sessions for 11 weeks, three evenings of each week.

The whole number of different scholars in the Central school has been 160; of whom 53 were females, 107 males.

The whole number of different scholars in the south school has been 100; of whom 33 were females, 67 males.

The average attendance on the Central school, has been about 60; on the south school 48.

The corps of each school consists of a male principal, and three female assistants, who have labored steadily with interest and success.

MUSIC AND DRAWING.

These two branches, once regarded in the community as only the mere ornaments of a substantial education, now held to be among its indispensable requisites, have been pursued with constant method, and results that give ever increasing satisfaction.

In the present attitude of the general public towards these seductive pursuits, an attitude of cordial interest and large expectation, there is a tendency among school authorities and teachers to devote to them much more than their due proportion of time. It is quite certain that in some localities, eager for distinction in these studies, the schools are allowed to follow them to an extent that robs the most

important branches of study of the attention they require. This tendency the school authorities of New Bedford have firmly resisted. The results in music, even in the limited time devoted to it, are admirable; and though our schools may not be able to present such striking evidences of culture in drawing as is the boast of those with whom this branch is suffered to be unduly prominent, enough will be accomplished to prove the advantage to be derived from its prosecution, while our minds will not be forced to labor under the painful consciousness that much of what is gained in this direction, is at the expense of loss in another.

The Evening Drawing school has had an average attendance this season of between thirty and forty scholars, and one assistant teacher only has been employed, instead of two as heretofore. The character of the school is much the same as for the last two years. There are comparatively few adults, seeking to obtain a more scientific and artistic knowledge of the trades they may be employed in, the majority being made up of the sons of our citizens not yet old enough to be engaged in business. But they are diligently prosecuting the study in orderly progress, and in the end far better results will accrue from such effort with such material, than could be secured from the superficial and irregular undertakings of journeymen mechanics, the most of whom have been found to be indisposed to devote the painstaking labor and study which a good degree of artistic culture demands.

For the Committee,

H. F. HARRINGTON, Supt.

In School Committee, December 30, 1875.

On motion of Rev. Mr. Batchelor,

Voted unanimously, That the thanks of this Board be and are hereby tendered to Hon. A. H. Howland, Jr., for the courteous and impartial manner in which he has presided in the meetings of the Board during the year.

On motion of Mr. Knowlton,

Voted unanimously, That the thanks of this Board are due to the Secretary for his diligent and faithful attention to the duties of his position, and for the many wise and timely suggestions by which, from time to time, in his capacity of Superintendent, he has assisted the Board in its deliberations.

LIST OF GRADUATES FROM THE HIGH SCHOOL, JULY, 1875.

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Annie Seabury, Sarah J. Austin, Edward D. Eldredge, William H. Brown, Edward C. Almy, Ruth E. Shepherd, Lizzie F. Lawton, George E. Haskell, Linnie Gates, Annie C. Hart, Henry S. Whitney, Susie H. Davis, William H. Ellis, M. Eva Schwall, Addie L. West, Katie E. Cleary, Arthur G. Winslow,

James C. Beetle, Charles D. Craigie, Ella M. Holcomb, Mary M. Macy, Charles H. Ellis, Clara W. Shepherd, Waterford R. Hathaway, Charles F. Peirce, Mary A. Allan, Katie B. Sturtevant, Bessie J. Briggs, Hattie H. Bly, Daniel T. Devoll, F. William Oesting, Lydia G. Cranston, Mariana T. Almy.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE-1875.

-000-

EDWIN DEWS, President of Common Council, ex-officio.

WARD 1 - George W. Chace, Alanson Borden, H. F. Thomas.

WARD 2 - Benjamin S. Batchelor, I. S. Cornish, C. R. Price.

WARD 3 - Cyrenius W. Haskins, John Spare, I. W. Benjamin.

WARD 4 - Charles D. Prescott, H. M. Knowlton, G. H. Dunbar.

WARD 5 - Charles T. Bonney, Edmund Rodman, J. L. Sherman.

WARD 6 - B. Otheman, Jr., Isaac H. Coe, C. H. Sanford.

ORGANIZATION OF THE COMMITTEE.

ABRAHAM H. HOWLAND, JR., Mayor, ex-officio, Chairman. HENRY F. HARRINGTON, Secretary.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

ON HIGH SCHOOL-Batchelor, Dunbar, Rodman, Borden, Bonney, Prescott, Cornish.

- ON GRAMMAR SCHOOLS Bonney, Sanford, Otheman, Haskins, Knowlton.
 - ON PRIMARY Schools-Dunbar, Benjamin, Prescott, Spare, Coe.
 - ON COUNTRY SCHOOLS-Coe, Chace, Rodman, Price, Sherman.
 - ON FARM SCHOOL-Sanford, Sherman.
 - ON EVENING SCHOOLS-Otheman, Spare, Thomas.
 - ON MILL SCHOOL-Chace, Haskins, Price.
- ON TRAINING SCHOOL AND EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS-Cornish. Prescott, Coe, Knowlton, Thomas.
 - ON TEXT BOOKS-Spare, Chace, Haskins.
- ON EXPENDITURES-Benjamin, Batchelor, Dunbar, Coe, Thomas, Sherman, Dews.
 - On Music-Prescott, Sanford, Chace.
 - On Drawing-Rodman, Benjamin, Otheman, Knowlton, Price.
- ON HOWLAND FUND-Batchelor, Borden, Cornish, Prescott, Bonney, Rodman, Dews.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS. HENRY F. HARRINGTON.

Office, City Hall Basement. Office hours, 81 to 9 A. M., 121 to 1 P. M. Saturdays, 9½ to 10 A. M.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE-1876.

EDWIN DEWS, President of Common Council, ex-officio.

WARD 1-Alanson Borden, H. F. Thomas, J. H. Cornell.

WARD 2-I. S. Cornish, C. R. Price, J. W. Hervey.

WARD 3-John Spare, I. W. Benjamin, B. S. Batchelor.

WARD 4-H. M. Knowlton, G. H. Dunbar, S. W. Hayes.

WARD 5-Edmund Rodman, J. L. Sherman, L. M. Kollock.

WARD 6-Isaac H. Coe, C. H. Sanford, B. Otheman, Jr.

ORGANIZATION OF THE COMMITTEE.

ABRAHAM H. HOWLAND, JR., Chairman, ex-officio.

HENRY F. HARRINGTON, Secretary.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

ON HIGH SCHOOL-Borden, Dunbar, Batchelor, Rodman, Cornish, Knowlton.

ON GRAMMAR Schools—Cornish, Sanford, Otheman, Price, Cornell, Hervey.

ON PRIMARY Schools-Dunbar, Benjamin, Spare, Coe, Hayes.

ON COUNTRY SCHOOLS-Coe, Rodman, Sherman, Kollock, Cornell.

ON FARM SCHOOL-Sanford, Sherman, Knowlton.

On Evening Schools—Otheman, Spare, Thomas, Hayes, Batchelor.

ON MILL SCHOOL-Price, Batchelor, Kollock.

ON TRAINING SCHOOL, &c.—Borden, Cornish, Dunbar, Coe, Sanford, Otheman, Price.

ON TEXT BOOKS-Spare, Price, Hervey.

On Music-Hervey, Sanford, Hayes.

On Drawing-Rodman, Benjamin, Otheman, Knowlton, Kollock.

ON EXPENDITURES—Benjamin, Dunbar, Coe, Thomas, Sherman, Cornell, Batchelor, Dews.

On Howland Fund-Batchelor, Borden, Cornish, Rodman, Dews, Thomas, Hayes.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

HENRY F. HARRINGTON.

Office, City Hall Basement. Office, hours, $8\frac{1}{2}$ to 9 a. m., $12\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 p. m. Saturdays, $9\frac{1}{2}$ to 10 a. m.

MR. CORNISH, Truant Officer, will hold office hours in the Superintendent's room, from 8½ to 9 o'clock A. M., on the five school days.

DETAILED STATEMENT

OF THE OUTLAY BY THE SCHOOL COMMITTEE FROM THE HOWLAND INCOME FUND, FROM JANUARY 1, 1875, TO JANUARY 1, 1876.

	•		
BOOKS.			
Sylvander Hutchinson,		\$890.10	
Edwin Dews,		576.96	
J. W. Schermerhorn,		42.80	\$1,509.86
BINDING.			
Edwin Dews,		\$74.68	
Sylvander Hutchinson,		71.96	146.64
STATIONERY.			
Sylvander Hutchinson, pape	er,		342.31
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.			
John Hopkins, piano stools,		\$8.00	
George Pierce, care and repairs of pianos and organs,		211.70	219.70
PHILOSOPHICAL APPARATUS.			
C. R. Sherman, magnet,		\$10.00	
H. F. Harrington, apparatus for High school,		36.68	
H. B. & W. O. Chamberlain, apparatus for High school,		83.34	130.02
DRAWING STUDIES.			
L. B. Ellis, mounting stud	lies,	\$39.45	
Pierce & Taber, "		36.40	
Frost & Adams, study holde	ers,	52.50	128.35
MISCELLANEOUS.			
J. T. Hammett, geometrical forms,		\$13.20	
Fessenden & Baker, printing arithmetic tables and			
word cards,		47.75	
M. B. White, salary as teacher of Training school,		279.08	
Frederick Coffin, pattern cards for Primary schools,		16.25	
Wheeler & Coggeshall, maps,		120.00	476.28
			\$2,953.16

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS

FOR THE YEAR 1875.



REPORT.

Gentlemen of the School Committee:

I can scarcely realize the auspicious changes in our school affairs which a short two years have brought about. Two years ago the only step that had been taken towards the release of the High and Grammar departments from the cramping and disabling circumstances under which all their schools had been laboring so long, was the purchase of a lot for a new High school-house. That certainly was an excellent premonitory symptom of better things,coming events began to cast shadows before, but the shadows seemed likely to be the only realizations for an indefinite period. There was so much moaning over the hard times and the enormous debt that the city was piling up, that years seemed likely to pass before the solitude of the purchased lot would be invaded by the pick and shovel; and as for the grammar schools, there was not even the ghost of an expectation that any considerable expenditures would be undergone expressly on their account. With the exception that, when a new High school-house should be built, the Middle Street grammar school would come into possession of the vacated premises of the High school, the schools of this department were apparently condemned to work along for years to come

without relief from the inconveniences that had so long vexed and retarded them.

But what have we now in possession, or immediate prospect! In September next the High school will be transferred to its new and admirable premises. It will find itself domiciled in one of the finest school buildings in the State; a building carefully and intelligently planned, magnificent in its proportions, and furnished with the most approved facilities for instruction. Little will be wanting in this direction that experience can suggest, invention create, and money provide.

And almost simultaneously, all three grammar schools will have been furnished, through their enlarged and renovated school premises, with the accommodations that have been so long needed, and placed on a satisfactory foundation in almost every regard. They will have been freed from the damaging necessity of colonizing a portion of their scholars, and rendered capable of the unity of organization and operation so essential to a high measure of success. They will be in possession of halls in which their scholars can be convened in mass for general exercises, and in various other particulars their circumstances will have been greatly improved.

At the same time, we have reason to congratulate ourselves that the primary and country school-houses are nearly all in very good condition. So, when the next school year shall open upon us, there will be few schools of any department, in the length and breadth of the city, that will not be conveniently and comfortably housed and provided for.

1876.

When we take into consideration the long period during which our most important schools have been working under great disadvantages, and the multiplied earnest pleas of successive school committees for some measure of relief, the accomplishment of almost all the objects of desire in so short a time, may well occasion our grateful surprise.

WHAT OUR SCHOOLS SHOULD BE.

And what of the schools that are to be possessed of these favorable circumstances? I do not hesitate to say that they ought to be distinguished for their excellence. If they are not so, if they disappoint the public expectation, if they discharge our youth into the world deficient in sound, healthful culture, the blame will attach only to the imperfection of the studies and methods that we dictate, or else to the incompetency or faithlessness of the teachers whom we employ. Nothing can be laid to the charge of unfavorable conditions. For, in the first place, all the help will be afforded that is to be derived from complete and well organized gradation. Again, the average number of scholars to a teacher, with us, is much less than in most schools elsewhere; and that alone is an immense advantage. Once more, the assistances derived from the Howland Income Fund furnish our teachers for efficient work to an extent that is rarely paralleled in other schools, at least in their elementary departments. Reference books, maps, charts, globes, extra books for reading, scientific apparatus, and various other intellectual helps are liberally supplied, and no recitation need pause or limp for want of data and illustration. Only the

teacher who has been subjected to the privations in these particulars that characterize the situation of most elementary schools, can fully appreciate the luxury of such an opulent supply. I trust, gentlemen, that I am alive to the responsibility of this promising state of things. I am confident that our teachers are so. Instead of appropriating their advantages to secure proportionate relief from toil, they are stimulated to increased exertion. Every additional appliance seems to open up a new field of profitable and willing endeavor. And I dare answer for them, as I do not hesitate to assert for myself, that no pride of opinion, no favoritism as to studies and methods, will render us blind or indifferent to the character of the work that the schools may be accomplishing. If its products do not answer just and reasonable expectation, whether it be because of deficiency or of disproportion, none, I am sure, will be found more prompt in effort to discover the causes of the disappointment, and apply the remedy, than we, who will have been the unwilling instruments to produce it. Let the future tell its story; we must abide its revelations, confessing in advance that the only standard of attainment to be tolerated is the excellence that is commensurate with opportunity.

HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION.

There are topics of vital importance relating to the general subject of high school education that are enlisting the profoundest thought of prominent educators at the present time. They have a special interest for this community now, when a representative structure has just

been completed, whose lordly proportions towering proudly superior to any other public edifice in the city, proclaim to all observers the measure of regard in which high school instruction is held among us, and suggest the readiness with which means will be contributed for its support. May this interest know no abatement; rather may it increase, bearing this head and representative of our common school system steadily up in its loving arms, lavishing upon it protection and care, and multiplying its facilities and opportunities until, in all the various channels of culture, whether of learning, of morals, of manners, or of purity of speech, it exert the quickening and renovating power among the subordinate schools and in the community that it is its province and obligation to exercise. But such beneficent relations cannot be invigorated and maintained except through the prevalence of an unquestioning confidence in the right of the institution to be, and in its power to be greatly useful. And it is in this fundamental and vital connection that the earnest thought of educators, to which I have referred, is active at the present time. Gifted minds of both the cultured and the wealthy classes are busy in efforts to shake this confidence; to inculcate that taxation for the support of schools should be limited to elementary schools alone; and of a consequence that such an institution as this High school has no right to be. There are other gifted minds which, while not arrayed in positive opposition to this class of schools, insist that the kind of instruction they now dispense is a damage rather than a boon to society; for it makes the youth who are the subjects of it too proud to

engage in any occupations that involve manual labor, and therefore, because there is no room for them all in the classes that are supported by brain work alone, transforms a large number of those who might have been industrious and profitable members of the community into so many foolishly aspiring, discontented, and almost useless idlers. They advocate, therefore, a radical change in the basis on which the studies of high schools in general have been organized, and the substitution of a new order of things that will entirely revolutionize this department of our school system.

These classes of objectors will gather strength, and finally become seriously formidable; for the selfish interests or the virulent prejudices of powerful classes in the community will be enlisted in their favor. Our free school system, in all its parts, seems at first sight to be invincibly intrenched in the confidence of the American heart, so that nothing could be more quixotic and hopeless than any attempt at its overthrow or essential modification. But its enemies are far stronger than they have credit for, and one of the first points of open and perhaps dangerous assault will be the high schools. A vital struggle may impend in the not distant future. I do not for a moment doubt the issue. These noble institutions cannot be overthrown. But one great source of strength to their friends will be the dissemination of sound intelligence on the subject, arousing the benefited masses to an intelligent as well as jealous watchfulness over their menaced prerogatives and opportunities. I am ready to perform my share of this important work, as far as our own community may be concerned. I should be glad to discuss this interesting topic thoroughly and exhaustively in this present Report, did circumstances allow. When the dedication of the High school-house shall take place,—an occasion that will obtrusively ask all manner of questions about the purposes of the school—I hope for an opportunity to answer some of them after the forethought and deliberation which their importance demands.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

I have remarked elsewhere that the teachers of our schools are neither blind nor indifferent to the character of the work that their schools may be accomplishing, and I desire to make a specific application of that remark in this connection.

No portion of our school organization, for the last few years, has been the object of so much anxious solicitude as the Grammar department. The causes of this are easily explained. Within that period, striking out an unaccustomed pathway for ourselves, based on principles of abstract right and expediency, we reorganized the studies of this department, introducing an altogether new line of study to be conducted through novel methods, and thoroughly remoulding the methods already existing. With few or no exemplars by which to be guided, for we have stood almost alone as to some of the main features of this experiment, we have had to deduce from those results for guidance. We have had to deduce from those results whether we were making any radical mistakes, or wherein our attempts might call for a readjustment of

means to ends. The work of the department, therefore, has had to be followed with the most careful scrutiny, in a spirit of inquiry resolute neither to be blinded by preconceptions nor imposed upon by false appearances.

Such a scrutiny in such a connection requires time. Years only can suffice to mature the developments that it is commissioned to make, and through its agency to transform tentative experiments into tested and approved processes of instruction. And I rejoice to be able to say that the teachers of the department are thoroughly alive to the importance of the scrutiny, and earnest to give it every possible vantage. The principals have been in consultation with me repeatedly of late, frankly discussing present methods and results, criticising freely and boldly wherever there seemed to be an opening for criticism, and ready to adopt any changes that the good of their schools might appear to demand. Such questions as these embrace some of the topics that we have discussed, and to which we are giving our faithful attention: "Is time enough devoted to arithmetic; and if enough, is it so taught as to produce the most intelligent and lasting impressions? Is an undue amount of time spent in oral instruction, and is this instruction of the right description?" "Are the methods we pursue in the study of language the most efficient that can be devised?" "The present mode of partially preparing the lessons with the scholars, defining the new words that may occur, illustrating the topics and removing obstacles that seem too difficult for the unaided powers of the scholars, is evidently having this unfavorable result: to disincline them

to a sturdy exercise of their capacities—to that resolute, faithful application, which alone can achieve any masteries and adequately discipline the mind; so much is evident. And what shall be done to remedy the evil? Is the fault inherent in the system, or is it in the application of the system by the teachers?"

These and various other points are enlisting our earnest attention; and I assure you the thoughtful consideration of the subject will not cease until all uncertainty shall be removed, and our grammar schools be able to demonstrate indisputably, through the admirable fruits of their course of instruction, not only that its studies are wisely adapted to the needs of the scholars, but that the teachers are in a high degree judicious and discriminating as well as faithful in their work.

AID IN TEACHING LANGUAGE.

One point that I remember to have been the topic of serious consideration among some members of the Board a year or two ago, was brought pointedly forward at one of the interviews with the grammar masters to which I have referred, and I think it proper to communicate it at this time. It has reference to the more thorough prosecution of the study of language in our schools. I rejoice to say that the most of our teachers seem to appreciate fully the paramount importance of this study. I rejoice to believe that they are duly impressed by the humiliating spectacle exhibited year after year by the great majority of American free schools, and a large per cent. of American colleges as well, in turning out upon the world youth

who have been delving during all the long period of their schooling on study after study, embracing, most frequently, a goodly list of osophies and ologies, and very likely one or two foreign tongues also, and whose memories, it may be, are storehouses of principles, definitions, processes, and facts innumerable, yet who can extort from their acquirements only a beggarly advantage because they have not had intercourse enough with their own language to possess the power to give adequate expression to their knowledge and their thoughts. If many so-called reforms in the customary courses of instruction in public schools are of questionable value, the demand for far greater attention to the study of language they know to be of sterling account; yet the only sure means to develop the power of creditable verbal expression in the average child, under school limitations, is through written exercises; and such exercises duly carried on would task the time and energies of the present corps of teachers beyond endurance. They are therefore only partially carried on. There is a recognized defect in this direction, running through all the grades of the grammar schools; and notwithstanding our intense desire to illustrate how much our schools are capable of accomplishing in this essential particular, we are compelled to submit to the defect through want of means to remedy it.

The principals of the grammar schools, therefore, have solicited me to apply to the Board for an additional teacher to be appointed to each of their schools, whose vocation it shall be to aid the regular teachers in prosecuting the study of language. It is not proposed to entrust this

teacher with the exclusive conduct of this branch of study, which would in some respects be a disadvantage, but to place her in control of the rooms seriatim, to carry on the appointed lessons, while the regular teachers shall be engaged in correcting language papers and holding the necessary communication with their authors individually, so as to make the exercise effective.

I am happy to lay the request before you, because I am heartily in accord with it and recognize the necessity that prompts it. Still I do so without the expectation that it will be granted at present, satisfied indeed that it cannot judiciously be granted at a time when retrenchment rather than enlargement in expenditure is imperiously demanded in every branch of public affairs. But this object will be accomplished by my communication,—to inform you in a pointed manner of the existence of a chronic obstacle to full success in this branch of study, which existing means are incompetent to remove; so that, should defects be discovered, the teachers will be absolved from any reasonable charge that they have occurred through their negligence or inattention.

GRATIFYING RESULTS OF THE SCHOOL CENSUS.

The statistics of the census of school children and attendance lately taken under the direction of the Board, have been laid before the public in the annual Report of the Board, and I joyfully echo the reflection of that Report that the result is of the most gratifying character.

No doubt many communities in New England, and perhaps elsewhere, have a higher per cent. of the whole number of their school children in the public schools than New Bedford; perhaps there are those that can exhibit a higher per cent. of attendance of the whole number belonging, than we can do. For there are many communities, - some of those, for instance, in the vicinity of Boston, - almost wholly made up of the families of wellto-do persons who do business in the neighboring metropolis. There are few or no manufactories among them, there are no masses of a laboring population, there is no class of uncared for, reckless youth, such as is incident to every considerable seaport, there are no prejudices or other barriers to deplete the public schools and maintain private ones, and, as a consequence of these conspiring advantages, the excellent public schools gather in almost the entire number of children of school age. But when due allowance is made for the fact that we have several large mill corporations employing a great many children, that this is a seaport, and that moreover the several private schools among us have a devoted constituency, the fact that so large a per cent. of our whole school population is in regular connection with the public schools, and that we can account for the remainder to within a few individuals as either at school elsewhere, in employment, or else positively incapacitated for attendance at school, indicates a most healthy and gratifying condition of things.

And there is a complementary fact that is equally gratifying. There is comparatively little unnecessary irregularity of attendance; and as for truancy, it is a sporadic not a chronic evil. The instances of it are few and far between.

Some reflections are pertinent in view of this condition of affairs. In the first place, it manifests a degree of confidence in the public schools on the part of the great majority of the community that should operate like an energizing inspiration on the school authorities and teachers, convincing them that their earnest efforts to render the schools worthy of support are correspondingly appreciated. It shows also, - and I value this manifestation more than anything else, - it shows conclusively that the children love their schools. They love them. They are won to them by their intrinsic attractions, not driven to them by authority. Were our schools distasteful to any considerable number of the scholars, no matter how earnest their parents might be for their attendance at school, nor how threatening the aspect of legal compulsion, the statistics on which we pride ourselves would not have greeted us.

Gentlemen of the Board, you here receive one of your best rewards for the attractive character with which you have been earnest to endow the schools. You have been prompt to second with ready sympathy and support every suggestion whereby cheerful associations might be gathered about the studies to lend them interest, and you have sought to impart an aspect of tasteful cheeriness to the school-rooms by such ornamentation as you have felt authorized to furnish. The Gradgrinds in the community, with whom any barn in average condition is good enough for a school-house, may have scowled or sneered at you, but every hint of comeliness and beauty that you have thus bestowed on the children has quietly and genially wrought

on their susceptible natures and borne its priceless fruit. The Howland Income Fund has efficiently seconded you in these efforts to draw the children to the schools, through the quiet ministry of an alluring interest. The appurtenances and appliances furnished from that fund have proved so many enticements to steady attendance and diligent endeavor; and the great body of the teachers have further supplemented the benign purpose, by their intelligent and winning methods of instruction and their evident interest in the scholars placed under their charge.

It is easy thus to enlarge on the provisions and modes of teaching that have made such happy places of our school-rooms; and many doubtless have interpreted the enthusiasm that we have manifested in this connection to be an exhibition of visionary sentiment. But when it comes to practical manifestations of solid advantage, like those exhibited by the statistics which have given occasion for these remarks, when it becomes evident that the provisions for the schools and the modes of their administration are binding the successive generations with cords of love and interest to them, and are thus solving for us the problem how to accomplish that desideratum so canvassed and so coveted everywhere,—the instruction of the entire community in the elements of a sound education,—that enthusiasm takes on a character which places it above the reach of prejudice or of contempt.

NUMBER OF SCHOLARS TO A TEACHER.

Several prominent educators, President Eliot, Professor A. P. Peabody, and others, who have lately given to the

public their convictions respecting the merits and defects of our system of common schools, have dwelt with special emphasis on the number of scholars usually allotted to a teacher in the public schools as a gross and almost fatal mistake; and I take occasion to make some remarks on the subject, with special reference to the condition of our own schools in this regard.

It has been the principled policy of the school committee of this city, for many years, to reduce the number of scholars in charge of a single teacher considerably below what is customary in most other public schools.

The customary allotment to a room in a grammar school, under a single teacher, is from 50 to 56; to a primary or intermediate room, from 60 to 80; and in ungraded rural schools the number of scholars to a room is the number supplied by the district, be it more or less.

Indeed, in many and many a primary school, even in localities that are in high repute for the condition of their schools, may be found nearly a hundred children with one teacher only to govern and instruct them.

And what is the consequence? It is the miserable apology for effective teaching that characterizes innumerable schools, and that, coupled with the other depreciative conditions so notoriously prevalent, so often renders the loud-mouthed boasting of the American people about the unequalled advantages their children are enjoying, a baseless and contemptible vaunt. How the notion that 56 scholars is the normal allotment to one grammar school teacher first came into being it would be difficult to tell, unless, as I conjectured in a former Report, it originated

in the fact that the rooms of a Boston grammar school, where this sage basis of distribution was first broached, were of just the size to hold conveniently seven rows of desks, eight in a row. It is one of numberless dicta that have been accepted without question as sound philosophy, though they set truth and common sense grossly at defiance. And it has been accepted to so ridiculous an extent,—ridiculous, taking into view how purely arbitrary it is,—that I venture to say half the grammar school-houses in the United States are arranged so as to seat just 56 in a room.

Economy in the number of teachers employed is thus secured at the expense of the scholars' characters and brains. For where intelligent, thorough instruction and dominating moral influence are looked for, from 25 to 30 scholars is the utmost number to which one teacher of average ability can do any sort of justice.

For, in the first place, one of the most prominent vices of public school instruction, growing out of this very overcrowding, is this: that in the pressure of numbers all individuality is lost, and salient mental characteristics that should be developed and nursed into the special form of power of which they are capable, can receive no specific attention. Tom, Dick, and Harry, Susan, Mary, and Phæbe, must learn the same lessons in the same way,—must begin together and end together; there is no time for any discrimination between them. It puts me in mind of an ignorant empiric, who flourished in the city of Lowell when I lived in that vicinity many years ago. Because he had prescribed successfully for his employer in a criti-

cal case of disease that baffled the skill of the regular doctors, (chancing to remember some old-fashioned specific in use by his grandmother, probably,) he immediately entered on an enormous practice under the title of "Whipple's Doctor." Hundreds flocked to him every day for advice and medicine, receiving a good deal more medicine than advice. He had two immense cauldrons in his cellar, in which hogsheads of strong decoctions were prepared, one cathartic, the other emetic; and all the cases of disease that were submitted to his therapeutics, no matter what they might be, were dosed with either the one or the other. I once accompanied a friend into his august presence, and on my undertaking to describe some of the patient's symptoms as a guide to proper treatment, the doctor tartly exclaimed, "Don't begin to tell me anything about symptoms. You don't suppose that with all these people to prescribe for before dinner, I can be bothered with hearing about symptoms, do you?"

So the classes in overcrowded school-rooms are necessarily subjected to the same empiricism. It is either a mental emetic or a similar cathartic for the whole,—a uniform dose all round. There is no time to bother about individual symptoms.

Again, unless the teacher be possessed of rare aptitudes and energy, the thoughtful intellectuality that should accompany and illustrate the school work is out of the question under such conditions, unless a portion of the studies be injuriously neglected. Only the gradgrind method of formal question and answer is possible.

Once more, all the finer relations of culture that depend

for their development on ample time devoted to appropriate exercises and deliberative and discriminating criticism are precluded. We realize how this is, day by day, in connection with our own grammar classes and their work. Few of them reach the number of 50, the majority are under 40 in number; and yet the teachers one and all declare it to be impossible to do justice to the study of all studies—that of our native tongue.

And finally, as to influence over character, that inestimable attribute of a well ordered school-room, how is the teacher to exercise the discernment it presupposes, when the number with whom she has to deal is so great as to preclude all careful study of individual characteristics?

I have had the classes in the grammar and high schools specially in view in the foregoing remarks; and passing on to make a brief application of the subject to primary schools, I say it is simply absurd to herd a large number of little children together under a single teacher and call the imperfect fruits of her distracted labors by the name of instruction. Little children require to be individualized in some regards, as much as those of older growth. Indeed, it is a very mockery of every true relation of the teacher to their tender susceptibilities, to be forced to treat them severally as only so many units of a troublesome mass. And in regard to ungraded country schools, it becomes specially unjust to make application of any arbitrary rule in the allotment of scholars to a teacher. For a school of this kind having even as few as twentyfive or thirty scholars, ordinarily includes classes in all the

studies of all the elementary grades. From five to ten minutes to a recitation, therefore, is the utmost time that can be afforded to any one class in this infinitesimal distribution of work. And what sort of education is to be extracted from such a method of procedure it does not take long to determine.

It has been a subject of hearty satisfaction to me, in my oversight of our schools, that the Board has uniformly set its face against any mock pretences of the kind, and, throughout the various departments, has made provision for competent instruction, as far as the number allotted to a teacher may be involved. In the High school, the average number to a teacher during the last term, has been 28½; in the grammar schools, 41; in the primary schools, 43; and in the country schools, 25. This distribution, of course, is not uniformly maintained. It is not always possible. There are a few grammar and primary rooms that number 50 or more. There are others that fall in equal measure below the average; but the exceptions prove the value of the rule. Yes, prove it in so striking a manner as to stamp the legislation that has established it as among the triumphs of intelligent and beneficent control. Wherever the number in a room considerably exceeds the average, there you will find, almost invariably, crippled and comparatively ineffective instruction. Where it falls below, there the untrammelled labors of the teacher obtain grateful recompense in the increased fruitfulness of their results.

I have had a special incentive to this course of remark at the present time. It has been rumored that the City Council will insist on the utmost possible economy in our municipal expenditures, and that the expenses of the schools must be included in the general curtailment. It would certainly be an easy method of curtailment to allot a larger number of scholars to a teacher on the average than has been customary hitherto, and diminish the corps of teachers to correspond. A suggestion of the kind is very likely to be urged on the members of the Board, and I have deemed it my duty to comment as I have done on the subject, that the wisdom of the policy that has been pursued in regard to it may be understood and appreciated by our fellow citizens. Here undeniably is opportunity for diminishing the expenses of the schools; but if carried very far it would be at the sacrifice of their vital interests.

VENTILATION.

In my last year's Report, excited by multiplied cases of injury to teachers and scholars through chilling draughts from open doors and windows in our unventilated schoolhouses, I spoke in detail and with emphasis on the subject of ventilation. I first gave a description of the arrangements that had been made for the ventilation of the rooms in the new High school-house, and then endeavored to set forth the trustworthy philosophy of the subject as far as it has been reached by intelligent experts. My special attention was devoted to the inquiry, whether some comparatively inexpensive expedient is not within reach, through which our existing school buildings may be ventilated in a passably satisfactory manner; ventilated, at least, so far as to supersede that dreadful alternative for

foul and poisonous air, killing draughts from open windows.

That portion of my Report was referred by the Board to a special committee, with the Mayor at their head, who were charged with the duty of making a thorough investigation of the subject, and obtaining, if possible, an affirmative answer to the question I had propounded. This committee faithfully fulfilled their mission. They first visited the city of Providence to inspect the working of a cheap ventilator in operation in one of the school-houses of that city, that had been highly recommended for its efficiency as well as its cheapness. It disappointed their expectations, and they subsequently examined the construction of the apparatus of the "Eureka Ventilating Co," which I had favorably noticed in my Report as an invention constructed on scientific principles, so as to introduce fresh air in plenty without injurious draughts, while at the same time providing ducts for the escape of impure air. It commended itself to their judgment as giving promise of efficiency, and received their endorsement.

The Committee on Public Property, after a satisfactory examination on their own part, placed this apparatus in all the rooms of the new portion of the Parker Street school-house.

I shall watch its operation with great solicitude. If it fail us, I shall be in despair of lighting upon any inexpensive expedient to rescue our schools from the dangers that beset them. If it answer our expectations, I trust the Board will see to it that no time be lost in supplying all

our miserably ventilated school-rooms with so cheap and practicable a remedy.

Subsequent to the publication of my last Report, in which I had frankly expressed strong doubts as to the value of the arrangements made for the ventilation of the new High school-house, it was discovered that these arrangements did not express the design of the architects; that one of the most important provisions of their plan, viz., the running of a steam pipe from the heating apparatus through the middle of each ventilating duct, had been overlooked. No wonder the arrangement, as carried out, had seemed to me so defective and unpromising.

It had become impracticable by that time, it was asserted, to substitute the original design, and thus remedy the defect. But as the intelligent architects insisted that if left in their existing condition the ventilating ducts would not be worth having, the Committee on Public Property had recourse to Mihan's system of ventilation. which had been recommended in the highest terms, and which the patentee warrants to succeed.

It is novel in construction, and seems at first sight to exhibit a new application of principles. Its peculiarities can easily be explained.

Through the centre of each of the two vertical ducts connected with each room a tin pipe is extended, having an entrance aperture at the bottom of the room. At the top of the room an aperture opens into the duct but not into the tin pipe, which passes by intact, and so onward until it opens out into the discharging shaft under the roof.

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Thus the aperture at the bottom of the room opens only into the tin pipe that runs through the centre of the duct. The aperture at the top of the room opens only into the duct itself.

It is the theory that when the room has been heated, the warm air at the top, through its natural tendency to rise, will pass into the duct through the aperture at its level, and enveloping the tin pipe and heating its contents, cause a brisk upward flow, thus maintaining a constant discharge of foul air from both the bottom and the top of the room.

This seems plausible, but it will not bear close exami-In the first place, the general conditions are very much the same as when there is no tin pipe, and both apertures open freely into the duct. For if the warm air, working through the top aperture, establishes an upward current in the duct, a current ought to follow up from the aperture below. It makes no difference, philosophically, and I do not see how it can make any considerable difference mechanically, whether the current from below be taken into the volume of the upper current and pass on to the discharging shaft combined with it, or whether it be carried along separate from the upper current and surrounded by the latter. Indeed the chances of impulsion upward would seem to preponderate in favor of the former method; and that method is the well known, well tried, futile and exploded one, that is a useless appendage of so many public buildings erected of late years.

There is no other improvement on the old system. The ducts all have many angles before they reach the roof,

thus offering serious mechanical impediments to the ascending current; there is no special action except when there are winter fires; and there is no provision for the introduction of fresh air into the rooms except by means of the hot air registers, or the joints and crannies of the wood-work—a radically defective arrangement.

But I presume Mr. Mihan depends for success much more confidently on his ventilating cap, in which the duets centre under the roof and through which they are discharged above it, than upon the peculiar structure of the ducts themselves. For he claims that it is so constructed as to force the ducts to act efficiently, no matter what obstacles may be in the way.

No doubt when there is air stirring this ventilating cap will work well. But unfortunately that is just when the ventilation of rooms usually takes care of itself in good part by natural processes. Our artifices are needful when the air without is still and stagnant, and nature refuses her voluntary assistance to give us purity. And it matters not what amount of ingenuity may be expended on ventilators—if they are to depend for their action on the ordinary natural forces they must needs be radically defective. They will fail us just when we most require their help. Mr. Mihan may confidently rely on his ventilator. I care little for the singularities of its construction. In a still atmosphere, it will no more create an upward current in those High school-house ducts, than a man can raise himself in the air by pulling at the straps of his boots.

So although the application of this invention has cost a good round sum, we shall probably have to fall back, as

our main dependence, on that safe basis of reliance as far as it goes, large high apartments having a good many cubic inches of atmosphere in proportion to the number of scholars that will usually be convened in them. This is certainly one of the prime conditions of healthful occupancy. It obviates the necessity of anxious thought about artificial ventilation.

WRITING.

Among the directions emanating from the Bureau of Education at Washington and also from the State Centennial Commission in reference to scholars' work for exhibition at the Centennial, is one prescribing the mode in which the samples of chirography shall be prepared and written.

Under the head of "Writing," our New Bedford Manual says, "There are two kinds of writing practiced in the schools; and it will not do to rely for the production of a creditable chirography upon either.

"One is the offhand writing done in connection with the various studies. Of this there is or ought to be an abundance. But the quantity, the necessary rapidity of the performance, and the sense of freedom from any trammels under which it is performed, tend greatly to impair the quality. Individual characteristics, that indispensable element of the best writing, are preserved, but in an awkward, exaggerated and uncomely manner.

"The other is, systematic imitative writing in copy books. Exclusive reliance on this method, implying an abstinence of much writing in connection with study, is objectionable on two grounds. First, to abandon or abridge written work in connection with study, because it will injure the handwriting, is like giving up the use of the spade or the plough, because it will wear the varnish off the handles. Second, it produces an artificial way of writing, handsome perhaps, but destructive of all individuality. This is desirable for those who are to fill the office of a clerk or an accountant, but the number of such is so limited that specially to provide for it would be to sacrifice the greater to the less.

"But systematic lessons in copy books are necessary, in order to correct bad habits and discipline the hand to regularity. And if the writing exercises in connection with the various studies be made tests of chirography as far as possible, as well as of mental improvement, the bad effects of both methods will be counteracted, and a good free handwriting secured, possessing marked individuality."

Every day, as we make progress in our school work, the truthfulness of these remarks, so far at least as relates to practical facts, becomes more and more manifest. We cannot send any considerable number of superior specimens of copybook writing to the Centennial. The individuality of our free exercise work overtops the precision of the imitative copybook work. The latter serves only partially to modify the former.

Under these circumstances, it has been decided to draw no such line of distinction as the Centennial authorities recognize between written exercise work and express specimens of penmanship. Our volumes of exercises sent to Philadelphia will be our only samples of chirography.

Careful, as the Manual directs, to make the exercises written in connection with the various studies from day to day tests of chirography as far as possible, as well as of mental improvement, and at the same time reaping what advantage is to be derived from a due amount of copybook writing, our scholars exhibit an ever improving gradation in penmanship, of which, however, the dissimilarities of individuality, instead of the characterless sameness of uniformity, constitute the most striking feature.

I do not make these remarks in an apologetic spirit, as though our scholars will suffer in any just comparison with others in this particular. I am not prepared to admit that what we gain in one direction we are losing in another. On the contrary, I believe that our system of training in penmanship inures to the permanent benefit of the scholars more effectively than the opposite system of much copybook and little free writing. For we make individual characteristics the basis of our instruction; and thus continuously exert a positive bearing on the unstudied penmanship of maturity. But copybook work is at best a process of artificial imitation; and when, school days being over, the scholars who have been confined to it give their individuality free play, their average writing, I venture to say, proves to be no whit superior to that of our own scholars in like circumstances, while ours will have been reaping all along, in addition, the immense mental advantages of their freehand exercises.

ATTACKS ON THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The public schools are under fire at the present time all along the line. First come the compact ranks of those who are implacably hostile to them on general principles, and secretly plot or openly clamor for the destruction of the system by which they are sustained. Then appear in equal if not greater force, those who are opponents, not of the school system, but of the schools themselves, as they are now organized and conducted; denouncing them for the imperfection of their methods and the insufficiency of their results.

The former class are little to be feared as yet, and their animosity need not greatly disquiet us. Their attacks have thus far only served to demonstrate how impregnably grounded in public opinion is the principle that universal education is the chief bulwark of the nation's liberties, and that to provide the means of this education is the legitimate function of the State. If they have excited the people anywhere, it has only been to impel them to throw fresh safeguards around the endeared and menaced institution by means of constitutional provisions, and to enact more stringent laws to compel fidelity to its opportunities.

But the latter class are to be feared, and respected as well as feared; for they are evidently the mouthpieces of-public sentiment. It is plainly to be seen that there is a widespread uneasiness in the public mind as to what the schools are accomplishing, if indeed it do not amount to positive dissatisfaction. And it is in this default of confidence that the danger lies. Proofs of its existence sadly accumulate. Every sneer or assault of a lecturer, especi-

ally if he possess influence and authority in educational affairs, and such sallies relieve the monotony of many a rostrum,—every detracting paragraph in the newspapers, and such paragraphs are becoming more and more frequent,—is caught up and echoed and reechoed on every hand. The result,—if the mistrust that prompts to these manifestations be not removed,—may finally prove as disastrous, in the indiscriminating upheaval of the existing order of things it will occasion, as though the opposition were directed against the system itself.

There must be no halting—no temporizing under the circumstances. Confidence in the schools must be restored. And this is to be accomplished only by proving them to be worthy.

This is no light and easy task. In the first place, American schools, taken as a whole, are characterized by marked defects as well as by sterling merits. The most vicious of these defects are not of recent origin. They are far less prevalent indeed than they used to be. They are heirlooms. They were inwrought with the very lifesprings of the instruction in the days of our fathers, when the schools were so implicitly trusted and applauded. And they are mistrusted at the present time and disallowed, because expectation is more intelligent and more exacting than it used to be. Let us be grateful for that; it smooths the way. And may educators respond to the protest against these defects by efforts to remove them so well directed and so vigorous, that the disaffection which is invigorated by their existence will be paralyzed and disarmed.

There are other defects that are of recent origin. And the peculiar circumstances associated with their inception constitute the special difficulties of the situation. For they have grown up partly out of a reaction against the old and vicious routine methods of teaching; partly out of an effort to apportion time among the various studies on a juster basis of their relative values than once prevailed; partly, again, through the introduction of studies demanded by the altered conditions of society and knowledge, and utterly unknown to the old curricula. This combination of novel interferences with the established order of instruction has been pregnant with perplexities. It has occasioned practical problems that are very difficult of solution. It is no easy thing, under such exactions, to settle down on principles and processes that are sound and well adjusted and likely to be permanent. There will necessarily, at the first, be no little disproportion and onesidedness. Mistakes are inevitable. The pendulum of tentative experiment will swing too far hitherward or thitherward in many instances. A generation must pass off the stage before a finality shall be reached; if indeed anything conclusive be possible even then.

Under the pressure of such circumstances, all that practical educators can do is frankly to admit the difficulties and shortcomings of this transitional state of things, and plead for the patience which shall do justice to the schools. And they may fairly demand of the men of culture and standing who command the public ear and are enthroned in the public heart, that when they discuss the subject of popular education and public schools in the pulpit or on

the rostrum, they shall not speak at random—they shall not echo prejudiced clamors—they shall not inconsiderately intensify the existing dissatisfaction by attacks that have no basis in truth and justice. In saying this I have arrived at the point at which I have been aiming, and to which all that precedes is prefatory. The educational gatherings that have taken place in Massachusetts and elsewhere during the last few months have been specially noteworthy for sharp criticism of the public schools by men of such weight of character and reputation that their words fall on the general ear like so many oracles. They are supposed to have fathomed the depths of the subject and to base their judgments on thorough knowledge. Their condemnation is quoted, therefore, as though it were unanswerable. And yet one of the prominent characteristics of these late utterances has been the large amount of superficial and unjust criticism mingled in with their telling truths; criticism that reacts with damaging influence on the schools everywhere, and of which those of us who are giving our thought, our time, our very life, so to speak, to the cause of common school education, have a right to complain, and that with forcible emphasis. I am prompted to review a few of these utterances, and exhibit the defects to which I take this pointed exception.

I will first instance the lecture read by Dr. A. P. Peabody before the Massachusetts Teachers' Association, on "Popular Education in its Relations to our Form of Government." A truer man than Dr. Peabody, I pause to remark, never lived—nor one more earnestly devoted to the highest good of his fellowmen. The injustice he did

the schools was surely owing to the imperfection of his point of sight, and not to any prejudiced bias of mind. Yet it was none the less positive and injurious. It is none the less triumphantly quoted by the enemies of our schools. I refer to his whole course of thought and illustration in contrasting the schools of to-day with the schools of a hundred years ago, to the discredit of the former. "The school system of a hundred years ago," he was pleased to say, "had great faults, and even great monstrosities, and yet it did more toward the proper education of citizens than do our present schools." What were his proofs? What was his bill of particulars? The statement that the schools of the present are inferior to the schools of the past is usually the outcry of prejudice that is too bigoted to be candid, or else of ignorance that is too stolid to be capable of enlightened judgments. And when it is made by a revered and cultured man of letters in this centennial season, as the outcome of the labors and appliances of a hundred years of anticipated progress, the friends of the schools may well examine the proofs of such a charge, resolute to know whether their cherished institution be indeed such a laggard in the midst of progressbe indeed so faithless to its responsible trust.

The relations of the schools of the present to those of the past are of two classes; those that have reference to external circumstances, and those again that concern internal economy—the studies and methods of school work.

I will address myself first to a comparison of the ancient and modern schools in connection with the latter relations.

What were the studies of a hundred years ago in the

common schools of Massachusetts, as compared with the studies prosecuted now? What were the methods of study then, as compared with the methods that are now in vogue? Dr. Peabody has aided us towards a reply. After some remarks about the character of the instruction in the schools of the fathers, not specific enough to be criticised, but phrased in a spirit of cordial commendation, he went on to consider the defects of the training which is given by our present schools, thus instituting virtually a direct comparison between the two. He first took up the study of Reading, and inquired whether time is not spent on it in the wrong way, - whether more fluent reading would not be secured by paying more attention to quantity than to quality. Then he declared that all our reading books, so called, should be banished from the schools, and works of a general character introduced in their places; and the quantity read should be greatly increased.

The principle that underlies this criticism is thoroughly sound, and without any doubt there are thousands of schools to which the rebuke is lamentably applicable. But that is not the point at this moment. The question before us is a comparative one. Is this one of the particulars in which the schools of former days excelled those of the present? Let us get an answer to that. I am not a centenarian. I was not at school a hundred years ago. But I was at school somewhere about fifty years ago, in what may be regarded as fair representatives of the common schools of Massachusetts of that day. And there is very little doubt that the studies and methods current at the

latter period were nearly identical with those of the former. There had been no upheavals in the even level of public opinion in regard to them. There had been no Horace Mann to shake up the dry bones and reveal their rattling dryness. Therefore the subjects and methods of study of a half century ago may safely be assumed to represent very closely the subjects and methods of a century ago; and of all the dry things of my school days, the reading lessons were among the dryest and the dullest. "More attention to quantity than to quality?" The meanness of the quality was only equalled by the meagerness of the quantity. How could it have been otherwise then, -how can it be otherwise now, as to quantity at least, in ungraded schools embracing scholars of all ages and various degrees of attainment, distributed therefore in a multitude of classes, each of which can occupy only a scanty portion of time?

And as for "the banishment of the reading books, so called, and the introduction of works of a general character in their places,"—it was text-book, text-book, text-book, and nothing else, in reading as in all other studies. Not a reading book except the lesson book was allowed within the precincts of the school-room. To be caught reading in any other book was no less than high treason. I remember well that after my lessons were learned,—I did learn them, for I was a pretty ambitious and diligent scholar,—I ventured sometimes to commit this rank offence, and under the protection of my desk to read some work of "general character;" and I remember, too, that I was sometimes caught; and whenever that event hap-

pened, my book was confiscated and I was severely trounced.

So, however grossly the schools of to-day may outrage common sense in the character and quantity of their reading exercises, they will not suffer in this particular with the schools of the olden time.

What next? Dr. Peabody asked "if it might not be as well to banish all formal instruction in grammar?" Yes, I venture to reply; and in view of the miserable waste of time on the technics of the subject and on parsing, a great deal better. But how was it with the schools of a century ago? Did they waste no time on technical grammar and parsing? Why, instruction in grammar has been one of the main spokes in the educational wheel of Massachusetts ever since it began to turn! No school in former days could pretend to high character without it. No school could ever lose character by too much of it. Parsing, without the least reference to any intelligent apprehension of the meaning of the knotty passages selected for the exercise, was the ennobling link between the elementary studies and the belles lettres of the academy and the college. Proficiency in it was a triumph of intellection, and an acquisition that combined all the elements and possibilities of linguistic attainment. When Lindley Murray said that "English grammar is the art of speaking and writing the English language correctly," he took position in New England regard beside the Delphic oracle. And yet of exercises really calculated to impart a knowledge of language, and facility in its use through the voice and the pen, there were literally none at all!

So it is not through freedom from over-instruction in grammar that the ancient schools are to be regarded as in advance of the modern, and to have done "more towards the proper education of citizens" than the latter. We must make further search for the superiorities of the former.

"Is not much time wasted in learning unimportant dates and names in history and geography?" asks Dr. Peabody. The waste is fearful, I reply. There are those who have been cognizant of it and fighting against it these many years, and they consider it a subject of earnest congratulation whenever a fresh champion of reform in this particular appears, of the high standing of Dr. Peabody. But as a point of comparison between the methods of the present and those of the past, it is to be noticed that this wasteful misuse of the study of history and of geography is an heirloom. It has come down to us through unnumbered generations. It was even more strikingly characteristic of the style of the teaching a hundred years ago than it is of the style of teaching now.

Let me qualify. I do not think that the ordinary common schools a century ago had much to do with history. That study had not secured for itself a permanent place in the curricula of those schools. But there were Manuals of Geography bristling with inconsequential facts, names, and map questions, just as they bristle now. And, according to the notion of the time that centred all the supposable efficacy of school-house instruction in a thorough mastery of the text-books, the dreary details of this stuff had to be learned verbatim. There was no pruning,

no application of any principle of intelligent selection. The recitation was only a test of accuracy of memory, and if our present schools are amenable to censure in this regard, the worst that can be said of them is that they have foolishly aided to perpetuate a very vicious example set them by the schools of a century ago.

Dr. Peabody, I believe, said nothing in disparagement of the schools in connection with the subject of arithmetic. But others on the same occasion made abundantly good his failure in this particular. Some of them expatiated on the excessive amount of time expended on this study, others denounced the vicious ways in which it is taught. So I will take the liberty to include this among the points of comparison between the schools of the present and of the past, and inquire whether it was the manner in which arithmetic was pursued in the latter, that made them able to "do so much more towards the proper education of citizens" than the former now accomplish?

If doing sums is an infallible recipe for the manufacture of good citizens, no wonder that the schools of a century ago were so successful in this line. For ciphering, even more than parsing, was held in honor by them, and of the twenty-five working school hours per week, from ten to twelve were engrossed by this highly culturing exercise. And as to the methods of its pursuit, let one put the question to a few octogenarians who were taught in village schools,—as I have done during the last few days,—what the character of their instruction in arithmetic was. They will tell you that the rule for each process was first imposed to be committed to memory, and then they were

fastened down to the long list of examples attached, to work them out with slate and pencil. No philosophy of the subject—no explanations—no help; the mental discipline consisted in digging both science and practice out of those examples. In fact the teacher, in most free schools, knew as little about the philosophy of any study as the scholars.

So it could not have been the pursuit of arithmetic that favored the ancient schools in "making good citizens" more efficiently than present influences avail.

Dr. Peabody asserts that there are important studies that are omitted entirely from the curricula of our grammar schools. It matters not to name them. It only concerns us now to observe that there were no such studies in the common schools of a century ago. Reading, writing, arithmetic, and geography, after the fashion that has been described, exhausted the utmost endeavors of those schools; except sometimes in connection with adult classes, that have few parallels in the schools of to-day.

Thus it appears that the methods of instruction in vogue from fifty to a hundred years ago in the ordinary common school were as poor and narrow as it is possible to conceive of. There were admirable schools then, as there are admirable schools now; for where you find a thoroughly competent, apt, and interested teacher, you are sure to have excellent results. But what has been described was certainly the predominating condition of things.

When we turn from the subjects and methods of in-

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struction to take note of external circumstances, the comparison in some respects is immensely in favor of the old time school. There is first the fact, mentioned by Dr. Peabody, that the common schools were generally attended by a greater or less number of grown men and women; while 14 years is the average limit of attendance on such schools now-a-days, and the presence of adults as scholars is a phenomenon rarely to be witnessed. And I would give more for one month's training of an adult, and therefore an appreciative and capable mind, than for a whole year of labor with struggling and straggling immaturity.

Then there is the fact that the old time schools were homogeneous, were made up out of the sterling old New England stock; bright, ambitious, prompt, and resolute; while most modern schools are composed of various nationalities. This implies that a considerable portion of the scholars of the latter are from degraded homes, and are incapacitated for acute and vigorous mental action, by descent from an equally degraded ancestry. The influence of such a contrast in the *personnel* of the two classes of schools, over the efforts of teachers and the results of instruction, is too evident to demand any proof.

Once more, the old time teachers and scholars were not hampered by the sensitiveness that now prevails respecting the dangers of over-study. The six hours of school time were attentively employed; and two or three hours additional, out of school, were given to lessons, through parental authority if not good will,—something rarely to be witnessed at the present day. The physical weak-

nesses consequent on social impropriety,—undue amusements, late hours, balls, parties, high excitements,—which relax the mental energies of youth now-a-days, and are attributed to overdriving at school, did not interfere with the continuous and protracted attention to study which is essential to sturdy mental discipline.

Dr. Peabody criticised severely the system of gradation and classification which is so conspicuous and valued an element of present school organizations, and would lead us to infer that its evils overbalance its advantages. "It tends to lessen the opportunities of the better privileged pupils. The van must be kept back or the rear will drop away. The consequence is that the bright scholars must either waste time or go over and over again the ground which their slower companions have been unable to cover. System is a good thing; but when followed for its own sake becomes simply idiotic."

These are pointed words; and it were well if the schools,—and there are plenty of such schools,—which are plodding along in the wretched fashion so keenly satirized, idiotically "following system for its own sake," would take heed and reform their ways. There does not exist a more virulent evil; and it is all the more injurious because, from the nature of the case, it prevails most where the schools are largest, and the number of scholars affected by it is at the maximum. In view of its enormity, and of the enlightened, just, and effective methods that would be substituted were a thorough reform to be accomplished, we have reason to be grateful for every assault upon it; and to plead with Dr. Peabody and all

whom it righteously offends, not to surcease their attacks until the change shall be brought about.

But the extent to which this evil prevails is not the prominent point in this connection. That point is whether it is an inevitable incident of the system of gradation out of which it has grown; so that the no-system of a hundred years ago is to be preferred. Dr. Peabody was instituting comparisons; and what is the force of a comparison here?

I reply with emphasis, that the result is immensely in favor of the graded system; and it is painful to find men of powerful influence inconsiderately making effort to block the wheels of progress, and relegate the schools to the immethodical regimen of the past. I have no time to discuss at length the merits of this great question. Enough to say that the benefits of accurate classification have been incalculable. It alone has rendered the education of the masses possible in our crowded communities; and I dare to assert, moreover, that even where it is defectively administered, it is incomparably superior to the ungraded system in the opportunities it affords, as related to every class of scholars, the gifted as well as the inferior. We who have both kinds of schools at all times under our supervision, the graded and the ungraded, the latter assimilated very closely in structure to the schools of former days, are vividly cognizant of this superiority. Deliberative, systematic instruction, with its discussions, its illustrations, its explanations, its references, is possible only under the graded system; where there is any considerable number of scholars.

And as for "keeping back the van else the rear will drop away," such a course of procedure indicates only a criminal and exceptional misuse of the system. It is not by any means a necessary incident of its operation. I do not know what schools have furnished Dr. Peabody with the basis for his judgments, but I assert with confidence that such treatment of the brighter scholars as he stigmatizes is wholly unknown to the New Bedford schools. The brightest find enough to do, while the slowest are not fretted by overpressure. We have no pleas from parents, on the one hand, that their children may have more to do, no complaints of distaste for school on the other. And the simple arrangements that secure this result are possible everywhere.

Wherever mere text-book lesson learning and lesson reciting satisfy school committees and teachers, there the graded system is likely to prove more or less the idiotic abortion so severely stigmatized by Dr. Peabody. But such vicious routine is equally deplorable in its results in connection with ungraded schools.

I pause to remark that the evils consequent on overcrowding the schools must not be confounded with those that accrue from specific systems of organization or instruction. An overcrowded school is robbed of its best opportunities, whatever be the form of its organization. I have endeavored in another connection to do justice to this prevalent grievance.

I think it will appear that in every particular in which our modern schools can fairly be compared with those existing from fifty to a hundred years ago, the former are vastly superior; or else that their chief defects are neither more nor less than chronic reproductions of the vicious methods of those ancient institutions. And it may safely be asserted that nine out of every ten of those who have passed up through the grades of one of our representative grammar schools to the age of 14 years, are possessed of twice as much positive knowledge with quadruple the ability to make known what they know, than the same number of those of equal age who in the "good old times" had reaped all the advantages of the ordinary free schools. Yes, even of those of considerably superior age.

The wrong done by offhand depreciative comparisons of the schools of the present with those of the past is thus made manifest. They tend to distract attention from the real status of our schools; to make merits of defects; and to hinder progress. They tend to create distrust of positive elements of power and success in school methods and work, and to throw back the struggling champions of reform from the foothold they have been gaining. Well may they rebel at the injustice that would thus baffle them.

But did not the school system of a hundred years ago really "do more toward the proper education of citizens than do our present schools," as Dr. Peabody has charged? In one sense, yes; but in any sense that would detract from the fidelity to obligation of modern teachers in comparison with the old time teachers, I answer decidedly—no. The schools of today bear precisely the same practical relation to the society of today which the schools of old time bore to the society of old time; for history is always repeating itself. The teachers go out from the

bosom of society into their schools, - and the scholars also, - wrought upon and stimulated by the paramount ideas that are moulding society and giving it its determinate character; and the moral and intellectual atmosphere of the schoolrooms is modified accordingly. It is unreasonable to suppose that exceptional forces are steadily at work in the schools towards the accomplishment of results that range above the plane of current social obligation, and may be expected to effect radical transformations in the economy of social life. If the churches cannot produce such transformations, can we justly expect it of the schools? And what is true of school life and influence now, is true of school life and influence through all past time. Perhaps a larger per cent. of the scholars who attended the free schools a century ago became good citizens in after life than can be said of scholars now; but it was because good citizenship was a vital and definite principle of right living among old-time God-fearing, Bible-loving, homogeneous New Englanders in far greater measure than is characteristic of present society. Both teachers and scholars grew up, in school and out of it, under the inspiration of such ideas. They affected the moral atmosphere of the school-rooms. They modified the teaching and the discipline. In like manner the predominating forces that mould social life at the present time operate potentially over the teachers and scholars of the schools; and the best we can look for is that in the midst of a prevailing looseness of principle and demoralized standards of action, the tone of school influence shall be thoroughly in harmony with the social and political conservatism that

would cleave to the elements of pure and noble citizenship; and thus be positive for good.

The schools of today need unsparing criticism, and plenty of it. But it must be discriminating to be wholesome. Little will be gained by the assertion of a preference for the crudities of past days over the systematized methods of the present. To revert to them would be fatal to progress.

T. W. Higginson, the celebrated author, discoursed for an hour to a delighted audience on the same occasion that gave opportunity to Dr. Peabody; his subject being "Common Sense in Teaching History." He bore down with sarcastic severity on the prevalent methods of teaching the subject, which he described to be a mere cramming into the memory of a mass of facts and dates without reference to the principles and philosophy that underlie them. There should be a minimum of dates, he said; for what the children need is the flesh and blood of the real story. There is nothing so interesting to a child as human beings; and history is merely the story of human beings and human life. The child likes the truth even better than fiction, if the former be given him in an interesting way. We speak of children as being prosaic and unimaginative; but they possess a vivid imagination when it is enkindled by an interesting subject. So, as imagination is one of the prime qualities of the historian, it should be equally so of the teacher; and through the rich instrumentality of the imagination the subject should be taught.

Mr. Higginson quoted as a saying that should be treas-

ured and deferred to like an oracle, the remark of Horace Mann, that if you wish to get possession of the mind of a child, you must make him interested; for what he is interested in he will remember. He also asserted that scholars should have perfect freedom and open parliament to behold subjects on all sides and give expression to their views and opinions. He claimed this as an act of historic justice.

Those who are acquainted with Mr. Higginson, either as a lecturer or an essayist, can imagine with what marked effect he would handle so fruitful a subject. His statements of truth, (from his point of sight,) and his goodnatured sarcasm, were received with sympathetic applause; and he had reason to retire from the rostrum in the assurance that he had carried his audience completely with him,—that his convictions were universally responded to,—and that he had inspired many a teacher to put his recommendations to the practical test, initiating a complete revolution in the method of studying history.

It does seem, at first look, as though he were altogether right. His plan appears to be indeed the only common sense method of teaching history. All the data involved in the question,—the nature of the mind, the characteristics of the child, the realities of historic knowledge,—seem to favor his position. And yet,—

That is a pregnant yet. The best practical educators who listened to him,—the men and women of comprehensive thought and wise discrimination, who bring all theories to the test of practice, and abhor all practices that are not the expression of sterling principles,—felt

that his impulsive, unverified utterances were calculated to do a world of harm. His positions were not new to They stood years ago just where he is standing now. They gushed into eloquent protest against the despicable inanity of the manner in which history and geography were taught just as he poured out his sarcastic abhorrence on that rostrum. They quoted Horace Mann as he did, and expatiated on the tastes, instincts, and capacities of the child as he did. Books have been written expressly to carry their earnest ideas into practical operation, -histories, geographies, -brilliantly to develop the new theory of instruction, and dismiss the prevalent routine method to everlasting outlawry. Mr. Higginson's own attitude of mind on the subject, and the production of his charming "History of the United States," are outcomes, no doubt, of their prior discussion and effort. They have given the new departure a thorough practical trial in divers localities and under all manner of circumstances, in high expectation of satisfactory results. And the attempt has signally failed. I make this record with pain, for I myself have felt deeply and labored earnestly for years in the same direction.

When, at the first, teacher after teacher, on trial of the reformed histories and geographies, reported the fact of these failures, and insisted that while the books were admirable as reading books, they certainly were failures as text-books of study, their decision was charged by the reformers to the score of prejudice, incompetency, or laziness. But the volume of such testimony finally became too impressive in amount and character to be disre-

garded. The fact of failure had to be accepted, and attention was directed to a solution of the problem why it had occurred.

Failure—what is meant by the word in this connection? It means that the information acquired in this large, free, "common sense" way was so confused, imperfect and unwisely gleaned, as to be unworthy the name of knowledge. The method is of priceless value; but it is not trustworthy as the sole or even the chief instrumentality in the study. For Mr. Higginson, and everybody else whose opinion on the subject is worth the having, will surely agree with me that to a certain extent the knowledge of history, to be of any value, must be definite and precise. He would abridge the memorizing of dates to a minimum - to the lowest point consistent with their importance as indicating the position of the great landmarks of history. I heartily accord with him. But where those landmarks are, and what they are, must be known, - known accurately as well as intelligently; that is the very essence of the matter. 1492 — that is a glorious date. But of what value, unless the facts it symbolizes be not only thoroughly and definitely understood, but made to cluster firmly around it, summoned in positive forms to recollection whenever it is recalled? 1775 - another glorious date. But if the facts that make it so be shadowy in mind as to their substance, or only loosely associated with the time of their occurrence, how utterly valueless that date becomes! So of every other great representative landmark in history. To be worth knowing at all, it must be precisely known.

True enough, we want the flesh and blood of historic realities. But the flesh and blood of any organism,—muscles, vitals, arteries, all,—will sink into a formless, indistinguishable mass, if there be not a good substantial skeleton within them to support them, keep them in place, and round them out into characteristic expression and beauty. So the flesh and blood of history must have a good hard bony skeleton of dates and facts to which they may cling, and around which they may assume their appropriate shapes and relations.

Now we do not get this bony organism through the "common sense" way of teaching history. Col. Higginson can easily test this himself. Let him take his "History of the United States," written so effectively from his own standpoint, and make a trial through its instrumentality. Let him put it into a fair representative grammar school as the study book in history. Let the classes read it, discuss it, assimilate it, in full harmony with his theory of the mental cravings and capacities of children and of the true methods of their development. And after the lapse of a little season let him examine them as to the knowledge they have acquired; and if he do not get a more defective set of answers to the questions he may ask than he received from the normal school class, against which he levelled his ridicule in his lecture, then I have less practical acquaintance with the subject than I give myself credit for.

In fact, I incline to think that the normal class in question had studied history in Col. Higginson's "common sense" way. The vague knowledge they possessed of

positive and prominent facts would seem to indicate as much.

The problem, however, is easily solved by any one who applies himself to its solution in the right spirit and in the right way. For such an investigator will find, in the first place, that Horace Mann's saying already quoted, which Mr. Higginson and others have made an infallible gospel of education, is not always a sufficient rule for practice. Very true, what a child is interested in he will remember; but it is of prime importance that he should be interested in what will be worth remembering. And ten to one the portion of a narrative that will inhere in his memory will be some incident which, while it is picturesque and striking, is utterly inconsequential and worthless as a matter of history. Is an important battle described, and it happens to be mentioned that in the thickest of the fight a ball whizzed along and took off the tail of the horse of the commander? The boys will remember and recite all about the horse and his tail, but of the occasions and the issues of the battle, the only productive points, they may remember nothing at all. Is it narrated that a patriot orator addressed an assembly of his countymen in a fearful crisis, and his masterly eloquence fired all hearts and saved his country? And is it incidentally described that in the very midst of his harangue, in his impassioned gesticulation, he knocked off his wig? Every second boy and girl will rehearse correctly the incident of the wig, but will be oblivious as to the substance and influence of the speech. There are few children who, after reading the life of Franklin, will not remember to tell you that once

upon a time he flew a kite in a thunder storm. But a good part of them will have taken no note whatever of the connection of that kite with electricity.

This is one reason why dependence on the free and easy way of teaching history, putting in the flesh and blood of the real story, and trusting to a child's interest to subsidize his memory, will not do without some radical modification, if one would have those positive and accurate results which alone deserve the name of knowledge.

There is a second barrier to success through the method that Mr. Higginson recommends, of a very different character from the one just commented on, yet none the less effectual. It is to be borne in mind that the discussion of this question, on Col. Higginson's part as well as our own, has relation to public schools and the promiscuous class of scholars who attend such schools. Now a large part of these scholars are from uncultured homes, so that they are quite restricted in their knowledge of language, and possess only a limited vocabulary. Every word they are brought into contact with in the course of their school work, that passes beyond the narrow range of the commonest associations, is utterly new to them, and becomes significant only so far as it may be expressly defined, or is interpreted by words better understood than itself that may be connected with it in sentences. And to what extent ignorance prevails among scholars of the meaning of the words encountered in their text-books it would amaze Col. Higginson to know. In public schools that are intelligently taught, with careful attention to exercises in language and the enlargement of the scholars' vocabularies,

it is quite impossible to dwell on each new word that occurs so that its meaning shall be accurately appreciated; and in most American public schools, I am sorry to say, there is little or no attention paid to the study of language. There seems to prevail an insane dependence for both the development of thought and the communication of intelligence directly on words, as they are found in the text-books; just as though when we give a child new words, we thus furnish him with new ideas.

The result is, that while the general scope of a narrative may be more or less correctly understood by the average public school scholar, especially those parts of it which describe transactions and scenes having commonplace characteristics, many of the words convey no definite ideas. They are therefore very difficult to be remembered; and when scholars are asked to translate what they have read into "their own language," they are silent, because they have not command of vocabularies competent for such a conversion.

Col. Higginson may imagine that he has written his "History of the United States" in so easy and familiar a style as to obviate all objections of this character; and he may be surprised when I tell him that I can pick out a score of words from almost every page of his book which, to half the scholars of even the first class of an ordinary grammar school, will suggest no definite conceptions. And this ignorance is enough to befog the meaning of the whole.

There is still another difficulty in the way. The "flesh and blood" style of composition, from the nature of the

case, is free and flowing; the sentences are constructed with clauses, they are often parenthetical, and they sometimes begin with a subordinate element. Now it has been conclusively determined that the mind of a child is easily baffled by peculiarities of rhetoric. It grasps firmly and remembers distinctly only what is expressed in straightforward, simple affirmations.

Thus it appears that in addition to Col. Higginson's flesh and blood in the study of history, we must have a thoroughly defined and articulated skeleton. A book may be intensely interesting, but that is not sufficient, in view of the accuracy that is a prerequisite of satisfactory knowledge. Interest does not hold the burin with firm hand enough to engrave precise impressions on the memory. I do not advocate the use of the skeleton alone. That is simply abominable. There are teachers who make preparation for their lessons in history by directing the scholars to mark off in their text-books what will be just sufficient to comprise answers to the appended questions, and then tell them that is all they need pay attention to. Such teachers touch the bottom line of the mischief which ignorant and thoughtless timeservers are doing in too many of our school-rooms. Other teachers require exact memoriter recitations of the text, and that exhausts their appliances for the study. This is less offensive, but is still strangely thoughtless and defective, as I shall take occasion to show hereafter. The true teacher uses a skeleton text-book to secure accurate study and impart positive knowledge; but its phraseology is analyzed and explained step by step, that it may be thoroughly understood. It is vivified, moreover, by a large amount of illustrative and interesting reading, and by anecdotes and information communicated orally by the teacher; not the chance recollections of the moment,—not statements coldly and prosaically rehearsed,—but the gatherings of thoughtful and solicitous research kindled into glowing life by the fires of imagination, and set forth in words as glowing. Then history is properly taught.

In the foregoing remarks I have not given my own convictions alone, but those of true and faithful educators who for many years have been patiently working out the important problem how history and geography should be taught. Col. Higginson has unintentionally interposed the weight of his influence to overthrow their well grounded conclusions, and persuade school committees and teachers to the adoption of methods which experience proves to be insufficient and unwise.

Meanwhile, we have reason to thank him for the production of one of the most charming volumes that it has been in our power to put into the hands of our classes as a reading book, in connection with the study of history.

LANGUAGE TEACHING.

Not long ago, a teacher paid a visit to a prominent grammar school in a city that greatly prides itself on the condition of its schools. She listened to a recitation in history, of which the method was as follows: The scholars were called up in succession, and required to recite verbatim a portion of the text of the lesson, each in turn

taking up the thread of the narrative at the point at which his predecessor ended. And if any urchin was so unfortunate as to make the least mistake, he was summarily seated and his recitation marked nil. The teacher asked no questions; she made no suggestions. She merely supervised this prosaic, unintellectual performance.

At its close, wondering not a little at the wearisome vacuity of this process, the visitor ventured to say to the teacher, "Are you satisfied with such a textual recitation as this? Do you not sometimes try how far the scholars can render the sense of what they have learned in their own language, to tell whether it is understood?" "Oh, no," replied the teacher, with a sarcastic laugh, "I tried that mode of teaching for a while, but I got such ridiculous answers from the most of the class that I soon gave it up. Those answers were so far away from the meaning of the text-book, so utterly nonsensical and absurd, that I wrote down some of them to keep as curiosities; and I will read them to you." So she opened her desk, brought out her portfolio, and in great amusement read some of the answers she had preserved; and true enough, when compared with the text of which they professed to be re-statements, they differed from it in meaning so widely and so oddly that the contrast would have been laughable to the visitor also, if it had not been so painfully suggestive. "There," said the teacher, "a few days of such answers were enough for me; I went back to strict memoriter recitations. These scholars are capable of nothing else."

She did not appreciate the profound importance of the revelation which that experiment had made; revelation

that the words of the text-book were utterly meaningless to those scholars as symbols of thought, and that they might as well have been learning the syllables of an unknown tongue. She should have wept rather than laughed over their failures; wept that she should have been instrumental in a process that was wasting their time and stultifying their brains!

This anecdote appropriately introduces in a practical manner a subject already referred to with emphasis in this Report, viz., the fearful extent to which words are learned in our schools without definite association with ideas. I believe that this evil presents the most striking and exigent problem to which the attention of educators can be directed at the present time.

Is there any doubt that this is so? Let an unprejudiced observer go into one and another of even the better class of schools in favored localities, and passing through their ascending grades in succession, to the very highest, patiently test how far the scholars have been trained to associate words with ideas. First let him hear them recite in their various studies, which very likely they will do remarkably well. Let him listen while they state principles, rehearse definitions, narrate facts, read selections. Then let him select, at random, words and phrases from among those which they have just been employing in their recitations, and ascertain what mental conceptions they symbolize; what ideas they convey to the scholars' minds. Let this be a patient, discriminating, thorough transaction. And what will he find? If he has been accustomed to join unreflectingly in the plaudits bestowed so freely and exultingly on the public schools, he will be as mortified as he is amazed. He will find that, with quite a large number of the scholars, many of the words evidently convey no definite ideas at all. They will prove to have been memorized words and nothing more. With another class, the conceptions will be evidently so vague, so defective, or so untrue, as to be obstacles rather than helps to real culture; and few, comparatively, will exhibit those correct and well defined ideas which show that they have wedded words to thoughts and made them active instruments of the mind.

Let him go further. Let him follow a fair representative graduate of an average public school out into life, and test his knowledge and culture, -test what his school training has accomplished for him. He will discover, in the first place, that a good part of that graduate's technical attainments will seem to have dropped quite away from him; to have gone-quite gone; his remembrance of facts, of principles, of definitions, of processes; and of the part which his memory retains, a good portion will be so vaguely, mistily, inaccurately recalled, that it might as well have faded altogether from his mind. Why is this, I ask, after the years of memorizing and of drill to which he has been subjected? It surely is to be attributed, in part at least, to the fact that all along through his school career he has had only vague, misty conceptions of the meaning of the words through which his knowledge was acquired.

Again, let the inquirer measure the ability of that youth to express himself with care and correctness in speech or with the pen. Let him subject him to that crucial test of education, as to which failure makes vast stores of intelligence comparatively worthless, and the long-protracted discipline of study a profitless endeavor; and how will he be found? Nothing oftener or more keenly points the sarcasm of the enemies of popular education than the blundering crudities, the awkward infelicities and the stammering poverty of the speech of the masses of the people; and these disqualifications are immeasurably amplified as soon as they attempt to write. And what do such failures indicate, if not a very defective training in the use of language?

Let the inquirer test the representative youth still further. Let him discover the degree of his love for pure classic literature, and of his devotion to self improvement. The result will be painful indeed. The great majority, when they pass from the school-room into life, put aside its scholarly associations when they put aside its books, and exhibit thenceforth a careless indifference to the means of mental growth. And this I believe to be, in good part, because of a lack of that genial familiarity with language which should have been acquired at school.

Bringing the results of this observation back to the school-room, as data for further investigations there, it will be found that the requisites of school work in connection with almost every study,—whether we have regard to the selection of topics, the estimate of the relative values of the different studies, or the manner of instruction,—prove the truth of the position, which these data amply corroborate, that the chief error underlying Amer-

ican school work is an insane dependence for both the development of thought and the communication of intelligence directly upon words; as though when we give a child new words we thus furnish him with new ideas. I have no time for the details of such an investigation.

Plainly, our scholars are poorest taught in that in which they should be best taught, and that is the knowledge of their mother tongue. Nothing in the whole range of instruction will compare with that. Expression—accurate, copious, effective expression, is an incalculable power in the world. The potential agency underlying every effort of the mind, capable of emasculating that effort through its weakness or of fortifying it through its strength, is Language. To develop the capacity of using language to good effect is the highest duty of the teacher; and the wonder is that the study which should head the column has had no determinate status in the curricula of elementary schools.

I turn now to the other side of the matter. How is a teacher to teach language effectively? Many are anxiously asking that question. I venture a few brief replies.

The first reply I make,—and that with decision,—is, that dependence must not be placed too implicitly on the text-books on the subject that have multiplied of late. For, professing to teach language, they one and all are grounded in the purpose to teach merely grammar. The demon of technical grammar, which has been on a triumphant rampage through the land for a hundred years or more, has bewitched the authors of these new text-books

to work out his special behests. Their chapters open fairly, with exercises that seem properly to aim towards good wholesome instruction in the use of words as instruments in the art of free and correct expression; but by and by the cloven foot appears, and they are found to be serving only the purpose of developing words in their relations as parts of speech; and that is fatal to any service as language lessons. Says an eminent educator,* at the close of an admirable essay on "Training in the use of Language:" "These results can be obtained, but only upon one condition; and that is, that you proclaim a divorce between language and technical grammar. If you do not, if you attempt to teach them together, and then come in with your monthly examinations in grammar, your results in language will amount to nothing. The language will be merged in the grammar very much as Jonah was merged in the whale, with by no means the same chance of getting out that he had. A knowledge, however accurate, of technical grammar will never give the power to wield the English language with strength and precision. This comes only through example and practice, - and where shall the great mass of children acquire it if not in school?"

Never were truer words penned; and not until a teacher has resolutely freed himself from this fatal subserviency to grammar is he in a condition to teach language with effect. Language teaching and grammar teaching, so far as practical advantage is concerned, are two separate things.

The second answer I am prepared to give after years of

^{*} Miss M. L. Keeler, of Cleveland, O.

careful observation and experiment is, that language teaching is not the irregular, indefinite, desultory process which many are disposed to think it, but has its specific methods, appropriate to the successive stages of mental development, and productive of correspondingly appreciable results. Very true, they will produce no results so immediately ostensible as when a lesson in history is committed to memory and recited verbatim, or a problem in arithmetic is figured out on the slate. One cannot measure the fruits they garner day by day. But by one who knows how to estimate with wise discernment the manifestations of mental growth, their effects will be seen to be both decided and cumulative.

These methods should therefore be thoroughly systematized, and distributed according to their adaptation along the steps of progress. I classify them under five heads, viz.: 1. Objective lessons,—intended, at the first, to communicate new experiences and appropriately label the ideas which they originate; and all along the line of advancement to endow the descriptive words that may be encountered with clear, intelligent suggestion as symbols of ideas. 2. Exercises to evolve the ideas that lie half formed and imperfect in the mind, through the medium of appropriate expression. 3. Exercises to cultivate precision in the application of words and freedom in the expression of the thoughts. 4. The reading of books. 5. The learning and recitation of beautiful passages in prose and poetry. 6. Conversations and Discussions.

I should be happy to enlarge on these prolific topics, but must resist the temptation. My details must be brief.

- 1. Objective lessons. In the brain of a little child is a great deal more than he knows how to express. Every new experience, through the medium of his senses, has given him a new idea, and he has gathered into his vocabulary words enough to label and recall those ideas which recur most frequently and are associated with his immediate needs and satisfactions. But for a multitude of others he has no names, and to them, therefore, he can give no expression. To help him to these names and the descriptive words that naturally cluster about them-help him to distinguish one from another, rightly, clearly, permanently,—and thus promote his possession of a pure, competent vocabulary, that shall serve him all his life,is the paramount purpose of the object lesson of the little primarian; and a corresponding purpose should be associated with the objective lessons that will accompany his progress throughout his school career. Uniformly, from first to last, the inspiring motto should be, "In this school-room it is despicable to rest satisfied with learning words unless they are significant of ideas."
- 2. In reference to the second head of my classification, I quote from the essay on "Training in the use of Language" already referred to:
- "There lies in the mind of every child a mass of vague impressions, incomplete conceptions, half-formed ideas, born of his emotions, of his sensuous pleasures, of his joys and sorrows. These lie very largely in the realm of unconsciousness, whence they may be evoked by the application of the proper stimulus and become a part of the child's actual and available knowledge. To provoke the

expression of these ideas, to clothe them with new words, to give a choice between words which convey the same idea, to show the child something of the harmony and melody of language,—in short, to lift him up from the simple indication of his physical wants to the expression of his higher nature,—such are the aims of our language lessons.

"Such being our aims, what are our means? Principally three—pictures, stories, poems. We choose pictures, because of their suggestiveness. They suggest so much to the child; they lead him on from one thing to another; they touch his experience at so many points that, if he gets well started and feels free, he will exhaust his vocabulary in telling you all about them. By the skillful use of pictures we may obtain from the child almost his entire vocabulary, and, in addition, give him many new words.

"Stories, however, offer the best opportunity to improve the child's language and culture. You can do almost anything with children if you will only tell them stories. You can refine their feelings, touch their emotions, rouse their enthusiasm, awaken their ambition, enkindle their devotion. There is nothing in the broad sweep of noble living or noble thinking that you cannot bring to their consciousness by means of a story. As for language, the story is the very royal road to its acquisition. Tell a group of children a story which awakens their interest and enchains their fancy, and then ask for it back again, and notice how accurately it will come."

3. There are various ways, both oral and written, by

which precision is to be cultivated in the application of words, and well regulated freedom secured in the expression of thoughts; as for instance, in oral work, the preliminary analysis of the phraseology of every lesson to make sure that it will be perfectly understood; the review and illustration of text-book statements to secure accurate conceptions of the facts involved; the requisition,—to be rigidly adhered to, at least in the lower grades,—that all answers given by scholars shall be expressed in complete sentences; and Discussions and Conversations; to which special attention will be called hereafter.

And, in written work, the various culturing forms of composition familiar to every live, thoughtful teacher; as for instance, dictation exercises for written reproduction; the written reproduction of object lessons, stories, class lessons; the turning of poetry into prose; abstracts of books and lessons; descriptions of pictures, sights, scenery, journeys, events, etc.; expansions of dictated passages; contractions of similar passages; the tracing of resemblances and differences in designated scenes or objects; original stories; and so forward, until we reach the higher forms of composition appropriate to the more advanced grades.

I have not delayed to distribute these oral and written methods in orderly progression among the grades, according to the mental growth and power of the scholars. A little intelligent discrimination on the teacher's part will judiciously accomplish that.

4. In reference to my fourth head, "The reading of improving books," I do not hesitate to declare my convic-

tion that if half the school time were devoted to reading, solely for the sake of reading,—if books were put into the scholars' hands all that while, under wise direction, divested of every shadow of association with text-book work, to be perused with interest and delight inspired by their attractive contents,—choice volumes of history, biography, travels, poetry, fiction,—there would be a far more profitable disposal of it than marks its lapse in many a school-room now. The ordinary reading of the schools is a pointless, starveling performance, so far as language-teaching is concerned. A change may easily be brought about. But public opinion has first to be disabused of the pernicious notion that specific lesson learning is an indispensable element of every method of education.

- 5. There is no introduction to the melody, richness and beauty of language and to the charms of pure classic literature so seductive as the memorizing of choice selections in prose and poetry. Such memorizing should be thoroughly systematized and insisted on at comparatively short intervals, from the earliest period of attendance at school. It not only grandly teaches language, and woos to its pursuit, but it is also an instrument of general culture, as graceful as it is efficient. This is not theory alone—it is not mere sentiment—it is the emphatic testimony of all who have enjoyed the advantages of such training.
- 6. It would be premature, perhaps, to enlarge on the last head, "Conversations and Discussions," because such agencies, as systematic methods to be pursued in connection with school work, are almost wholly unknown to

American schools, and the suggestion to introduce them would be received with incredulity if not with contempt, by the great majority of our school authorities. Yet such exercises have long been one of the most effective of the instrumentalities of the best European schools. Why should they not be? . How can they fail to be effective when practiced under judicious control? What can better tend to the culture of thought, - disciplining it to activity, attention, readiness, discrimination; and of language as its symbol, -fastening attention on the meaning of words, promoting the correct formation of sentences, enlarging the vocabulary? Col. Higginson says that the students of history should have free parliament to express their personal views of the facts they have been studying, as a matter of historic justice. Yes-and such free parliament should be established as a matter of judicious culture too, without reference to any special subject. What can lend interest to study more directly and more keenly, than for the scholars to feel that they are not to delve along, abject slaves of the text-books, but that their own ideas can have expression? What can operate more efficiently to induce the habit of vigorous and pointed thought?

It would require a volume to do justice to this manysided subject; but I have thrown out these brief suggestions, the fruits of positive observation, for the encouragement of the many teachers who are earnest to accomplish results in this direction more definite and appreciable than they have thus far been able to effect. And I conclude with this concise summary:

- 1. Teaching grammar is not teaching the use of language.
- 2. There are methods to teach language that have the essential characteristics of positive, exact, and progressive instruction.
- 3. Yet the best results of instruction in language are more noticeable in connection with the comprehensive fruits of culture than with the specific fruits of learning. The true teacher will value the former more than the latter. Learning gathers knowledge into mental storehouses for special uses. Culture is knowledge that has been digested and assimilated, and has become an element of daily existence.

In conclusion, I take the liberty to transfer to these pages some appropriate words first employed in another connection:

Next year occurs the great Centennial. We shall exhibit on that occasion the best representative illustrations of the mighty work in progress throughout the country in the cause of civilization, morality, social order and civil liberty, through the agency of the common schools. There will be samples of our school-houses, our school furniture, our text-books, our apparatus, our manifold conveniences for efficient work. And everything of this description will defy competition—will carry off the palm against the world. But as we gaze in pride on these material appliances, we shall reflect with sorrow that the

quality of the instruction imparted through them is not always of the highest—that we have immense advances, as a nation, yet to make. But let us labor on in hope; and when a second centennial shall dawn on the greatness of America, and the instrumentalities of education be again displayed, may there be a background of American mind and character standing grandly forth, so trained, so cultured, so instinct with the noblest elements of manhood and womanhood,—products of our free system of education, working in harmony with the best elements of society and out to the limits of its own great possibilities,—that the proudest monuments of material greatness shall be dwarfed before such proofs, patent to all the world, of the incomparable efficiency of our schools.

Respectfully submitted.

HENRY F. HARRINGTON.

LIST OF TEACHERS AND THEIR SALARIES.

HIGH SCHOOL,	Charles P. Rugg,	\$2,000
	W. C. Lawton,	1,800
	Mary S. Mendell,	1,000
	Sarah D. Ottiwell,	900
*	Susan B. Cornish,	900
	Lizzie P. Briggs,	900
	Lydia J. Cranston,	900
	M. E. Austin,	750
GRAMMAR SCHOOLS	•	
FIFTH STREET,	A. F. Wood,	1,700
	Hannah B. Robinson,	550
	M. R. Hinckley,	550
	Sarah A. Carr,	550
	Sarah E. Stoddard,	55 0
	Mary E. Allen,	550
	Mary A. Codding,	550
	M. A. Macy,	550
	E. J. Ashley,	550
	L. N. Smith,	550
	E. F. Bassett,	500
MIDDLE STREET,	M. C. Rodgers,	1,800
	Annie R. Commerford,	550
	Catherine Commerford,	550
	Jane E. Finkill,	550
	Mary A. Kane,	550
,	H. C. Arey,	550
	M. M. Dunlap,	550
	Agnes J. Dunlap,	500
	Mary A. Brownell,	450
P	Lizzie Brightman,	500

PARKER STREET,	Charles E. E. Mosher,	1,800
	Jane M. Gardner,	550
	Jeannette Hunter,	550
	Eliza J. D. Shepherd,	\$550
	Martha M. Hemenway,	550
	Helen M. Gordon,	550
	Drusilla W. Sears,	550
	Ada F. Whitton,	550
	Matilda J. Smith,	550
	Lillie Spooner,	450
	Abby F. Sullivan,	450
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HILL,	Elizabeth P. Spooner,	525
	Lucy Leach,	475
	Isabella Luscomb,	400
MERRIMAC STREET,	Sarah H. Hewins,	525
	Abby B. Nash,	475
	A. West,	475
	I. Foster,	450
	S. Sawtelle,	375
•	A. F. Jenney,	375
MAXFIELD STREET,	Mary B. White,	525
	Sarah B. Field,	475
	H. B. S. Wilcox,	475
	Mercy H. Bartlett,	475
CEDAR STREET,	*Annie S. Homer,	525
	Judith S. Macomber,	475
	Louisa L. Heath,	475
	Abby D. Whitney,	475
KEMPTON STREET,	Patience R. Almy,	525
	Eleanor Commerford,	475
	Amelia Lincoln,	475
	A. F. Richmond,	475
	Maria E. Hayes,	475

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	S. E. Sears,	475
	Eliza H. Sanford,	475
	E. G. Smith, R. M. Bosworth,	$\frac{450}{375}$
DARTMOUTH STREET,	Isadore F. Eldredge,	525
	S. E. Phillips,	425
	E. A. M. Simmons,	425
	Belle W. Gifford,	425
SIXTH STREET, (new,)	Abby F. Bryant,	525
, , , ,	M. T. Macy,	375
GRIFFIN St., (branch,)	S. E. Kirwin,	450
	M. J. Gomley,	400
Arnold Street,	Susan M. Tompkins,	525
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	M. J. Graham,	475
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	M. F. Sylvia,	450
ROCKDALE,	S. F. Spare,	500
	E. M. Chase,	400
CANNONVILLE,	M. E. Leicester,	525
	E. F. Hazard,	375
CLARK'S POINT,	Jane C. Thompson,	525
	Kate Lapham,	375
FARM,	E. P. Blanding,	300

North,	M. E. Bonney, C. F. Peckham,	450 400
PLAINVILLE,	Sara H. Kelley,	450
MILL SCHOOL,	Emma R. Wentworth, Lucy J. Remington,	Per week. \$15.62 12.50
A. Cumming, teacher of Drawing, Jason White, teacher of Music, Jane E. Gilmore, Supernumerary,		\$1,600 1,500 600

REPORT OF THE TRUANT OFFICER,

For the year ending Dec. 31, 1875.

The undersigned begs leave to submit the following as a part of his labors in office for the current year.

Early in the year the Mayor appointed the Truant Officer as "officer to have charge of neglected children," and the work herein reported embraces some of the labor under the Statute of 1866, as the design of that Statute was to reach a class of children who were not reached by the law relating to truants. Both Statutes, however, have for their object "compulsory education."

Whole:	number	of children reported,		152
66	"	Visits to families,	e	121
66	66	Arrested,		52
•	66	Taken to school,		16
44	4.6	Locked up temporarily,		21
66	66	Sent to Farm school,		15
46	46	Visits to schools,		75

Several children have been found in the city whose parents utterly neglected to send them to school. These, not belonging to any of the public schools, could not be charged as "truants under the law," and it has been found necessary to take them as "neglected children." Several of this class have been sent to the Farm school for terms varying from eighteen months to ten years.

Two cases of this class were reported in the "canvass

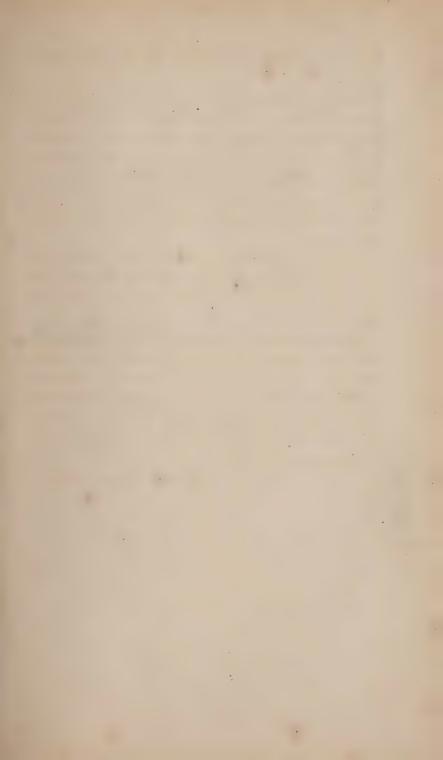
of the city by the school committee," their ages being respectively eleven and fourteen years. These children, though ordinarily bright, were almost entirely without education. They were placed in school, with the promise from the parents that they should remain there; and up to the present date they have not been absent a single session, and they are reported by their teacher as making good progress.

Two others, girls of eight years old, were taken from some of the lowest places of ill repute in the city, and were sent to the Farm school for eight and ten years respectively.

I would here take the opportunity to express my thanks to the police officers generally, for reporting cases which have come to their knowledge; and especially to my colleague in office, Mr. L. M. Dayton, who has always taken special interest in keeping children at school, and been ever ready to do his full share of the work of the office.

Respectfully submitted.

I. H. COE, Truant Officer.





TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES

OF THE

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY

OF NEW BEDFORD.

NEW BEDFORD:

E. Anthony & Sons, Printers to the City.

1876.

Officers of the Free Public Library,

FOR THE YEAR 1876.

TRUSTEES.

EX OFFICIO. TERMS EXPIRE JANUARY, 1877.

ABRAHAM H. HOWLAND, JR., Mayor of the City.

EDWIN DEWS, President of the Common Council.

JOHN B. BAYLIES, Chairman of the Committee of the City Council on Public Instruction.

ELECTED BY THE CITY COUNCIL.

S. GRIFFITTS MORGAN, THOMAS H. KNOWLES, GEORGE HOWLAND, JR., GEORGE H. DUNBAR, WARREN LADD, OLIVER A. ROBERTS, Term expires Jan. 1877. Term expires Jan. 1877. Term expires Jan. 1878. Term expires Jan. 1878.

Term expires Jan. 1879. Term expires Jan. 1879.

PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD.

THE MAYOR.

CLERK.

OLIVER A. ROBERTS.

COMMITTEES.

On the Library-The Mayor, Messrs. Ladd, Howland, Morgan, and Dumbar.

On the Building-Messrs. Baylies and Dews.

On Binding and Blanks-Messrs. Knowles and Morgan.

On the Museum-Messrs. Morgan, Roberts, and Dunbar.

SUPERINTENDENT OF THE LIBRARY.
GEORGE H. DUNBAR.

LIBRARIAN.

ROBERT C. INGRAHAM.

ANSISTANT LIBRARIANS.

JOSEPHINE A. MERRICK.

MARY E. BROWN.

REPORT.

To the City Council of the City of New Bedford:

Gentlemen, — The Trustees of the Free Public Library, in submitting their Twenty-Fourth Annual Report, do not deem it necessary to enter upon an elaborate discussion of the principles upon which it is based, the initial steps of its organization, or the results which have emanated from it. Year by year it has had a healthy and steady growth, its roots striking down deeper and deeper into the hearts and minds of the people, until it has become, like schools and churches, one of the essential elements of education, culture, refinement, and pleasure.

The City Council in the past has ever yielded to it a wise and generous support, and as it increases in ability and strength its genial influence will be more broadly felt; and we doubt not in the future, as in the past, the City Council's aid and support will always be commensurate with the importance of its mission and the beneficial results evolved therefrom.

READING ROOM.

During the latter part of the year 1873, a stand was erected in the centre of the library room, on which were placed some of the leading political newspapers from different parts of the Union, for free reading by the public.

The result of the experiment has thus far demonstrated the importance of the movement, and indicated the necessity of more enlarged and better facilities and accommodations. Were it not for the general stagnation of business, enforcing a reduction of taxes by a rigid economy in every department of the city government, we should recommend that the room upon the lower floor, now occupied by the city clerk, be vacated by him and fitted up for a free public reading room, into which all the newspapers and periodicals now taken should be placed, with such additions as experience and the state of our funds might dictate.

INCREASED ACCOMMODATIONS FOR THE LIBRARY.

The natural growth of the library will soon demand more room in which to place the new works purchased or donated. It cannot be many years before the whole of the Library building will be required for purposes connected with the library, and we will suggest that a wise forethought will induce the City Council to take into consideration the question of what shall be done with the city offices which now occupy the lower floor of the Library building when that time arrives.

The library has been engrafted into our educational system, and must of necessity expand with an increasing population and the industrial growth and prosperity of our city.

THE LIBRARY.

The following statistics, furnished by the librarian, give a clear record of the operations of the library for the year 1875.

Total number of volumes taken from the library during the year has been *fifty-five thousand seven hundred and* seventy-one; an increase over the year 1874 of nine thousand one hundred and thirty-one.

The daily average of volumes delivered was one hundred and seventy-one.

Total number of cards issued, fourteen thousand one hundred and eighty-five; an increase for the present year of eight hundred and eighty-five.

The number of volumes purchased during the year was eight hundred. The number donated, bound volumes eighty-seven, unbound twenty-eight, and three hundred and fifty-four pamphlets.

The number of volumes in the library, thirty-three thousand.

On the reading desks and stand there are *nine* newspapers, and *one hundred and thirteen* periodicals.

These statistics show a very satisfactory result, and enforce what we have said in relation to more accommodations which the near future will require.

In regard to the character of the books taken from the library, we have not the means of showing the ratio between fiction and scientific works, but are satisfied from observation that there is a gradual improvement in the class of books delivered and a toning up in the habits and

tastes of those who draw their moral and intellectual food from the library.

CATALOGUE.

The second supplement to the catalogue is nearly finished, and will be ready for use early in the year 1876.

During the last two years quarterly bulletins of new books purchased have been published, besides advertising lists of accessions in the newspapers.

The trustees commenced the publication of a bulletin of accessions as an experiment, but the result, indicated by the constant call for the new books purchased immediately after the publication of each bulletin, proves it to have been a wise and useful measure, and the same is true of the newspaper advertisements.

THE MUSEUM.

The Museum of Natural History presented to the city by the Young Men's Natural History Society of New Bedford, and placed in charge of the Trustees of the Free Public Library, and which was in 1874 leased to the Marion Natural History Society, remains in the rooms of that society in Marion, where it is open to the public every Saturday afternoon. The interest of the members of the society and of the people of Marion in the subject of natural history is increasing, and the museum is in reasonably good condition and well cared for. A few specimens of minerals have been added to it the past year by exchanging duplicates.

In the appendix will be found a detailed statement of our expenditures during the past year, and a clear statement of the present condition of the several Trust Funds, and also a list of the donations received, with the names of the donors.

Dec. 29, 1875. Adopted by the Board of Trustees. B: F. H. REED, Clerk.

> In Board of Aldermen, Jan. 3d, 1876.

Received and ordered to be printed in City Documents, and sent down for concurrence.

HENRY T. LEONARD, City Clerk.

In Common Council, Jan. 3, 1876.

Concurred.

WM. A. CHURCH, Clerk.



APPENDIX.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The account of the expenses of the library for the past year from the ordinary funds of the city treasury, is as follows:

1875, Jan. 2. Balance to credit of library account,		\$202.10
28. One half net receipts from dog licens	es,	799.39
March 25. Annual appropriation,		3,000.00
Jan. Mch. & Dec. Sundry receipts for rent of Cum	mings Ha	11, 30.90
May 14. Sale of stove,		.40
Duplicate bill,		4.50
		\$4,037.29
Bills approved. Feb. 6,	\$72.16	
27,	4.50	
March 27,	635.70	
· April 24,	101.09	
May 29,	72.02	
June 26,	711.00	
July 31,	261.59	
Sept. 25,	799.25	
Oct. 30,	135.78	
Dec. 29,	769.99	3,563.08
Present balance to credit of Library,	٠.	\$474.21
The above expenditures in detail are as	follows	• •
Books and periodicals,		\$68.45
Binding,		300.82
Stereoscopes and multiscope,		4.60

\$75.00

6.90

81.90

2,712.50

Salaries of librarian and assistants,

Museum:

Rent of hall,

Printing and advertising:		
Extra copies 23d annual report,	\$37.45	
Sundry jobs of cards, labels, blanks, &c.,	39.00	
Quarterly bulletin catalogues,	180.70	
Advertising books recently added,	58.00	315.15
Blank-books,		1.60
Postage,		3.00
Matting, and putting down same,	*	69.56
Gas-burners,	4 ·	4.50
Waste-basket,		1.00
		A0 F00 00
` `		\$3,063.08

A summary of the librarian's account is as follows:

1875, Jan. 1. Cash on hand,		\$43.32
Receipts from sales of catalogues and bulletins,		18.44
Fines,		238.35
Miscellaneous,		.85
		\$300.96
Paid for books and periodicals,	\$69.70	
Stationery and covering paper,	40.41	
Postage and post-office box rent,	27.60	
Expressage and freight,	12.31	
Jobber,	6.00	
Cleaning clock,	2.50	
Incidentals,	3.49	162.01
1876, Jan. 1. Cash on hand,		\$138.95

The payments for books and periodicals on the above two accounts have been as follows:

American Baptist Publication Society,	\$1.25
E. Anthony,	1.50
E. Anthony & Sons,	6.00
Beach, Son & Co.,	.10
Butler & Fleetwood,	6.00
H. Vincent Butler,	24.00
S. R. Crocker,	2.00
Edwin Dews,	54.00
Mrs. S. B. Gardner,	8.50
Greenough & Co.,	2.00
F. Leypoldt,	9.50
A. L. Luyster,	1.80

Ebenezer W. Peirce,	5.00
Vincent Saull,	6.00
Schoenhof & Moeller,	2.30
Scribner, Welford & Armstrong,	7.20
Alfred Smith & Co.,	1.00
Paid from city appropriation, \$68.45	\$138.15
Paid by librarian, 69.70	\$138.15
Zaid by Installan,	φ100.10

TRUST ACCOUNTS.

SYLVIA ANN HOWLAND FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY FUND.			
1875, Jan. 2. Unexpended balance of income, One year's interest,		\$9,793.07 3,000.00	
		\$12,793.07	
Bills approved (solely for books, periodicals and as follows:	d binding,)		
Feb. 6,	\$111.34		
27,	159.84		
March 27,	235.08		
April 24,	272.03		
May 29,	389.98		
June 26,	42.51		
Aug. 28,	219.66		
Sept. 25,	102.53		
Oct. 30,	130.95		
Nov. 27,	196.74	4	
Dec. 29,	271.66	2,132.32	

Balance unexpended,

\$10,660.75

The detailed statement of expenditure from this fund is as follows:

Paid to John C. Allen,	\$ 192.83
American Baptist Publication Society,	2.50
American Publishing Co.,	18.00
Benerman & Wilson,	4.00
Edward B. Bogg,	1.50
Boston Society of Natural History,	10.00
James Campbell,	52.43
John H. Carmany & Co.,	3.50
Catholic Publication Society,	4.18
William B. Dana & Co.,	8.20
Dawson Bros.,	3.37

CITY	DOCUI	MENT	No.	5.	January,
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·	
Paid to Edwin Dews, binding,	55.50
Warren F. Draper,	3.50
Essex Institute,	. 3.00
William H. Farrington,	9.50
David G. Francis,	21.83
Harper & Bros.,	3.25
William T. Harris,	2.00
H. O. Houghton & Co.,	3.20
S. Hutchinson,	686.99
Johnson, Wilson & Co.,	15.00
Alice Lewis,	2.00
F. Leypoldt,	3.00
J. B. Lippincott & Co.,	6.00
Little, Brown & Co.,	4.75
Methodist Book Concern,	1.25
Munn & Co.,	2.70
New York Genealogical and Biographical Society,	2.00
Peabody Academy of Science,	19.50
Alonzo H. Quint,	186.43
E. P. Raymond,	. 3.00
A. H. Roffe & Co.,	113.00
Scribner & Co.,	3.20
Scribner, Welford & Armstrong,	890.11
Sheldon & Co.,	3.20
J. L. Sisson,	* 135.00
E. Steiger,	13.05
Ruth C. Thompson,	8.00
Benjamin R. Tucker,	8.50
U. S. Patent Office,	22.50
Universalist Publishing House,	2.50
F. D. Vaille,	. 39.00
D. Van Nostrand,	. 13.50
J. Watson & Co.,	32.97
B. Westermann & Co.,	17.88
	\$2,132.32
GEORGE HOWLAND JUNIOR FUND.	
1875, Jan. 2. Unexpended balance of income,	\$135.97
One year's interest,	96.00
	\$231.97
D. Van Nostrand's bill of books, approved May 29,	130.80
Balance unexpended,	\$101.17

CHARLES W. MORGAN FUND.

1875, Jan. 2. Unexpended balance of income,	\$93.47
One year's interest,	60.00
	\$153.47
Bills approved July 31,	116.73
Balance unexpended,	\$36.74

The detailed statement of expenditure from this fund, all of which was for books and periodicals, is as follows:

Paid to Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia,	\$5.00
John C. Allen,	28.78
Charles C. Chatfield,	3.00
David G. Francis,	15.57
S. Hutchinson,	26.93
Massachusetts Historical Society,	4.00
A. H. Roffe & Co.,	17.25
Samuel Walker & Co.,	16.20
	\$116.73

The total of unexpended income of funds in the control of the trustees is now as follows:

Sylvia Ann Howland Free Public Library fund,	\$10,660.75
George Howland Junior fund,	101.17
Charles W. Morgan fund,	36.74
	\$10,798.66

DONATIONS FOR THE YEAR 1875.

•	Volu Bound. U	mes.	Pamphlets.
American Antiquarian Society,		1	1
American Philosophical Society,		1	
Baker, William G.,		4	
Boston Public Library,			6
Bowditch, W. I.,			1
Briggs, James C.,			1
Brown, H. A.,			1
Brownell, T. Frank,	•		1
Butler, James D.,	. 8 .		
Butler Hospital for the Insane,	•		1
Chase, Warren E.,		2	
Chicago Public Library,	•		1
Clark, W. S.,			1
Cobden Club,	•	1	5
Commonwealth of Massachusetts,	. 7		
Congdon, James B.,	•		151
Crapo, William W.,	. 1		
Cutter, Abram E.,		1	3
Denham, Edward,	•		2
Dennison, Tristram R.,			3
Dexter, Franklin B.,	•	1	
Dunbar, George H.,	. 4		
Earle, Pliny,			1
Farrington, William H.,		2	56
Friends' Library, Germantown,	. 1		
Gowan, F. B.,	•		1
Hartford Young Men's Institute,	•		1
Harvard College,	•		1
Hayward, A. S.,	۰		1
Hough, George T.,			22
Howland, Abraham H., Jr.,	. 1		
Howland, George, Jr.,			1
Humphreys, A. A.,		1	5
Hutchinson, S.,		2	
Jackson, Samuel C.,			1
Johnson, Nathan,		3	

	77.1		
	Bound. U	mes. nbound.	Pamphlets.
Lawrence Public Library,			4
Library Committee, Lancaster, Mass.,			1
Library Company, Philadelphia,			2
Library of Congress,	. 1		1
Lowell Library,			8
Mc Neil, George E.,			1
Mercantile Library Association, N. Y.,			2
Mercantile Library Association, San Francisco,			3
Mercantile Library Company, Philadelphia,			1
Merrill, Edward B.,	•		2
Morgan, S. Griffitts,		19	
Morse, Edward S.,			6
Newton Library,			1
Nye, Gideon, Jr.,			1
Peabody Education Fund,	. 1		
Peabody Institute, Danvers,			1
Peabody Institute, Peabody,			3
Peirce, Charles M., Jr.,			2
Pitman, Robert C.,	•		1
Potter, William J.,			1
Provincetown Public Library,			1
Quincy Public Library,			1
Quint, Alonzo H.,	. 8 .		6
Reed, Benjamin F. H.,		1	3
Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute,			1
Richmond, George B.,	. 7		_
Rodman, Edmund,			1
Rodman, Thomas R.,	. 1		
Rotch, William,			
Smithsonian Institution,			
Springfield City Library Association,			- 1
Staples, S. E.,			1
State Board of Health,		.1	*
Taunton Public Library,			1
Thomson, J. H.,		8	23
Trustees of Johns Hopkins Hospital,			
Tucker, Charles R., Jr.,			
United States Government:			
Bureau of Education,	. 2	1	1
Coast Survey,		-	•
Department of the Interior,			
Engineer Department,			1
Patent Office,		3	1
War Department,			1
Hat Department, Francisco			-

	Volumes. Pamphlets. Bound. Unbound.
Watertown Public Library,	. 1
Wayland Library Committee,	. 1
Willey, Henry,	. 1
Woburn Library Committee,	. 1
Wren, W. C.,	. 1
Yale College,	. 1
Young Men's Association, Buffalo,	. 1
Young Men's Christian Association, Worcester,	1
Young Men's Mercantile Library Association	,
Cincinnati,	. 1

NEWSPAPERS AND MAPS.

American Unitarian Association. The Christian Register, vol. 54, 1875.
 The Unitarian Review and Religious Magazine, vol. 4, 1875.

Denham, Edward. Photo-Lithographed Maps of North America, North Carolina, 1755; North Neck of Virginia, 1736-37.

Gerner, H. Patent Right Gazette, N. Y. 1875, 12 numbers.

Hathaway, Martin L. The New Bedford Evening Express, Feb. 27, 1856, to Nov. 13, 1856.

Leslie, E. N. Map of the Harbor and Town of New Bedford, by Capt. David Leslie.

Nye, Gideon, Jr. Bulletin Mensuel de la Société d'Acclimatation, 3e Série, Tome 2, 1875.

Reed, Benjamin F. H. The Rising Sun, Upton, Dec., 1874.

- The Seaside Gazette, July 7, 1874, to Aug. 31, 1874.

Waldron, Charles D. The Leisure Moment, Fall River and New Bedford, 1872, 22 numbers.

- The Weekly Star, New Bedford, 1872, 7 numbers.

White, Smith & Co. The Folio, Boston, 1875, 12 numbers.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

CHIEF ENGINEER

OF THE

Kire Department

OF THE

CITY OF NEW BEDFORD,



For the Year ending Dec. 31st, 1875.

MOSES H. BLISS, Chief Engineer.

NEW BEDFORD:

E. Anthony & Sons, Printers to the City.

1876.



COMMITTEE OF THE CITY COUNCIL

ON

FIRE DEPARTMENT,

1875.

Aldermen.

GEORGE R. STETSON.

Residence, No. 76 Washington street.

JOHN B. BAYLIES.

Residence, No. 74 Bedford street.

Councilmen.

LEANDER A. WILLISTON.

Residence, No. 72 South street.

FREEMAN R. HATHAWAY.

Residence, No. 243 Purchase street.

JOHN H. J. DOANE.

Residence, No. 150 County street.

Chief Engineer's Department,

1875.

Chief Engineer.

Moses H. Bliss.

Residence, No. 40 Russell street.

First Assistant Engineer.

ALFRED M. CHAPMAN.

Residence, No. 53 Elm street.

Second Assistant Engineer.

FREEMAN C. LUCE.

Residence, No. 221 County street.

Third Assistant Engineer.

LORING T. PARLOW.

Residence, No. 2 Pope street.

Fourth Assistant Engineer.

JOHN H. JUDSON.

Residence, No. 127 Grinnell street.

Clerk of the Board of Engineers.

GEORGE H. BLISS.

Residence, No. 89 Third street.

Chief Engineer's Office in City Hall Building. Office hours from 730 to 830 p. m.

Report of the Chief Engineer

OF THE

NEW BEDFORD FIRE DEPARTMENT,

For the Year ending December 31, 1875.

FIRE DEPARTMENT OFFICE, CITY HALL, New Bedford, Dec. 31, 1875.

To His Honor the Mayor, and the City Council of New Bedford:

Gentlemen,—In accordance with the requirements of the City Ordinance, the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department of the city of New Bedford would respectfully submit the following Annual Report, for the year ending December 31st, 1875.

The report comprises, as will be found, a complete register of the members of the department; a list of all fires and alarms, with the losses and insurance as far as could be obtained; the amounts of appropriations and expenditures; location of signal boxes and distribution of keys; location of hydrants and reservoirs; and the condition of the fire apparatus, with a schedule of all property used by the fire department.

FORCE OF THE DEPARTMENT.

IN COMMISSION.

The department consists of:

	Men.	Horses.
One Chief Engineer, Four Assistants, and Clerk,	6	
Onward Steam Fire Engine No. 1, and Hose Reel,	18	3
Progress Steam Fire Engine No. 2, and Hose Reel,	18	3
Cornelius Howland Steam Fire Engine No. 4, and Hose Reel,	18	3
Zachariah Hillman Steam Fire Engine No. 5, and Hose Reel,	18	3
Pioneer Hook and Ladder Truck No. 1,	23	1
Franklin Hose Carriage No. 1,	9	1
Hancock Hand Fire Engine,	22	
-		
Total, men and horses,	132	14

OUT OF COMMISSION.

Excelsior Steam Fire Engine No. 3. One (old) Hook and Ladder Truck.

The duty of the department during the past year has not been very arduous. The firemen have not had a great amount of fire duty to perform, but this fact should not make us less vigilant nor affect the interest of the city government or of the citizens in providing means to keep the fire department in the best working condition. There is no department in the city that it is more essential to have on hand when called, and to keep in full working order, than the fire department.

The discipline of the department, I can truly say, was never better than it is at the present time. The promptness of our firemen in responding to alarms of fire will compare favorably with the promptness of the firemen of any other city.

The importance of having good able-bodied and reliable men for our firemen is so very great, that there should be some provision made for discharging such as may be replaced by better men. The department has its full complement of men. I am happy to add that there is perfect harmony existing among the companies, the one towards another. Harmony and good will promote the efficiency of all.

APPARATUS.

There has been no apparatus added to the department during the year. Changes have been made by the removal of Hancock Engine No. 9, and buildings, (located near "Head-of-the-River,") from their former location near the river, to the school-house lot near the corner of Tarkiln Hill road and Hawes's lane. This is considered a much more favorable locality.

The five steam fire engines are in good working condition, and are ready for hard service if it should be required of them. Steamer Onward No. 1 has been thoroughly overhauled, and furnished with a new set of tubes. All other parts of the engine have been put in good order, so that we consider her about as good as new.

Hancock Engine No. 9, at the Head-of-the-River, has been put in good working condition. With the brakes well manned, she will probably do as good fire service as ever. For the further protection of the village (Head-of-the-River) all that could well be done would be the extension of the fire alarm telegraph wires to an alarm box, that assistance might be called when actually needed, and when water could be obtained for the use of a steamer. The firemen of the Hancock Engine Company are so scattered that the time necessarily taken to get the company

together to man the engine would be ample for a steamer to get there from the city, provided the wheeling was good and the alarm was promptly given when the fire was first discovered.

There have been purchased for steamers 1, 2, and 4, a relief valve and, shut-off nozzles to discharge-pipes. With proper care and use these will save more than half the usual damage by water. Formerly it was almost impossible to prevent the flooding of a building if the hose were taken into it; but by the use of the relief valve and nozzle the water is under the control of the pipeman, and can be used at will.

The supply wagons have all been repaired and varnished, and are now in good running order. As the wagons are used several times each work-day, in exercising the horses, they are constantly wearing, and often necessitate repairs. I would advise the purchasing of another wagon, to be held in reserve for use when others are being repaired. The inconvenience and expense in obtaining relief wagons from persons owning such, are sufficient to warrant the department in having an extra wagon of its own.

The hose reels are all in good condition. Franklin Hose Reel No. 1 was, in the early part of the year, capsized by the carelessness of the driver, and damaged to the amount of one hundred and fifty dollars.

Pioneer Hook and Ladder Truck (which has been mentioned in former reports of this department) is very much behind the times. It was originally built to be run by hand. The running gear is too light, and the construction

9

is such that a full supply of ladders and other apparatus required for this branch of the department cannot be carried. At some fires we come short of long ladders, because the truck cannot carry them. This branch of the department is of more importance than many suppose, for without it, many times, the fire could not be reached. The purchase of a modern hook and ladder truck, with a full complement of ladders and other apparatus connected with the same, retaining the truck and ladders now in use for a reserve, would be of great benefit to the department in case of a large fire.

HOSE.

There are now in the department:

8,100 feet 2½ inch Boyd & Son's Patent Cotton Hose, old.

1,531 feet 2½ inch Boyd & Son's Patent Cotton Hose, new.

2,500 feet 2½ inch Rubber Hose, purchased in 1873 and 1874.

150 feet 21 inch Cotton and Linen Hose, seamless.

500 feet 2 inch Leather Hose, old.

1875.

12,781 feet, or about 2 5-12 miles of hose.

Nineteen hundred feet of the above hose were purchased for the first steamer, some sixteen years ago. A large portion of the cotton hose that are now in use are old, but being too good to be condemned, may answer for all ordinary fires. In case of a large, open fire, with a heavy pressure upon them, they would certainly fail us. It is highly necessary that there should be a supply of reliable hose on hand in case of great need.

There should be added to the supply during another year 1000 feet of new hose to take the place of those which on account of age and past service must be condemned.

The leather hose and suction attached to Hancock En-

gine No. 9, Head-of-the-River, have been repaired and oiled. They are now in good condition. The leather hose are very old, and before many years must be condemned and their place supplied with new hose.

The old condemned hose, and other useless material that have been accumulating for a number of years, have been sold and accounted for. But a very small amount of hose has been condemned during the year past.

HORSES.

The number of horses used by the fire department is fourteen. The horse formerly used by the Franklin Hose Company No. 1, has been disposed of, in part pay for two others, one of which is attached to the Pioneer Hook and Ladder Truck No. 1, and the other to Onward No. 1 hose reel. The horse formerly attached to the latter has been sold. The (old) horse formerly used with the Pioneer Hook and Ladder Truck is now used with the Franklin Hose Reel No. 1.

Most of the horses have been sick at some time during the year, and it has therefore been necessary a number of times to hire horses, to take the places of the sick or lame. I would advise the purchasing of additional horses, as soon as they can be found suitable for the service. It is hoped by those who have become attached to the veteran horse of the department,—"the old horse," so called,—that he will not be sold to be abused when he is relieved from active service.

The engine horses attached to No. 2 and No. 5 engines, and to the Franklin Hose Reel, are not always to be re-

lied upon, on account of lameness and old age. The other horses will answer for continued service a number of years yet, if they have proper care.

HOUSES.

The Engine-Houses are all in good repair except the central house, which requires an entire new floor in that portion where the apparatus is kept, as was mentioned last year in the report of Chief Engineer S. C. Hart. The floor has been repaired during the year, and made comparatively safe for the present. For safety and convenience there should be, as soon as the winter has passed, a new floor and a good cellar, as large as the room will admit, for the storage of coal, heating apparatus, etc.

The several houses have been repaired more or less during the year. The stall and shed floors and ventilators have been put in the best condition. The store-room at the central house has been fitted up with shelves and ceiling, and by partitioning it a workshop has been made for the engineer.

It is hoped that another year will not pass without some changes being made in regard to the Engine-Houses of Nos. 1 and 5. The halls of these two houses have been used as ward rooms, thereby preventing the company from having a convenient place for their meetings. The halls should be fitted up and furnished for the companies. It creates an interest and harmony of action among firemen when they have a comfortable and inviting place in which to hold their meetings, and into which they are not ashamed to invite strangers or citizens to see the em-

blems, mottoes, and furnishings of their hall, together with the relics and trophies of the past, such as firemen usually have.

The old Hook and Ladder House, located on Market street, is not in very good condition, as the use made of it will not warrant any great outlay. It is used for the storage of the old Ladder Truck, spare wheels, ladders, &c. The building stands upon land leased at a rental of of one hundred dollars per annum. I would suggest the moving of this building to the Engine-House lot on County street, thereby saving the amount of land rent now paid. It could be used for the same purposes as now, and the hall could be used for a ward room if needed.

WATER SUPPLY.

The number of hydrants, January 1st, 1875, was two hundred and twenty-seven. During the year there have been twenty new hydrants set, making a total, January 1st, 1876, of two hundred and forty-seven. The locations of the hydrants are so marked that they can easily be found by the firemen during the night, or when covered with snow. The total number of reservoirs is thirty-eight. The reservoir at the corner of Purchase and Pope streets has been discontinued. The importance of placing hydrants at short distances from one another, in the most compact portion of our city, is very great. It brings the firemen nearer to the work, and saves the running of long lines of hose, thereby saving time. There should be a hydrant where one street crosses another; and where the

distance from one street to another requires it, there should be one placed between the corner hydrants.

FIRE ALARM.

The Telegraph Fire Alarm is in good working order. It is not expected to be otherwise while it is under the careful supervision of Mr. D. D. Briggs. The growth of the city and increase in the number of buildings in its suburbs and borders, will call for an extension of the wires, with additional alarm boxes, in a very short time. There have been placed in the engine-houses of Nos. 2 and 4, alarm registers which record the number of the box at which the alarm is given, thereby preventing a mistake in counting the first round from the gong, which is liable to occur on account of the noise made by the horses and the haste in getting ready to start.

An order was passed for the purchase of an alarm bell for the new High School House. The bell has been placed in the tower by the Committee on Public Property. Another order was also passed for a striker to be attached to the same. It has not as yet been received. The wires will be attached as soon as everything is ready to receive them. The advantage of the alarm in this locality is very great, because there are many firemen living west of County street who were unable to hear the alarm bells situated so far from this locality.

PROTECTING SOCIETY.

I feel it my duty, on acount of the experience I have had in connection with this society, to make the following remarks.

The object for which the Protecting Society was formed is acknowledged by all to be good, and more particularly in the days of the hand engine department. This branch of the department should be composed of able, active, and strong men, who can stand smoke and water, and be prompt and ready when duty calls. The society has not been favorably noticed by the different Boards of Engineers for the past fifteen years, for various reasons.

The society usually has numbered seventy-five men; but at fires in years past it has been seldom that more than a dozen were present, and oftener less. For the past two or three years there has been a disposition on the part of some of its members to create a deeper interest in the society, as has been shown by the increased number of members present at fires. The Board of Engineers believe that if the society was composed of twenty-five men, whose applications for membership should come before the Mayor and Aldermen, to be accepted or rejected, the same as other firemen, then the benefits derived from the society would be more and greater than they are under its present organization. The Fire Department of twenty years ago has been thoroughly reorganized and improved in all its branches, except the Protecting Society.

FIRE DISTRICT.

The ordinance on the erection of wooden buildings in the fire district has been so disregarded by committees on licenses to erect buildings, that buildings are built throughout the city, regardless of the law for protection against fire. The ordinance is now considered by a large portion of the citizens a dead letter. The manner in which licenses have been granted prevents Section 9 from being complied with.

FIRES.

The number of fires and alarms during the year 1875 was twenty-eight; (three small fires without an alarm.) Of this number two were false. There have been but two fires of any note. The first was at the residence of Wm. A. Robinson, corner of Bush and Orchard streets, and was caused by an overheated furnace pipe. The fire found its way to the roof, which, being tinned, confined the smoke, and this became so dense that the fire could not be reached and extinguished until the house was nearly deluged. The second fire of note was the burning of Hathaway's stable, between William and Union streets, on the extension of Third street. The cause of the fire is unknown. The first alarm was given, followed by a second. The fire spread throughout the building with such rapidity that the whole structure was in flames when the apparatus arrived. There were fears that adjacent buildings would take fire, but as the firemen with their apparatus were prompt, and water plenty, the fire was soon subdued within its own borders, without doing other damage.

All other fires have been small, as will be seen by tabular statement annexed. The losses by fire during the year 1875 were in aggregate \$8,379.71. The amount of insurance, \$7,549.91. Loss over insurance, \$829.80.

It may not be out of place for me to express my congratulations to the citizens, that the loss by fire has not

been greater. It is comparatively small; especially so when we consider that our city is so largely composed of wooden structures.

FINANCES AND EXPENDITURES.

Balance of appropriation, January 1, 1875,	\$2,304.76
Sale of old hose in 1874,	50.00
Deficiency, March 1, 1875, provided for by trans-	
fers from other departments,	751.00
Annual appropriation, 1875-6,	23,000.00
Received and paid to city treasurer, for old metal	
and junk sold,	444.68
Sale of old tank, horse, &c.,	201.00
Sale of manure to city farm,	114.69
Rent of Hook and Ladder hall,	37.50 \$26,903.63

MONTHLY STATEMENT.

January audit,	\$1,166.80
February audit,	1,938.96
March audit,	2,216.69
April audit,	3,209.96
May audit,	2,518.47
June audit,	2,530.53
July audit,	1,374.23
August audit,	1,631.53
September audit,	1,848.02
October audit,	2,643.49
November audit,	2,853.08
December audit,	1,845.51 25,777.27

Balance of appropriation, January 1, 1876, \$1,126.36

The expenditures of the Fire Department have been somewhat larger than they were for 1874, the cause of which is found in improvements made and in additional incidental expenditures, that were not estimated and provided for in the annual appropriation for the year. There is scarcely a month passes but some outlay that could not be anticipated at the commencement of the year has to be made. It is therefore essential that there should be a liberal al-

lowance made for the incidental expenses, in addition to the regular running expense of the department.

The purchase of a bell for the new High school-house is provided for by a special appropriation, but the expense of a bell striker is to be paid from funds charged to the Fire Department. The improvements and incidental expenses not provided for in the annual appropriation, will necessarily call for additional funds with which to meet the department bills until March 1st, 1876, the end of the financial year.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, I wish to tender my thanks to the Committee on the Fire Department for their interest and hearty cooperation with the Board of Engineers; also to the Assistant Engineers for their ready and willing assistance; to the Firemen for their commendable promptness in performing their duty, and for the good order and harmony which have prevailed during the entire year.

Respectfully submitted.

MOSES H. BLISS,

Chief Engineer.

C

ONWARD

STEAM FIRE ENGINE Co., No. 1.

HOUSE ON PURCHASE STREET, FOOT OF FRANKLIN STREET.

Date of Joining	Name.	Rank.	Age.	Residence.	Occupation.	No. of Bdge
Dec. 30. 1871.	Marr, Wm. J.	Foreman,	37	129 Ray st.,	Harnessmaker.	6
46 46 46	Brown, George F.	1st Asst.,	25	143 Purchase,	Clerk.	7
J an. 27, 1873	Sweet, Julian A.	2d Asst.,	26	158 Pleasant,	Roll Coverer.	8
Dec. 30, 1871.	Milliken, Eben C.	Clerk,	31	241 Purchase,	Baker.	9
" 23, 1872.	Colyar, Sylves'r A.	Hoseman,	37	169 Pleasant,	Ropemaker.	10
Mar. 30, 1875.	Dollard, Edw. K.	66	23	Cor. Elm and	Clerk.	11
Oct. 30, 1873.	Dollard, Philip H.	66	24	Water, 72 N. Water,	Car'ge painter.	12
Dec. 23, 1872	Hammond, Edg. B.	66	21	66 North,	Civil Engineer.	13
July 29, 1873.	Hathaway, C. R.	66	22	243 Purchase,	Mill Man.	14
June 12, 1874	Kavanagh, E. Jr.	66-	24	25 Willis,	Clerk.	15
Mar. 27, 1872.	Smith, Irving	66	25	72 Kempton,	Clerk.	16
Apr. 29, 1873.	Tinkham, Allen W.	66	21	66 North,	Carpenter.	17
Mar. 30, 1875.	Harrington, John	Torch Boy,	17	8 Campbell.		18
Dec. 30, 1871	Parker, George H.	Engineman,	26	Engine house,	Engineer.	20
46 46 46	Bryant, James L.	Hostler,	36	46 46	Hostler.	21
44 45 46	Stratton, Chas S.	Stoker,	25	149 State,	Machinist.	, 23
Dec. 23, 1872.	Hathaway, B. F.Jr.	Reel Driver,	21	286 Purchase,	Clerk.	23

PROGRESS

STEAM FIRE ENGINE Co., No. 2.

HOUSE CORNER OF PURCHASE STREET AND MECHANICS' LANE.

1	Date o	f Jo	ining.	Name	Rank.	Age.	Residence.	Occupation.	No. of Bdge
	Jan.	1,	1872.	Paisler, Chas. S.	Foreman,	33	146 Kempton,	Accountant.	24
2	Nov.	1,	1862.	Downey, John	1st Asst.,	38	10 High,	Laborer.	25
	July	6,	1874.	Leverett, Euge. R.	2d Asst.,	22	98 N. Second,	Photographer.	26
1	Aug.	20,	1874.	Allen, Jas. D.	Clerk,	37	43 High,	Marble Worker	27
	lan.	1,	1872.	Spooner, Edw. C.	Hoseman,	10	8 William,	Teamster.	28
	66	66	46	Harding, Jas. G.	66	41	99 N. Second,	Shipwright.	29
1	Feb.	2,	1874.	Mitchell, Saml. H.	"	44	9 S. Second,	Boat Builder,	30
1	Vov.	1,	1875.	Kendrick, Allen T.	66	22	63 Mechanics' l.	Carpenter.	31
5	Sept.	8,	1874.	Dean, Charles F.	66	21	50 Elm,	Car'ge Painter.	32
	4.6	44	46	Cornell, Griffin T.	66	28	- Bethel,	Housewright.	33
1	May	4,	1875.	Chadwick, Geo. H.	66	41	163 Kempton,	Painter.	34
-	Jan.	7,	1874.	Döllard, John	66	21	91 N. Water,	Marble Worker	35
1	May	4,	1875.	Braley, Charles F.	Torch Boy,	19	39 Elm.		36
	46	46	66	Taber, John C.	66 66	19	157 Middle.		37
5	Sept.	1,	1864.	Wood, Charles H.	Engineman,	41	Engine house,	Engineer.	38
1	May	1,	1871.	Sowle, Wm. P.	Driver,	42	66 68	Hostler.	39
	66	66	1875.	Hayes, Lemuel W.	Stoker,	32	18 Hillman,	Wood turner.	40
				Baldwin, Jas. W.	Reel Driver,	52	Engine house,	Hostler.	41

CORNELIUS HOWLAND

STEAM FIRE ENGINE Co., No. 4.

HOUSE CORNER OF SOUTH SIXTH AND BEDFORD STREETS.

Date of Joining	Name.	Rank.	Age.	Residence.	Occupation.	No.of
Feb. 1, 1867	Murdoch, John	Foreman,	43	125 Purchase,	Shipwright.	42
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	McDonald, Hugh	1st Asst.,	30	27 Union,	Blacksmith.	43
Oct. 30, 1870	. Wing, Joseph B.	2d Asst.,	28	94 Fourth,	Painter.	44
Feb. 26, 1872	Barker, Giles G.	Clerk,	34	20 Bush,	Carriage buil'r.	45
Feb. 1, 1867	Tripp, Jas. M.	Hoseman,	38	87 Third,	Carpenter.	46
Oct. 30, 1871	Peckham, John B.	4.6	30	15 County,	Hostler.	47
Jan. 27, 1873	. Wood, Aug. A.	66	25	106 Fourth,	Box maker.	48
66 66	Gillis, John	66	22	21 Morgan row,	Blacksmith.	49
Nov. 1, 1875	Gibbs, Wm. A.	86	24	64 Bedford,	Frame maker.	50
Oct. 26, 1874	Murdock, Jas. A.	66	30	125 Purchase,	Blacksmith.	51
June 2, 1875	. Smalley, Orrick Jr.	66	24	71 South Sixth,	Machinist.	52
May 3, 1875	. Wood, Frank T.	66	21	106 Fourth,	64	53
Aug. 29, 1871	. Wing, Chas. S.	Torch Boy,	20	39 Elm,	Grocer.	54
July 26, 1878	. Baylies, Arthur	66 66	19	74 Bedford.		55
Feb. 1. 1867	Briggs, Daniel D.	Engineman,	35	Engine house,	Engineer.	56
66 66	Tripp, Geo. H. W.	Driver,	39	46 46	Hostler.	57
Nov. 1, 1874	Taber, Chas. G.	Stoker,	29	23 Sycamore,	Machinist.	58
Nov. 9, 1868	Borden, Chas. W.	Reel Driver,	36	30 Bedford,	Hostler.	59

ZACHARIAH HILLMAN

STEAM FIRE ENGINE Co., No. 5.

HOUSE CORNER OF COUNTY AND HILLMAN STREETS.

Date of Joining.	Name.	Rank.	Age.	Residence.	Occupation.	No.of
Aug. 1, 1875	Russell, Wm. A.	Foreman,	39	77 State Street.	Clerk,	60
Aug. 31, 1874.	Robbins, Abr.R.	1st Asst.,	29	66 Mill,	Tin-plate Worker.	61
Dec. 13, 1873.	Bly, Orando F.	2d Asst.,	28	36 Chestnut,	Passepartout	62
66 46	Wheeler, Chas. W.	Clerk,	22	37 Smith,	Clerk,	63
11 11	Haffords, Joseph	Hoseman,	54	21 Hillman,	Painter,	64
**	Wilcox, Isaiah H.	A.E	40	96 No. Third,	66	65
11 11	King, William T.	. 44	36	Rear Thomas,	Cabinet maker,	66
Mar. 30, 1874.	Murphy, Martin J.	44	22	Cor. Kempton	Gas Fitter,	67
** **	Parker, George W.	66	23	and Second, County avenue,	Clerk,	68
Dec. 13, 1873.	Wheeler, Jos. H.	66	28	74 Smith,	Shoemaker,	69
Sept. 1, 1875.	Hillman, Jethro	44	35	79 No. Third,	Carpenter,	70
Sept. 7, 1875.	Jones, Arthur H.	46	21	93 Maxfield,	Shoemaker,	71
June 29, 1874.	Gifford, Edw. W.	Torch Boy,	19	37 Smith,	Clerk,	72
Aug. 1, 1875.	Wood, Frank	66 66	15	220 County,	46	73
Dec. 13, 1873.	Blanchard, M. Jr.,	Engineman,	32	Engine house,	Engineer,	74
Jan. 7, 1874	King, Benj. F. Jr.,	Driver,	35	46 66	Hostler,	75
June 1, 1875.	Johnston, Wm. E.	Stoker,	27	182 Kempton,	Gas Fitter,	76
Jan. 13, 1875.	Taber, Reuben	Reel Driver,	21	93 Hillman,	Shoemaker.	77

FRANKLIN

HOSE CARRIAGE, No. 1.

HOUSE CORNER OF PURCHASE STREET AND MECHANICS' LANE.

Date of Joining	Name.	Rank.	Age.	Residence.	Occupation.	No.o.
Jan. 1, 1873.	Sherman, Pliny B.	Foreman,	46	4 Kempton st.,	Printer.	78
66 66	Gardner, Herb't B.	1st Asst.,	27	4 Sears' court,	66	79
66 66	Spooner, Jos. W.	2d Asst.,	23	25 S. Second,	Laborer.	80
66 60	Hathaway, Jas. S.	Clerk,	45	60 Mechanics' 1.	Shipwright.	81
Dec. 6, 1873	Howland, Dav. W.	Hoseman,	37	13 Bonney,	Blacksmith.	82
Jan. 1, 1873.	Vansant, Clarfaus	. 44	38	75 N. Second,	46	83
ú u ·	Nelson, Peter	46	40	67 S. Second,	Rigger.	84
May 1, 1875.	Meigs, Henry R.	Driver,	25	9 Bethel,	Car'ge Washer	85
Sept. 14, 1875,	Drescott, Wm. H.	Torch Boy,	16	Sears' court.		167

PIONEER

HOOK AND LADDER Co., No. 1.

HOUSE CORNER OF PURCHASE STREET AND MECHANICS LANE.

Date of Joining.	Name.	Rank.	Age	Residence.	Occupation.	No.of Bdge
Aug. 7, 1863.	Tripp, Philip M.	Foreman,	36	56 North st.,	Teamster.	86
Jan. 31, 1870.	Davis Lysander W.	1st Asst.,	43	76 Chestnut,	Carpenter.	87
Mar. 29, 1869.	Conway, James	2d Asst.,	39	11 Bush,	Teamster.	88
Mar. 30, 1874.	Pierce, Chas. E.	Clerk,	27	27 Elm,	Printer.	89
Oct. 26, 1863.	Luscomb, Abm. R	Axeman,	36	31 Pleasant,	Grocer.	90
Feb. 27, 1872.	Conway, Michael	66	34	115 S. Water,	Teamster.	91
Nov. 27, 1871.	Caswell, Nathl. H.	46	27	16 S. Second,	Blacksmith.	93
Jan. 10, 1874.	Dugan, Jas. W.	".	23	57 S. Second,	Teamster.	97
Nov. 29, 1875	Butts, Eben A.	Ladderman,	38	56 North,	Ship Carpenter	92
Nov. 25, 1867	Clymonts, Wm.	4.6	48	41 N. Sixth,	Blacksmith.	94
Dec. 26, 1870.	Card, Benj. F.	44	33	102 Fourth,	Painter.	95
May 31, 1858.	Doull, Alex.	64	42	114 Fourth,	Blacksmith.	96
April 1, 1856.	Hathaway, M. L.	46	45	38 Kempton,	Printer.	98
Mar. 30, 1868	Hathaway, Chs. M.	46	36	3 Maxfield,	Teamster.	99
July 28, 1873.	Halleran, Thos. M.	46	22	108 N. Water,	Carpenter.	100
Feb. 9, 1875.	Hathaway, F. L.	46	22	4 Walnut,	4.6	101
Aug. 5, 1865.	Johnson, Chas. J.	66	43	122 Orchard,	Sparmaker.	102
Feb. 27, 1872.	Landers, Andw. V.	66	37	17 Maxfield,	Shoemaker.	103
Sept. 3, 1860.	Manley, Thos. T.	46	53	26 Kempton,	Painter.	104
Jan. 10, 1874.	Walker, Chas. H.	66	48	30 Elm,	Teamster.	105
July 28, 1873.	Wood, Fred. H.	Torch Boy,	14	98 Purchase.		106
Mar. 30, 1874.	Manley, Gco. T.		18	26 Kempton.		107
Feb. 1. 1875.	Allen, Lewis G.	Driver,		Engine house,	Hostler.	108

HANCOCK

HAND ENGINE Co., No. 9.

HOUSE LOCATED AT HEAD OF THE RIVER.

Date of Joini	ng.	Name.	Rank.	Age.	Occupation.	No. of Badge.
Jan. 18, 18	61. V	Vashburn, Reuben	Foreman,	58	Farmer.	145
66 61	· H	Iowland, Chas. E.	1st Asst.,	50	Teamster.	146
Feb. 1, 18	70. B	Bennett, Geo. W.	2d Asst.,	29	Blacksmith.	147
Oct. 30, 186	65. C	obb, George A.	Clerk,	34	Trader.	148
Dec. 30, 186	67. S	ylvia, John	Hoseman,	36	Shoemaker.	149
July 29, 18	61. L	awrence, Joseph	u	39	Laborer.	150
Dec. 28, 18	68. T	erry, Frank C.	46	26	Blacksmith.	151
Aug. 28, 18	65. P	Perry, William	66	37	Teamster.	152
Nov. 28, 186	64. V	Vashburn, Frank P.		32	Sawyer.	153
Mar. 1, 18	70. R	Russell, John A.	46	26	Farmer.	154
Oct. 30, 186	65. B	Brooks, Arthur	Brakeman,	40	Laborer,	155
May 30, 187	70. G	Frinnell, Andrew B. Jr.	. 66	36	. "	156
Jan. 27, 187	73. S	pooner, Joseph	46	49	66	157
46 60	· V	Vilbur, James A.	66	30	Pedler.	158
May 25, 187	74. W	Vashburn, William R.	. "	28	Sawyer.	159
41 41	N	ichols, George M.	46	39	Pedler.	160
66 66	P	aige, James H.	66	39	66	161
June 24, 186	57. P	ittsley, Howard	44 .	43	Teamster.	162
Oct. 29, 186	31. R	eynolds, Asa	66	67	Laborer.	163
May 1, 186	37. W	Villiams, Alfred	66	51	- 46	164
Nov. 30, 187	74. W	Vashburn, Lemuel	46	37	Pedler.	165
Jan. 18, 186	31. H	oard, Seth	**	44	Laborer.	166 -

STATEMENTS OF EXPENDITURES.

STATEMENT No. 1.

EXPENDITURES FOR THE BOARD OF ENGINEERS FOR THE YEAR 1875.

Pay of Board of Engineers,	\$1,000.00
Printing, books, and stationery,	31.35
Office furniture and incidentals,	60.33

Total,	\$1,091.68

STATEMENT No. 2.

EXPENDITURES OF FIRE ALARM FOR THE YEAR 1875.

Pay of Assistant Superintendent,	\$300.00
Extra labor,	22.25
Sulphate of copper,	190.64
Copper and spelter,	51.58
Bell deck, (Allen Street church,) to protect striker,	129.83
Magnets for alarm gongs,	57.00
Incidental supplies and repairs,	104.57
Total,	\$855.87

STATEMENT No. 3.

RUNNING EXPENSES OF EACH COMPANY FOR THE YEAR 1875.

	Onward No. 1.	Steamer Progress No. 2.	Steamer C. Howland No. 4.	Steamer Z. Hillman No. 5.	Franklin HoseCarriage No. 1.	Pioneer Hook and Ladder No. 1.	Hancock Engine No. 9.	TOTAL
	\$598.00	\$603.00	\$603.00	\$603.00	\$391.74	\$983.00	\$132.00	\$3,913.74
	880.00	880.00	880.00	880.00				3,520.00
Day of Hostler	720.00	720.00	720.00	720.00		720.00		3,600.00
Pay of Stoker	65.00	65.00	65.00					260.00
Pay of Reel Driver.	48.00	720.00	48.00					841.84
Hay and straw	288.40	239.55	358.35					1,313.15
Crain	165.12	208.45	14.1 66	214.70				868.87
Choing.	65.74	42.06			12.76			261.80
Homore and renaire	149.10	19.25			7.87			272.54
Tarness and repairs,	749 69	99.35	- Post		18			1,331.80
Mood and was on repairs,	103 70	47.28			38.23			422.74
Your and cody	187 06	76.36		-	35.01			527.00
Homo monoing	35.91	72.97	'		26.27	21.62		269.50
House lepans,	19 00	8.00						105.50
Don't		2000			8.33	8.33		25.00
Nelly	8 94	19.45	8.93	8.93		1.20	34.63	76.28
Dollof valves and nozzles	137.94	137.94	14					438.75
Medicine and attendance	14 00	8.50		17.16				39.66
	7		61.95				41.75	103.00
Labor,							37.75	37.75
Inose repairs, Incidental and supply,	60.91	184.57	50.40	82.70	64.27	82.48		586.89
Total	4,238.74	\$4,153.07	\$3,567.85	\$4,238.74 \$1,153.07 \$3,567.85 \$3,469.01		\$911.69 \$2,167.76	\$307.69	\$18,815.81

STATEMENT No. 4.

INCIDENTALS AND SUPPLIES, WITH A PARTIAL DETAIL OF THE SAME FOR THE YEAR 1875.

Paid for new hose,	\$1,976.25
Paid for two horses,	600.00
Paid for horse-hire during snowstorms, &c.,	114.00
Rent of land for the old Hook and Ladder house,	100.00
Printing alarm cards, rules and regulations, advertisements, &	c., 134.25
Labor,	30.00
Die and badges for firemen,	342.25
Firemen's parade,	649.28
Supplies,	99.66
Repairs of buildings, and improvements,	555.65
Incidentals,	173.37
Paving yard at Engine-House No. 5,	99.20
	\$4,873.91

STATEMENT No. 5.

New Bedford Protecting Society,

\$140.00

STATEMENT No. 6.

Total Expenditures for the Fire Department for the Year 1875.

Expenditures for the Board of Engineers,	Statement No. 1,	\$1,091.68
Expenditures for the Fire Alarm,	Statement No. 2,	855.87
Running Expenses,	Statement No. 3,	18,815.81
Incidentals and Supplies,	Statement No. 4,	4,873.91
New Bedford Protecting Society,	Statement No. 5,	140.00

As per Total Monthly Statements, page 16,

\$25,777.27

FIRES AND ALARMS FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1875.

	DATE: DOX.	. TIME.	OWNER.	OCCUPANT.	BUSINESS.	LOCATION.	Loss.	INS.	CAUSE.
Jan. 21	145	12 40	Frederick P. Bliss,	Frederick P. Bliss,	Residence & Store,	No. 101 Allen street,	\$220.00	\$220.00	\$220.00 Spontaneous combustion.
3		10 20 F.	Sampson Ferkins estate,			, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	200.00	200.00	
Feb.		20 P.	City of New Bedford,	dford,	ise,	Cor. Fifth and Russell sts.,	100.00 Trivial		Overheated chimney. Burning chimney.
Mor	12 27	7 10 P. M	Richard Smith,	Kichara Smith,	neglacace,	Cor. Bush and Orchard sts.	1,770 00	1,770 00	1,770 00 Overheated furnace.
		. 1 01	trems reacts	James Robinson,	Residence,	***************************************	1,832.07	1,832.97	Thostingnished fire.
	37	9 30 P. M	3	in the Cartina	2 3	n Et	10.00		Caught from lamp. No alarm.
-		9 00 P.	John K. Cushing,	John M. Cushing,	Machine Shop,	sta.,	Trivial.		Hot ashes among rubbish.
Apr. 1		10 40	New Bedford R. R. Co.,			Acushnet avenue,	15.00		Sparks from locomotive.
	23 26	4 20 P.	George B Richmond,	William J. Norton,	Cooper Shop,	No. 154 North Water St., No. 134 North Third Street,	375.00	350.00	350.00'Hot wire set fire to building.
May		9 30	John M. Hathaway estate.	dosmora rating corb.;		Rear No. 28 William st.,	1,100.00	1,100.00	,100.00 Unknown.
			39 39	Andrew E. Hathaway, Livery Stable,	Livery Stable,	: 3	160.00	65.00	
			or grothore	Sleigns, & c. or Doarders	Dwellings & Sheds.	99 99 99	25.00	25 00	25 00 Sparks from fire.
2	27 34	9 00 P. M.	E. R. Gardner.			No. 11 Rodman street,	217.40	217.40	217.40 Incendiary.
			,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	& Co.	Oil Store,	too who when the cat	235.09	235.09	Children playing with matches
June 1	19 24	5 20 P.	David B. Kempton,	Tenement house,	Kesidence,	No. 100 North Surces	475.00	475.00	475.00 Explosion of gas from boiler.
.4		05.0	Inomias H. Soule,	Frank Dunham.	City Laundry,	North Second street.	135.00	135.00	;
July	3 16	1 15 A.	Tucker Wilcox,	-		Rear High street,	Trivial.	78 04	Incendiary.
		6 45 A.	Mrs. Alice B. Borden,	Mrs. Alice B. Borden,	Kesidence,	ייים ארונים אבנים אריי	-		False alarm.
			I Tomor Houleone		Hen-house.	No. 18 North Emerson st.,	Trivial.		Burning out hen lice.
-		11 55 A.	James Hankerson,	Antono Thomas	Roarding-house.	No. 111 South Water st	380.70	380.70	380.70 Caught from lamp.
-		9 15	Calch L. Ellis.		Cooper Shop,	Rear Bridge Square,	Trivial.	4	ks f
		8 10 A.	Mrs. H. M. Bonney,	Albert Eilis,	Residence,	No. 76 Allen street,	3.00 Twinio1	3.00	Two losion of gas
Sept.		7 05 P.	I. Benj. Cummings estate,	Dr. E. V. McLeod,	Dentist,	Cor. Furenase & William,	Allyidi.		Ealse alarm.
	10 7	4 1:0	Charles Thomas	Charles Thomas.	Residence.	No. 8 South Cedar street,	15.00	15.00	15.00 Overheated chimney.
- 6		× 50 ×	-chr. E. H. Brazos.		Sailing Vessel,		Trivial.		Kettle of tar.
		11 55 A.	Scorge D. Cleavland,	George D. Cleavland,	Residence,	No. 69 Forest street,	100 00		Burning chimney.
Dec.		2	Sampson Perkins estate,		Barn,	Kear No. 23 North Street,	50.00		inclinialy.
				Orin L. Sparrow,	. 99		75.00		"
-	-	OO 10	Womentta Mills Corn.	100	Cotton Factory.	Wamsutta street,	Trivial.		Sparks from chimney.
-	4 4	10 00 A. M	Gosnold Mills Corporation,	2	Rolling Mill,	No. 134 North Third st.,	87.40	87.40	99 99 99
		0 40 L	tremity mr. Dealer,	in the property	600			-	
							\$8,379.71 \$7,549.91	\$7,549.91	

FIRE ALARM TELEGRAPH - 1875.

SUPERINTENDENT.

MOSES H. BLISS, Chief Engineer.

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT.

DANIEL D. BRIGGS.

Residence, Engine-House, N. W. cor. of Bedford and South Sixth sts.

Office, City Hall.

LOCATION OF FIRE ALARM SIGNAL BOXES.

- No. 5. On store northeast corner of Linden and Ashland streets.
 - 6. On house northeast corner of Hazard and State streets.
 - 7. On engine-house, Purchase street, near foot of Franklin street.
 - 8. On pole southeast corner of County and Pearl streets.
 - 14. On store northwest corner of Purchase and Willis streets.
 - 15. On pole northeast corner of Smith and Cedar streets.
 - 16. On engine-house northwest corner of County and Hillman sts.
 - 17. On house southwest corner of Maxfield and Ray streets.
 - 18. On bakery southeast corner of North and Purchase streets.
 - 24. On pole northwest corner of Cedar and Kempton streets.
 - 25. On store southeast corner of County and Kempton streets.
 - 26. On factory southeast corner of Water and Middle streets.
 - 27. On engine-house N. W. cor. of Purchase st. and Mechanics lane.
 - 28. On pole northeast corner of Court and Cedar streets.
 - 32. On Unitarian church, northwest cor. of Union and Eighth sts.
 - 34. On building northwest corner of Union and Water streets.
 - 35. On Trinitarian church, S. W. cor. of School and Fourth sts.
 - 36. On paint mill southeast cor. of Walnut and South Water sts.
 - 37. On pole northeast corner of Bush and Orchard streets.
 - 38. On engine-house N. W. cor. of Bedford and South Sixth sts.
 - 39. On carriage manufactory S. E. corner of Third and Cannon sts.
 - 45. On pole southwest corner of Bonney and Allen streets.
 - 46. On Mission chapel N. E. cor. of Leonard and South Water sts.
 - 47. On pole at the junction of County and South Sixth streets.
 - 48. On house northeast corner of South and South Water streets.
 - 56. On pole northwest corner of South Water and Rivet streets.

LIST OF FIRE ALARM KEYS FOR 1876.

No. To whom Distributed.	, No. To whom Distributed.
1 Samuel C. Hart.	54 Night Watch.
2 Lot B. Bates.	55 John J. Holmes.
3 David Moncrief.	56 John E. Brown.
4 Engine-House No. 1.	57 Patrick Carney.
5 George A. Bourne.	58 Henry H. Fisher.
6 Andrew M. Swift.	59 Alfred M. Chapman.
7 Silas D. Dammon.	60 Isaac P. Webb.
8 Engine-House No. 5.	61 Benjamin F. H. Reed.
9 Gosnold Mills Corporation.	62 Lost, January, 1874.
10 Henry H. Fisher. Bakery.	63 Horace G. Howland.
11 Lloyd B. Brown.	64 George H. Clark.
12 Seth Codding.	65 N. B. Gas Light Company.
13 Thomas Hersom.	66 Hastings & Co.
14 Engine-House No. 2.	67 Edward Kilburn.
15 County Jail Office.	68 Freeman C. Luce.
16 James D. Thompson.	69 John H. Judson.
17 Stevens' Restaurant.	70 Loring T. Parlow.
18 Wm. H. Sherman. Stable.	71 William E. Macomber.
19 Hart & Akin.	$\begin{bmatrix} 72 \\ 73 \end{bmatrix}$ Moses H. Bliss.
20 Henry Taber.	
21 Engine-House No. 4.	74 Abraham H. Howland, Jr.
22 Thomas B. Tripp. 23 Saml. Leonard & Co. Factory.	75 George L. Brownell. 76 James M. Tripp.
24 R. S. Cornell. Stable.	77 Potomska Mills Corporation.
25 George Delano & Co. Factory.	78 John Corey.
26 Seth C. Caldwell.	79 Henry C. Hathaway.
27 David Cook.	80 Patrick Cannavan.
28 George L. Dyer.	81 Henry W. Bumpus.
29 Samuel C. Moore.	82 Rufus A. Soule.
30 George Snow.	83 William H. Sherman.
31 Joshua B. Ashley.	84 Lemuel D. Adams.
32 James E. Blake.	85 Luther M. Dayton.
33 Nicholas Davis.	86 Wamsutta Mills. Gatekeeper's
34 Edward Waite.	Lodge.
35 George Perry.	87 Hiram Kilburn.
36 Jirch Swift, Jr.	88 Samuel H. Pollock.
37 Martin Wheeler. 38 Joseph R. Read.	89 Charles S. Paisler. 90 Andrew L. Skiff.
	91 Russell Maxfield.
39 E. Anthony & Sons. Office. 40 Charles M. Pierce, Jr.	92 Thomas J. Meany.
41 John S. Cook. Stable.	93 Thomas H. Damon.
42 Fessenden & Baker. Office.	94 C. W. Hammond.
43 Frank C. Bliss.	95 Frederick Karcher.
44 John Clare.	96 Felix Kane.
45 Antone L. Sylvia.	97 David Thompson.
46 William A. Robinson & Co.	98 Joseph B. Howland.
47 John G. Ellis.	99 Isaac M. Jones.
48 N. B. Flour Company.	100 Lost, May, 1874.
49 William J. Norton, Jr.	101 Washington B. Smith.
50 51 52 Night Watch.	102 Elias Staples.
51 Night Watch.	103 John Saddler.
	104 George R. Long.
53 Lost, December, 1872.	105 James A. Davis.

No.	To whom	Distributed.

106 George Aspey.107 Patrick H. Naughton.108 Stephen P. Slocum.

108 Stephen P. Slocum.
109 Henry Stephens.
110 James A. Mitchell.
111 Samuel W. Bliss.
112 John Hernon.
113 Lewis S. Jennings.
114 Lost, November, 1875.
115 Michael Conway.
116 Peter G. Law.
117 Samuel B. Coggeshall.
118 John Tower.

To whom Distributed.

No. To whom Distributed.
119 Timothy Sullivan.
120 Daniel D. Briggs.
121 Joseph S. Wood.
122 John Libby & Co.
123 Marcus W. Taber.
124 Rodolphus Beetle.
125 T. Hersom & Co.
126 Henry T. Wood.
127 Lemuel M. Kollock.

 $\begin{pmatrix} 128 \\ 129 \\ 130 \end{pmatrix}$ Engineer's Office.

LOCATION OF HYDRANTS.

ALLEN STREET.

Southeast corner of Bonney street. Northwest corner of Ward street. North side, east of Page street 159 feet.

ASH STREET.

Southwest corner of Morgan street. Double. Northwest corner of Middle street. Northwest corner of Maple street. Northwest corner of Arnold street.

ASHLAND STREET.

West side, head of Linden street.

ARNOLD STREET.

Southwest corner of Emerson street. Southeast corner of Atlantic street.

ARCH STREET.

West side, south of Union street 212 feet.

BEDFORD STREET.

Southwest corner of Fifth street. Southeast corner of County street. Southeast corner of Orchard street.

BONNEY STREET.

Northwest corner of Grinnell street.

BRIDGE STREET.

North side, 44 feet west from draw. South side, 11 feet west from draw. BUSH STREET.

Southwest corner of First street.

CAMPBELL STREET.

South side, east of Emerson street 205 feet.

CANNON STREET.

South side, east of Second street 104 feet.

CEDAR STREET.

Northwest corner of Elm street. Double. Southwest corner of Kempton street.

West side, north of Mill street 75 feet.

Southwest corner of Hillman street.

Northwest corner of Sycamore street.

Southwest corner of Campbell street.

Southwest corner of Parker street.

CENTRE STREET.

South side, east of Water street 85 feet.

CHANCERY STREET.

Southwest corner of Hillman street.

CHERRY STREET.

Southeast corner of Seventh street.

CHESTNUT STREET.

Southwest corner of North street. West side, north of Campbell street 96 feet.

CLARK STREET.

Southwest corner of State street.

COTTAGE STREET.

Northwest corner of Bedford street.

Northwest corner of Hawthorn street.

Southwest corner of Arnold street.

Southwest corner of Union street.

Northwest corner of Allen street.

COUNTY STREET.

Northwest corner of Locust street. Northwest corner of Parker street. Southwest corner of Smith street. Southwest corner of Maxfield street. Southwest corner of North street. Southwest corner of Middle street. Double. Southwest corner of Morgan street. Northwest corner of Union street. West side, head of School street. Northwest corner of Bush street. Southwest corner of Hawthorn street. Northwest corner of Allen street. Southwest corner of Grinnell street. Double. West side, head of South street. Northwest corner of Rivet street. Southwest corner of Thompson's lane. Northwest corner of Rockland street.

COURT STREET.

Southwest corner of Orchard street. South side, head of Cedar street. South side, head of Emerson street. South side, front of Tannery.

COVE STREET.

South side, east of Water street 487 feet.

CRAPO STREET.

West side, south of Washington street 343 feet.

CYPRESS STREET.

Northwest corner of Hillman street. Northwest corner of Sycamore street.

DARTMOUTH STREET.

South side, south of Hickory street 125 feet.

DURFEE STREET.

Southwest corner of Cedar street. Double.

ELM STREET.

Southwest corner of Pleasant street. Southwest corner of Summer street.

EMERSON STREET.

Southwest corner of Willis street. Southwest corner of Parker street.

FIRST STREET.

West side, south of Union street 220 feet. West side, south of School street 109 feet. West side, south of Howland street 185 feet. West side, south of South street 255 feet.

FIFTH STREET.

West side, south of Bush street 245 feet. Northwest corner of Grinnell street.

FOREST STREET.

South side, west of County street 248 feet.

FOSTER STREET.

Southwest corner of Maxfield street. Northwest corner of High street.

FOURTH STREET.

West side, north of School street 106 feet. West side, south of Bush street 210 feet. Northwest corner of Timothy street.

FRANKLIN STREET.

Southwest corner of Pleasant street.

FRONT STREET.

West side, south of Commercial street 96 feet. Northwest corner of lane, head of Merrill's wharf. Southwest corner of Centre street. Southwest corner of Elm street. West side, south from Washburn street 319 feet. GRIFFIN STREET.

Southwest corner of Second street.

GRINNELL STREET.

South side, east of Crapo street 103 feet.

GROVE STREET.

Southwest corner of Anthony street.

HAZARD STREET.

South side, west of State street 140 feet. Southwest corner of Pleasant street.

HAWTHORN STREET.

Southeast corner of Page street.

HIGH STREET.

South side, west of Seeond street 152 feet. South side, east of County street 177 feet.

HILLMAN STREET.

Southwest corner of Second street. Southeast corner of Hill street.

HOWLAND STREET.

Southeast corner of Second street.

IRVING COURT.

North end of court.

KEMPTON STREET.

South side, head of Pleasant street.
South side, head of Hill street.
Southwest corner of Summer street.
South side, head of Cypress street. Double.
Southwest corner of Emerson street.
Southwest corner of Park street.
Southwest corner of Liberty street.
Southeast corner of Jenney street.

LIBERTY STREET.

West side, south of Kempton street 253 feet.

LINCOLN STREET.

West side, south of Union street 171 feet.

LOGAN STREET.

Southwest corner of North Third street. South side, east from North Third street 400 feet. Southwest corner of North Front street.

MAXFIELD STREET.

Southeast corner of Chestnut street. Southeast corner of Spruce street.

MECHANICS' LANE.

North side, east of Eighth street 206 feet.

MIDDLE STREET.

Southeast corner of Second street. Southeast corner of Sixth street. Double. South side, east of Cedar street 371 feet.

MILL STREET.

South side, west of Hill street 191 feet.

MORGAN STREET.

Southwest corner of Cottage street.

MT. PLEASANT STREET.

Southeast corner of Distributing Reservoir. West side, north of Durfee street 572 feet. Northwest corner of Durfee street.

Mt. Vernon Street.

South side, 359 feet west of Mt. Pleasant street.

NEW POINT ROAD.

West side, south of Cove road 14 feet.

NORTH STREET.

Southwest corner of Ray street. Southeast corner of Foster street.

OLD POINT ROAD.

West side, east of New Point Road 650 feet.

ORCHARD STREET.

West side, head of Bush street.

PARKER STREET.

Southwest corner of Summer street.

PENNIMAN STREET.

South side, west of State street 220 feet.

PINE STREET.

Northwest corner of Cross street.

PLEASANT STREET.

Southwest corner of Linden street.

Northwest corner of Austin street.

Northwest corner of Pope street.

Southwest corner of Willis street.

Southwest corner of Sycamore street.

Northwest corner of Hillman street.

Southwest corner of Market street.

POPE STREET.

South side, opposite North Oak street.

PROSPECT STREET.

Northwest corner of Grinnell street. West side, north of Grinnell street 382 feet.

PURCHASE STREET.

Near Pumping Engine-House.
East side, foot of Clark street.
West side, foot of Logan street.
Northwest corner of Austin street.

Northwest corner of Merrimac street. Double.

Northwest corner of Pope street.

Southwest corner of Pearl street. Double.

Southwest corner of Campbell street.

West side, north of Maxfield street 343 feet. Double.

Southwest corner of Hillman street. Double.

Southwest corner of Mill street.

Northwest corner of Middle street.

West side, north of Mechanics' lane 13 feet. Double.

Northwest corner of Union street.

RICKETSON'S COURT.

South side, west of Sixth street 306 feet.

RIVET STREET.

Southwest corner of Second street.

ROBESON STREET.

Southwest corner of County street.

RUSSELL STREET.

South side, east of Fifth street 92 feet.

SECOND STREET.

Northwest corner of Mill street.

West side, south of Spring street 74 feet.

Northwest corner of Coffin street.

West side, north of Grinnell street 61 feet.

SEVENTH STREET.

West side, north of Bush street 50 feet.

SHERMAN STREET.

South side, west of County street 314 feet.

SIXTH STREET.

Southwest corner of William street.

Southwest corner of School street.

Northwest corner of Bush street.

Southwest corner of Russell street.

Northwest corner of Wing street.

West side, north of Grinnell street 194 feet.

SMITH STREET.

Southwest corner of Chestnut street. Double. Southeast corner of Spruce street. Double. Southeast corner of Emerson street. South side, west of Emerson street 404 feet.

SOUTH STREET.

Southwest corner of Third street. Southwest corner of Second street. Southwest corner of Prospect street.

SPRING STREET.

Southwest corner of Seventh street. Southeast corner of Fifth street.

STATE STREET.

Northwest corner of Sycamore street. Southwest corner of Pearl street. Southwest corner of Franklin street. Northwest corner of Merrimac street.

SUMMER STREET.

Northwest corner of Hillman street. Northwest corner of North street. Southwest corner of Willis street.

SYCAMORE STREET.

Southwest corner of Thomas street. Southwest corner of Summer street.

TABER'S WHARF.

South side, north of Union street 36 feet.

THIRD STREET.

Northwest corner of Kempton street. Northwest corner of Maxfield street. West side, south of Campbell street 179 feet. Northwest corner of Willis street. Southeast corner of Pope street. West side, south of Wamsutta street 255 feet. West side, north of Wamsutta street 514 feet. Double.

Northeast corner of Elm street.

Northwest corner of School street.

Northwest corner of Bush street.

Northwest corner of Russell street.

Northwest corner of Bedford street.

West side, head of Howland street.

Southwest corner of Timothy street.

West side, south of Rivet street 109 feet.

THOMAS STREET.

Northwest corner of Hillman street.

TREMONT STREET.

West side, south of Arnold street 287 feet.

UNION STREET.

Southwest corner of Water street. Double. Southeast corner of Second street. Southwest corner of Third street. Double. Southwest corner of Sixth street. Double.

WALNUT STREET.

Southwest corner of Second street.
Southeast corner of Fourth street. Double.
Southwest corner of Seventh street.

WALDEN STREET.

Southwest corner of Maxfield street.

WASHBURN STREET.

Southeast corner of Acushnet avenue. South side, west from North Front street 224 feet. South side, east from North Front street 312 feet.

WASHINGTON STREET.

South side, west from Orchard street 102 feet. Southeast corner of Dartmouth street. Southeast corner of Crapo street.

WATER STREET.

Southwest corner of Hillman street. West side, south of North street 258 feet. Northwest corner of Middle street. Double. West side, north of Centre street 46 feet. West side, north of School street 22 feet. Northwest corner of Walnut street. Northeast corner of City wharf. Northwest corner of Coffin street. West side, head of Leonard street. Double. Northwest corner of Howland street. Northwest corner of Grinnell street. Northwest corner of South street. West side, south of South street 638 feet. Northwest corner of Rivet street. Southwest corner of Blackmore street. Southwest corner of Delano street. West side, south of Division street 285 feet. Southwest corner of Cove street.

WAMSUTTA STREET.

South side, east of Ray street 285 feet. Double.

WILLIAM STREET.

Southwest corner of Eighth street. South side, west of Second street 186 feet. Southwest corner of Bethel street.

WILLIS STREET.

Southwest corner of State street. South side, west of Cedar street 200 feet.

WING STREET.

Southwest corner of Fourth street.

LOCATION OF RESERVOIRS.

Durfee street, southeast corner of New County road. Linden street, northeast corner of Ashland. Franklin street, southwest corner of State. Willis street, northeast corner of State. Campbell street, west side of Purchase. Smith street, southeast corner of Cypress. Pleasant street, between Maxfield and Sycamore. County street, southeast corner of Maxfield. Hillman street, between Purchase and Pleasant. Pleasant street, southwest corner of North. Chestnut street, between Mill and North. Mill street, southwest corner of Purchase. Kempton street, between Cypress and Cedar. High street, near northeast corner of Foster. Middle street, near northwest corner of Purchase. Middle street, near southeast corner of Purchase. Middle street, west of High school. County street, front of M. E. church. North Second street, northwest corner of William. City Hall square, west of hall. Court street, near head of Orchard. Union street, southwest corner of County. Union street, southeast corner of Fourth. South Sixth street, northwest corner of Spring. Third street, southwest corner of Spring. School street, northwest corner of Fourth. South Second street, northwest corner of Walnut. South Sixth street, northwest corner of Walnut. Orchard street, east side, below Hawthorn. Russell street, between County and South Sixth. Third street, southeast corner of Cannon. Bedford street, southeast corner of Fifth. South Sixth street, southwest corner of Wing. Howland street, corner of Third. Dartmouth street, west of Orchard. Third street, southeast corner of Grinnell. Washington street, northeast corner of Crapo. South First street, southwest corner of South.

INVENTORY OF PROPERTY

IN POSSESSION OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT, AND IN USE, JAN. 1, 1876.

BUILDINGS, APPARATUS, &c.

4 brick engine-houses.

2 wooden engine-houses.

5 steam fire engines.

1 hand fire engine.

5 horse hose carriages.

1 hand hose carriage.

2 hook and ladder trucks.

3 100 feet 2½-inch cotton hose.

2 500 feet 2½-inch rubber hose. 150 feet 2½-inch seamless hose.

500 feet 2-inch leather hose.

177 feet 43-inch suction hose.

25 feet 3-inch suction hose. 200 feet hand hose.

14 horses.

7 pair double harnesses.

7 single harnesses.

19 horse blankets.

6 horse brushes.

6 curry combs.

4 mane brushes.

2 cards.

6 whips.

4 grain chests.

4 feed troughs.

14 pitchforks.

7 pails.
9 brooms.

1 hoe.

13 shovels.

9 pokers.

12 axes.

11 iron bars.

14 halters. 4 sets lead-bars.

7 leather buckets.

87 chairs.

14 tables.

9 mirrors.

10 bedsteads.

16 mattresses.

17 pillows.

37 pillow-cases. 37 sheets.

18 blankets.

18 bed quilts.

10 bed spreads.

11 carpets.

6 clocks.

111 tower ropes.

6 suction hose ropes.

1 spare hook and ladder pole.

167 firemen's badges.

2 powder-house keys, bag and fuse.

1 rope for fire hooks.

5 dust-pans.

4 dust-brushes. 3 floor-brushes.

5 scrub-brushes.

4 tube-brushes.

4 mops.

4 feather dusters.

3 baskets.

4 wood-saws.

4 sawhorses.

4 grate patterns.

4 step-ladders.

8 settees.

5 American ensigns.

27 lanterns.

7 stoves and pipe.

5 stoves and pipe, old.

5 coal hods.

10 brass hydrant connections.

10 iron hydrant wrenches.

22 discharge pipes.

32 discharge nozzles.

51 leading hose wrenches.

44 engine wrenches.

4 jackscrews and bars.

4 work benches.

4 iron vises.

6 oil cans.

8 oil feeders.

4 waste boxes.

4 connections, 2½ to 4½. 16 pump leathers, extra.

4 hose troughs.

8 hose brushes.

4 pipes for hand hose.

18 wrench belts.

10 wheel fenders.

1 iron kettle. 4 copper tanks.

2 watering pots.

14 grain measures.

3 bars castile soap. 6 chamois skins.

12 sponges.

4 wagons with poles and shafts.

49 coal baskets.

1 set wagon runners. 4 sets blocks and falls.

4 hammers.

6 wagon jacks. 21 ladders, from 10 to 48 feet.

26 fire hooks.

1 tube scraper.

SUPPLIES AND MATERIAL.

1 531 feet 25-inch new cotton hose. 25 lbs. tallow.

1 horse brush.

4 pitchforks.

1 broom.

2 axes.

2 pillow-cases.

2 sheets.

3 lanterns.

8 discharge nozzles.

10 leading hose wrenches. 15 engine wrenches.

8 oil cans.

1 oil feeder.

1 waste box.

10 pump leathers, extra.

2 wheel fenders.

2 iron kettles.

1 copper tank.

8 bars castile soap.

3 chamois skins.

20 sponges.

2 tower ropes.

4 extra wheels for engine.

2 extra wheels for hose reel.

2 gate wrenches.

3 taps.

3 spare grates. Nos. 2, 4, 5.

5 galls. petroleum oil and can.

10 galls. sperm oil and can.

1 gall. Downer's polishing oil.

6 galls. neatsfoot oil and can.

1 pump.

95 lbs. cotton waste.

1 axle, extra. No. 2.

2 sets flue tools.

3 cords wood.

5 lbs. cordage.

15 boxes harness soap.

4 boxes tripolia.

16 valve springs.

1 set badge dies. 8 hose wrenches for Bliss' coupling.

1 quire emery paper.

1 quart alcohol.

5 glass tubes, water gauge.

700 feet old (burst) hose.

1 set condemned boiler tubes.

1 engine gong.

2 engine bells.

6 old brass torches.

50 lbs. rock salt.

I suction strainer.

1 engine spring. No. 3.

1 tunnel.

1 two-quart measure.

12 tons of hay.

3 tons of straw.

20 bushels of grain.

16 tons cannell coal.

20 tons coal for engine-houses.

ENGINEER'S OFFICE FURNITURE.

1 carpet.

1 desk.

1 book-case.

1 copying press.

1 table.

1 clock.

6 chairs and cushions.

1 swivel chair.

1 marble-top sink.

1 gas drop-light.

6 framed pictures.

1 looking-glass.

4 towels.

1 comb and brush.

1 broom.

1 dustpan and brush.

1 carpet sweeper.

1 small feather duster. 1 stove, with copper pipe.

1 piece oil cloth.

1 coal-hod and shovel.

2 foot mats.

1 spittoon.

FIRE ALARM TELEGRAPH AND SUPPLIES.

26 alarm boxes.

12½ miles of line wire.

4 bell-strikers.

6 15-inch gongs.

5 7-inch gongs.

3 repeaters.

1 repeater-case.

1 switch board.

1 battery rack.

146 cups in battery.

2 hydrometers.

1 rubber syringe.

1 thermometer.

3 tapper gongs.

13 church door keys.

126 alarm box keys. 1 copper hand-basin.

1 screwdriver.

2 pairs cutting pliers.

1 vise and strap.

2 tool belts.

1 pair pole climbers.

1 gimlet.

1 bit and stock.

2 hammers.

1 monkey-wrench.

1 iron bar.

1 shovel.

1 posthole spoon.

2 paint brushes.

1 rope.

1 soldering kettle.

1 iron melting pot for zinc.

1 iron ladle.

1 iron mould for zincs.

1 bull's-eye lantern.

26 battery cups. 700 pounds sulphate copper.

10 pounds sulphate zinc.

134 battery zincs.

750 pounds iron wire.

75 pounds compound wire.

30 feet kerite wire.

57 glass insulators. 19 hook insulators.

50 iron brackets.

½ gross screws.

11 alarm box hinges.

1 weight for bell-striker.

1 15-inch gong magnet.

1 7-inch gong magnet.

1 alarm box magnet.

4 small magnets, poor.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, Jan. 1, 1876.

Received and ordered to be printed in the City Documents, and sent down for concurrence.

HENRY T. LEONARD, City Clerk.

IN COMMON COUNCIL, Jan. 1, 1876.

Concurred.

WM. A. CHURCH, Clerk.



1876—CITY DOCUMENT No. 7.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Superintendent of Streets,

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING JANUARY, 1876.

NEW BEDFORD:
E. ANTHONY & SONS, PRINTERS TO THE CITY.
1876.

In Common Council, March 30, 1876.

Received and ordered to be printed in the City Documents, and sent up for concurrence.

WM. A. CHURCH, Clerk.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, March 30th, 1876.

Concurred.

HENRY T. LEONARD, City Clerk.

REPORT.

Office of Superintendent of Streets. January, 1876.

To the Honorable City Council:

The Superintendent of Streets herewith presents his annual report of the doings of the department under his charge.

In submitting this report I have no excuse to offer or apology to make for the large amount of money which has been expended in this department the past year. The public demanded the work, and it was performed.

The following tables exhibit the various kinds and amount of work which has been done during the year, and its cost. In preparing these tables, I have not deemed it proper to make note of any unfinished work of former administrations.

Trusting that this report may be acceptable to your honorable body, I remain,

Yours truly,

JOHN A. LEE,

Superintendent of Streets.

TABLE No. 1.

New Crosswalks.

STREETS.	AT WHAT POINTS.	LENGTH. Ft. In.	Cost.	REMARKS.
Maxfield,	School-house,	20 9	\$14.37	
Fourth,	Sherman's stable,	69	44.50	
66	Brownell & Terry's,	117	68.50	
6.6	Drew & Co.'s,	58	35.00	
Water,	Cor. of Morgan's lane,	25 6	18.75	
Hillman,	A. Almy's store,	28	20.00	
Water,	Cor. of Griffin,	25		1 ft. 6 in. wide.
Spruce,	Cor. of Hillman,	42	27.00	. 200 0 1120 112000
South Second.	Cor. of South,	71	45.50	
South Water,	In front of No. 240,	42	30.50	
	Front Brownell's stable,	51 6	35.75	
66 66	Holcomb's ice house,	24	15.50	
66 66	Cor. of Cannon,	46	30.25	
Cannon,	Cor. of Second,	45	29.50	
66	66 66	22 3		1 ft. 6 in. wide.
Sixth.	Cor. of Elm,	46 6	34.25	I io. o in. wide.
66	Cor. of Middle,	46 9	35.00	
High,	Cor. of Foster,	74 6	56.50	
Front,	Bet. Union and Centre,	121	104.00	
Elm,	Gammons' stable,	56	40.00	
Summer,	Cor. of Kempton,	50 6	39.50	
Union,	Cor. of Front,	19 6	15.50	
Front,	Cook's junk store,	49	50.50	
Arch.	Cor. of Union,	56	52.00	
South Water,	In front of No. 190,	29 6	25.50	
66 66	" 192.	26	24.00	
Dartmouth,	From Allen, south,	377	2 35.50	
Chancery,	Cor. of Elm,	44	32.00	
66	Cor. of Middle,	47 6	33.75	
Allen,	Cor. of Dartmouth,	55 6	40.00	
(Square,)	Allen to Dartmouth,	179 #	120.25	
Bedford,	Cor. of Fifth,	67 6	45.75	
Thompson,	Cor. of County,	50	36.00	
Rockland,	" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	45	34.50	
Fair,	66 66 .	46 6	35.25	
County.	In front of No. 23,	37	22.00	
Bedford,	Cor. of Sixth.	48	35.50	
Spring,	Cor. of Fourth,	47	36.00	
Hamilton,	Water and Front,	136 6	90.25	
Purchase,	Cor. of Austin,	64	45.00	
Penniman,	Cor. of Purchase.	42	34.00	
Fifth,	Rear of school-house,	22	16.00	
Wing,	Cor. of Fourth,	21 6	17.00	
Grinnell,	46 46	22	19.00	
Fifth,	Driveway at No. 89,	31	24.25	
Wing,	Cor. of Fifth,	47 6	36.50	
Sixth,	" Wing,	90 6	75.00	
Fourth,	" South,	46	37.25	

New Crosswalks, continued.

STREETS.	AT WHAT POINTS.	LENGTH. Ft. 1n.	Cost.	REMARKS.
Third,	Cor. of Howland,	43 6	34.75	
Wing,	" Third,	44 6	36.00	
Commercial,	Driveway,	18	10.00	
Pope,	Cor. of Purchase,	10	5.00	
Hillman,	" County,	48	34.50	
North,	Driveway at No. 75,	24	12.00	
Purchase,	Cor. of Merrimac.	63 6	48.00	
66	". Wamsutta,	69	50.00	
Summer,	" Parker,	87	69.00	
66	" Willis,	142	116.00	
66	" Campbell,	97	75.50	
4.6	" Smith,	188	140.00	
66	" Sycamore,	92 6	74.00	
66	" Maxfield.	94	70.00	
Chancery,	"Kempton,	96	75.00	
Kempton,	M. E. Church,	27 9	21.25	
*	,			
		3974	2,909.37	

The cost of the stone is included in the total cost.

TABLE No. 2. New Curbing, Flagging, and Paving Gutters.

STREETS.	BETWEEN WHAT POINTS.	LENGT Ft.		Cosr.	REMARKS.
Union,	Below Front,	78		\$53.20	Cg., Flg.
Mill,	County and Summer,	181			Cg., Gr.
Union,	Lincoln and Arch,	137		163.75	66
Maxfield,	County and Summer,	272		281.48	66
Kempton,	Cor. of Chancery,	25	6	15.30	Cg.
Chancery,	" West Elm,	25	6		
66	" West Middle,	25	6		
Foster.	Kempton and Mill,	160			Cg., Gr., Fl
Hillman,	Purchase and Pleasant,	206			Cg., Gr.
Maple,	Cor. of Ash,	12	9	7.65	
Summer,	Hillman and Parker, gutters				~s·
,	paved both sides, flagstone				
	on one,	1708	6	2.492.50	Cg., Gr., Fl
Purchase,	North and Mill,	64		93.75	
North,	Purchase and Pleasant,	124		181.31	
Hillman,	County and Summer,	284			Cg., Gr.
Summer,	Hillman and North,	79		72.50	66
Fifth,	Bedford and Wing, gutters	, , ,		12.00	
	paved both sides,	270		367.75	6.6
Wing,	Fifth and Sixth,	236		361.00	
William,	Second and Bethel,	66		80.50	
Parker,	Cor. of Summer.	3	6	2.10	
County,	Washington and Rivet,	51	0	30.60	
Allen,	Cor. of Orchard,	12	6	7.50	
Orchard,	From Dartmouth, south,	113		68.10	
County,	Mill and North,	79	V		Flagging.
Pleasant,	William and Elm,	100	ı	20.00	
William,	In front of the Library,	8	0	5.25	
Grinnell.	Cor. of Fourth,	25	-	20.45	
armmen,	Cor. or Fourth,	20	U,	20.40	
		4348	6	\$5,281.51	
	Less flagging, no curbing,	179	U	φυ,201.01	
	noss magging, no our one,	110			
		4169	0		

The cost of the curbing and paving stone is included in the total cost, but not the cost of the flagstone.

Table No. 3.

Old Curbing, Flagging, and Gutters Relaid.

STREETS.	BETWEEN WHAT POINTS.	LENGTH. Feet.	Cost.	REMARKS,
Smith,	Cedar and Emerson,	464	\$105.25	Cg., Gr., Flg.
Cedar,	Smith and Sycamore,	260	70.37	1 " "
Sycamore,	Spruce and Cedar,	50	5.75	Flg.
Maxfield,	Chestnut and Cedar,	576	190.75	Cg., Gr., Flg.
Cedar,	Sycamore and Hillman,	584	358.70	
Hillman,	Cypress and Cedar,	350	120.50	
Cedar,	Hillman and Kempton,	689	290.50	
So. Front,	Grinnell and South,	342	92.00	
So. Water,	Rivet and South,	600		Cg., Gr.
Kempton,	Summer and Park,	2768		Cg., Flg.
Union,	Below Front,	108	19.75	66
So. Water,	Howland and Grinnell,	545	122.40	Cg., Gr.
Kempton,	Foster and Mill,	60		Cg., Gr., Flg.
Maple,	Cottage and Ash,	570	225.30	
County,	Washington and Rivet,	1683		Cg., Gr.
Fourth,	Bedford and Russell,	638		Cg., Gr., Flg.
Third,	Walnut and School,	200	71.00	
Franklin,	Pleasant and State,	300		Cg., Gr.
Wing,	Third and Fourth,	126	64.00	Cg., Gr., Flg.
Kempton,	Purchase and Foster,	420	126.25	
Fourth,	Bedford and Wing,	130		Single Flg.
Cypress,	Hillman and Mill,	280	50.00	
Hillman, North.	County and Summer, Hill and County,	140 459	213.25	Cg., Gr., Flg.
Pleasant,	Hillman and North.	43		
Spring,	Fifth and Sixth,	56	19.50	Cg., Gr. Cg., Gr., Flg.
Fifth,	Spring and School,	110	35.00	
Fourth,	School and Walnut,	100	45.75	66 66
Grinnell,	Third and Fourth.	207	131.50	46 66
Third,	Grinnell and South,	43	7.00	
Hamilton,	Water and Front,	200		Cg., Flg.
Mill,	County and Summer,	120		Cg., Gr., Flg.
Maxfield,	Summer and Chestnut,	212	20.00	
Summer,	Maxfield and Hillman,	274	20,75	
Court.	Corner of Chancery,	70	10.00	0
Cedar.	Campbell and Parker,	573	45.50	
Spring,	Third and Fourth,	200	15.50	"
Allen,	Dartmouth and Cottage,	370	25.00	66
66	Dartmouth and Bonney,	46	12.50	Cg., Gr., Flg.
Dartmouth,	Allen and Orchard,	150	90.50	Cg., Gr.
66	West side,	60	6.45	

Table No. 4.

Paving, New and Old.

STREETS.	BETWEEN WHAT POINTS.	SQUARE YARDS.	Cost.	REMARKS.
No. Third,	Pearl and North,		\$87.30	Old.
No. Water,	North and Middle,		30.25	4.6
Front,	Middle and School,		15.62	66
School,	Front and Water,	264	47.52	66
Fourth,	School and Spring,	395	83.36	66
School,	Third and Fourth,	1	60.75	66
So. Water,	Cannon & Morgan's lane,	640	172.80	66
Grinnell,	Water and Prospect,	1038	230.25	66
Water,	Morgan's lane & Grinnell,		135.00	
Cedar,	Cor. of Hillman,	272	90.35	66
66	North and Kempton,	830	160.25	.66
South,	Water and Prospect,		76.60	66
66	Water and South First,	360	90.00	66
66	Second and South First,	733	.521.21	New.
So. Water,	Rivet and South,		114.95	Old.
66	Cannon and Walnut,		74.60	66
Second,	Cor. of Cannon,	136	105.75	New.
Kempton,	Summer and Park,	4923	2468.35	Stone broken.
William,	Purchase and Second,		109.62	Old.
Second,	School and Union,	645	225.50	4.6
66	Union and William,	733	225.75	66
Pleasant,	William and Elm,	876	230.12	66
Elm,	Pleasant and Sixth,	321	109.91	66
Middle,	Cor. of Sixth,	140	62.50	66
Sixth,	Elm,		52.00	66
High,	" Foster,	136	66.72	66
Hillman,	In front of engine-house,	93	43.50	66
Fifth,	Driveway at No. 89,	11	9.00	New.
Wing,	Corner of Fifth,	65		New and old.
Maple,	Cottage and Ash,	.11	7.40	New gutter.
Clinton,	Cor. of Ash,	. 22	15.40	"
Ash,	Maple and Hawthorn,	67	58.25	66
Allen,	Cottage and Dartmouth,	331	267.00	66
Dartmouth,	Allen and Washington,	484	438.50	66
Orchard,	From Dartmouth, south,	104	81.87	66
Bedford,	Cor. of Fourth,	178	138.75	New square.
66	" Sixth,	283	204.20	New and old.
66	In front of engine-house,	83	79.60	New.
Hamilton,	Water & Front, blasting			
	and grading included,	737	782.50	New street.
Rodman,	Water and Front,		32.00	Old.
Bridge,	Fish Island,	472	199.82	New and old.
"	Pope Island,	310	109.75	66 66
Maxfield,	Cor. of Chestnut,		30.26	66 66
Pope,	Purchase and Pleasant,	200	68.50	Old.
Franklin,	Corner of State,	85	60.00	Old and new.
Spring,	Third & Fourth, blasting			
	and grading included,	630	575.00	New.
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Paving, New and Old, continued.

STREETS.	BETWEEN WHAT POINTS.	SQUARE YARDS.	Cost.	REMARKS.
Bedford,	Cor. of Fifth,	196	163.50	New.
Spring,	" Third,	136	36.75	Old.
66	" Fifth,	13	4.50	6.6
Wamsutta,	Purchase and N. B. R. R.	490	426.00	New.
Chancery,	Kempton and Court,	461	311.25	New gutter.
Union,	Cor. of Eighth,		23.00	
Cedar,	Campbell and Parker,	446	287.75	New gutter.
West Willis,	Cedar and Chancery,	400	300.00	46
Hillman,	No. 5 engine-house,	136	129.60	New.
North,	Hill and County,	40	21.60	6.6
Wing,	Cor. of Sixth,	219	59.00	Old.
66	Third and Fourth,	51	22.00	New.
Fourth,	Cor. of Grinnell,	40	20.00	6.6
66 -	" South,	30	17.25	
Third,	" Howland,	21	13.50	
4.6	" Wing,	21	13.50	6.6
Penniman,	Purchase and State,	531	375.00	New gutter.
Clark,	Purchase and Pleasant,	369	248.90	66
New road,		792	530.25	66
		21,000	\$11,874.18	•

The stone for the new paving is included in the cost.

TABLE No. 5.

Macadam.

STREETS.	BETWEEN WHAT POINTS.	SQUARE YARDS.	Cost.	REMARKS.	Tons.
Cedar,	Smith and Hillman,	1665	\$646.37	Old.	440
66	Hillman and North,	460	269.92	66	196
High,	County and Foster,	800	429.87	New.	360
"	Purchase and Foster,	682	214.00	Old.	200
Kempton,	Purchase and County,	2296	806.00	66	480
Second,	School and Walnut,	700	326.25	4.6	200
Middle,	Purchase and Sixth,	846	282.50	66	200
66	Sixth and County,	1450	1,616.00	New.	938
Union,	Eighth and County,	400	222.75	Old.	160
Spring,	Fourth and Sixth,	900	442.37	66	320
Bedford,	Fifth and County,	1040	728.25	Both.	500
Square,	Cor. of Allen and Dartmouth,	750	712.87	New.	480
Sixth,	Walnut and Bush,	560	250.00	Old.	180
66	Wing and Grinnell,	900	972.75	New.	560
William,	Purchase and Pleasant,	540	138.00	Old.	100
Foster,	Mill and North,	460	228.00	6.6	140
New road,		1200	2,127.93	New.	1520
		15,649	\$10,413.83		6974

The cost of stone is included in the total cost.

The amount of stone is estimated from the running of the crusher, and, where foundation is used, from the weigh-bills.

Table No. 6.

Grading and Gravelling Streets.

STREETS.	BETWEEN WHAT POINTS.	Cost.	REMARKS.
Campbell,	State and County,	\$25.00	Gravelled.
County,	Linden and Austin,	50.00	6.6
Mill,	Cedar and Ash,	54.00	6.6
Maxfield,	Chestnut and Cedar,	148.75	6.6
Park,	Kempton and Court,	1,267.00	Graded.
North Third,	Wamsutta and N. B. R. R.,	388.00	Grade raised.
Willis,	Summer and Cedar,	144.00	Gravelled.
Second,	Corner of Cannon,	32.75	66
Chestnut,	Willis and Parker,	41.18	66
Campbell,	Chestnut and Cedar,	421.20	Graded.
Emerson,	Kempton and Court,	32.00	Gravelled.
Ash,	66 66	225.00	6.6
County,	Near Cove street,	22.00	Blasting rock.
Tremont,	Court and Arnold,		Remov'g stone.
Union,	Ash and Arch,		Graded.
Maple,	Cottage and Ash,	34.65	Grade cut down.
Dartmouth,	Allen and Washington,	527.25	Grade raised.
Chancery,	Kempton and Court,	650.75	Graded.
State,	Franklin and Merrimac.	147.60	Gravelled.
Allen,	Dartmouth and Cottage,	120.75	4.6
West Elm,	Emerson and Chancery,	365.20	Graded.
West Middle,	66 66	193.50	66
County,	Rivet and Rockland,	200.00	Gravelled.
Mechanics' lane,	Sixth and Eighth,	45.00	66
Penniman,	Purchase and State,	350.00	Graded.
Willis,	Cedar and Chancery,	58.00	Gravelled.
Clark,	Purchase and Pleasant,	200.00	Graded.
Foster,	North and Maxfield,	60.00	Gravelled.
Pleasant,	Kempton and Mill,	40.50	66
Third,	Spring and School,	14.00	66
Mill,	Foster and Pleasant,	37.80	6.6
66	Purchase and Third,	12.00	6.6
Summer,	Maxfield and Parker,	90.00	6.6
Fifth,	Bedford and Wing,	137:25	Grade raised.
Purchase,	Franklin and Linden,	67.50	Broken stone.
Wing,	Sixth and Fifth,	45.67	Gravelled.
Third,	Bedford and Howland,	22.75	66
Bonney,	Washington and Rockland,	90.00	Stone removed.
Commercial,	Water and Front,		Widening.
Pleasant,	Maxfield and Sycamore,		Gravelled.
		\$6,649.15	

The cost of gravel is included.

TABLE No. 7.

Concrete Sidewalks Laid.

STREETS.	BETWEEN WHAT POINTS.	SQUARE YARDS.	Cost.	REMARKS.
County, Hillman,	Washington and Rivet, Purchase and Pleasant,	1368 129	83.85	65 cts. per yd.
Water, Maxfield,	Howland and Grinnell, County and Summer,	236	269.75 153.40	
North, Lincoln, Union,	Foster and Hill, Union and Arnold, Lincoln and Arch.	52 545 95	33.80 354.25 61.75	
Chancery, Wing,	Kempton and Court, Fifth and Sixth,	858 186	557.70 120.90	
Fifth,	Wing and Bedford,	307	199.55 \$2,724.15	

NEW FLAGGING.

	SQ. FEET.	Cost.	
Flagstone bought,	15,875	\$2,809.53	

Table No. 8.

Building Fences.

STREETS.	BETWEEN WHAT POINTS.	COST OF MATERIAL.	Cost of Labor.	Total.
Park, Campbell, Bonney,	Court and West Elm, Chestnut and Parker, Washington and Rockland,	\$41.08 64.05 86.70	47.20	111.25
		\$191.83	\$145.95	\$ 337.78

BUILDING BANK WALLS.

Fourth, Wing and Grinnel Union and William Commercial, Water and Front,			214.87
Summer, Willis and Parker,	97.87	130.50	228.37
	\$566.87	\$648.49	\$1,215.36

REPAIRING PLANK WALKS.

Durfee,	Mt. Pleasant and New road,	\$64.62
Kempton,	Liberty and Rockdale ave.,	52.74
Arnold,	Atlantic and Tremont,	18.12
		\$135.48

Cost of the lumber for the plank walks included in the bills.

Table No. 9.

Sandcatchers.

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COST OF	COST OF	
MATERIAL.	LABOR.	TOTAL.
\$225.53	\$337.50	\$563.03

CLEANING SANDCATCHERS.

\$1,166.00

NEW SANDCATCHERS.

STREETS.	AT WHAT POINTS.			
Union,	Corner of Eighth,	\$118.40	\$80.50	\$ 198.90
Chancery,	Elm,	74.65	65.62	140.27
Allen,	" Dartmouth,	141.50	75.50	217.00
66	At the head of Bonney,	129.10	102.50	231.60
County,	Corner of Bedford,	121.70	139.00	260.70
66	" Mill,	89.45	75.00	164.45
Wamsutta,	Junction of N. B. R. R.,	96.10	84.50	180.60
Pope,	Cor. of Purchase, old reservoir			
,	changed to a sandcatcher,	15.60	55.00	70.60
Cedar,	West side, near Middle,	88.50	95.75	184.25
North Third,	Corner of Logan,	89.00	78.75	167.75
		\$964.00	\$852.12	\$1,816.12

BUILDING EYE-HOLES.

Dartmouth, Bedford,	Corner of	Orchard,	\$27.75 29.60		
Mill,	66	Country,	28.60		
Ash,	66.	Maple,	30.60		
66	Hawthorn	& Maple, east side,	30.10	41.25	71.35
			\$146.65	\$191.00	\$337.65

BUILDING CESSPOOLS.

Orchard, Below Washington, \$1	10.00 \$	45.25	\$55.25
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Table No. 10.

Drains.

OLD REPAIRED.

STREETS.	AT WHAT POINTS.	MATERIAL.	COST OF MATERIAL.	Cost of Labor.	TOTAL
Franklin,	Purchase and Pleasant,	Pipe.	\$3.60	\$9.75	\$13.35
,	Across Clinton,	66	10.00	27.20	37.20
Parker,	Cor. of Summer,	Stone,		30.25	30.25
No. Third,	" Logan,	66	20.00	46.37	66.37
66	" Wamsutta,	Plank,	45.75	21.12	66.87
Hawthorn,		Pipe,	5.00	15.24	20.24
,	Across Crapo,	Stone,	8,00	11.50	19.50
	Extension of Campbell				
	street sewer,	Plank,	72.25	25.50	97.75
			\$164.60	\$186.93	\$351.53
	NEW D	PRAINS.			
	Across Park street,	Stone,	\$32,50	\$37.50	\$70.00
	66 66 .	46	57.50	57.25	114.75
	Across Fourth street,	66	58.75	74.25	133.00
	Across So. First st.,	66	56.50	50.00	106.50
	66 66	66	53.75	59.37	113.12
	Across Jenney street,	66	30.00	18.25	48.25
	Across Durfee street.	6.6	20.00	10.65	30.65
Fourth.	Washing'n & Rockland,	6.6	195.50	108.25	303.75
Rockland,	County and Third,	6.6	198.75	133.35	332.10
	From eye-hole on Dart-		100110	100.00	002.10
	mouth st. to connect				
	with Tripp's Brook	1			
	sewer.	Pipe.	78.60	60.75	139.35
	Across Bonney street,	Stone.	42.00	47.50	89.50
	Across Allen street.	66	28.00	54.75	82.75
Water,	Near Morgan's lane,	Pipe,	25.00	01,10	25.00
1, 4001,	165 ft. of cement pipe to		20.00		20.00
	connect the various				
	sandcatchers and eye-				
	holes with the sew-				
	TIOLES TITLE VIIO SCH-		00 00		00.00

The cost of labor is included in the cost of sandcatchers in laying the pipe.

ers, at 60 cts.,

99.00

\$975.85 \$711.87 \$1,687.72

99.00

Table No. 11.

New Sewers Built.

STREETS.	BETWEEN WHAT POINTS.	MATERIAL.	COST OF MATERIAL.	COST OF LABOR,	TOTAL.
Grinnell,	Crapo and County,	Pipe.	\$483.62	\$264.50	\$748.12
Pope,	County & Purchase,	66	1,110.91	698.50	1,809.41
Washington,	Crapo to County,				
	through County				
	to Grinnell,	66	758.08	529.75	1,287.88
Mill,	Hill and County,	66	542.37	282.25	824.62
Third,	William and Union,	66	331.59	383.00	714.59
	Middle & Kempton,	66	260.24	135.75	395.99
			\$3,486.81		

Sewer Credits.

Special appr	ropriation	for Grinnell street,	\$1,000.00
	- 66	Pope street,	2,000.00
6.6	66	Washington street,	1,500.00
6.6	44	Mill street,	1,500.00
6.6	6.6	Third street,	500.00
6.6	66	Ash street,	400.00
			\$6,900.00

Country Roads.

DISTRICT No. 1,

Comprising the following roads, and in charge of Mr. David Sherman: Old County road, from John Davis's corner, Acushnet village, north to Freetown line; Braleyville road, from Old County road to Braley's station; Philip's road, a branch from Old County road, west side; and three short roads leading from the east side of Old County to Acushnet line. Amount expended in this district,

\$1,932.55

DISTRICT No. 2,

Comprising the following roads, and in charge of Mr. Jesse K. Allen: New County road, from Hathaway road to Dartmouth line; Plainville road, from N. B. railroad to Dartmouth line; and Mount Pleasant street from Nash road to Plainville road. Amount expended in this district.

1,931.12

DISTRICT No. 3,

Comprising the following roads, and in charge of Mr. Pardon Russell: Hathaway road, from New County road to Dartmouth line; Rockdale avenue, from Hathaway road to Kempton street; Kempton street, from Rockdale avenue to Dartmouth line; and Parker street, from Rockdale avenue to New County road. Amount expended in this district,

1,793.75

DISTRICT No. 4,

Comprising the following roads, and in charge of Mr. Benjamin King: Hathaway road, from New County road to Mt. Pleasant street; Mount Pleasant street, from Nash road to Durfee street; and New County road, from Hathaway road to Parker street. Amount expended in this district, less amount for macadamizing on New County road, which was also in charge of Mr. King,

196.00

For cost of macadamizing, see macadam table, No. 5.

DISTRICT No. 5,

Comprising the following roads, and in charge of Mr. James Wilbur: Acushnet avenue, from Nash road to Mr. Davis's corner, Acushnet village; Nash road, from Acushnet avenue to N. B. railroad; Tarkiln Hill road, from Acushnet line to N. B. railroad; and Bellville road, from Acushnet

District No. 5.

avenue to the river, and following the river to the bridge, Acushnet village. Amount expended in this district,

1,452.34

\$7,305.76 Mr. Wilbur also gravelled the Nash road from Mt. Pleasant street to the N. B. railroad, and the cost is included in the expenditure of

Miscellaneous.

Repairing flagging,	\$886.50
Trimming trees,	258.54
Sanding sidewalks,	337.75
Cleaning streets and gutters,	2,491.50
Running scavenger carts,	4,562.20
Removing snow and ice, including country roads,	1,648.30
Screening gravel,	135.00
Clearing Tripp's brook,	15.00
Gathering stone from the streets, and filling the ruts,	536.00
City common,	721,19
New High school,	592.00
Parker Street school,	534.00
New Bedford bridge,	207.69
Delivering wood and coal,	570.60
Sundry bills not included in the cost of work,	3,675.50
Third street extension,	3,930.63
Superintendent's salary,	1,400.00
Assistant Superintendent's salary,	1,000.00
Hostler,	780.00
•	-
	\$24,282.40

Recapitulation.

New crosswalks laid,	\$2,909.37
New curbing, flagging, and paving gutters,	5,281.51
Old curbing, flagging, and gutters relaid,	4,497.50
Paving, new and old,	11,874.18
Grading and gravelling streets,	6,649.15
Macadam,	10,413.83
Concrete sidewalks laid,	2,724.15
Flagstone bought,	2,809.53
Building fences,	337.78
Building bank walls,	1,215.36
Repairing plank walks,	135.48
Repairing old drains,	351.53
Building new drains,	1,687.72
Repairing sandcatchers,	563.03
Cleaning sandcatchers,	1,166.00
Building new sandcatchers,	1,816.12
Building eye-holes,	337.65
Building cesspools,	55.25
Miscellaneous,	24,282.40
Country roads,	7,305.76
	\$86,413.30
Less	13,914.51
Which I think should not be charged to the Highway	
department.	\$72,498.79

Stock on hand January 1st, 1876.

1200 tons of stone for the crusher, at 60 cents,		\$720.00
400 feet (lineal) crossing stone, at 50 cents,		200.00
500 feet (lineal) curbing, at 62 cents,		310.00
4000 square feet of flagging, at 18 cents,	,	720.00
2 0 0 0		

\$1,950.00

Items which should not be charged to the Highways.

City common,	\$ 721.19		
New High school,	592.00		
Parker Street school,	534.00		
New Bedford bridge, including the	e paving on		
Fish and Pope islands,	517.26	Bridge	account.
Delivering wood and coal,	570.60		
Third street extension,	3,930.63		
Building fences,	337.78	Inciden	ital.
Building bank walls,	1,215.36	66	
Trimming trees,	258.54		
N. B. fire department,	99.00		
Repairing old drains,	351.53	Gen. Se	ewer acct.
Building new drains,	1,687.72	6.6	6.6
Repairing sandcatchers,	563.03	4.6	44
Building new sandcatchers,	1,816.12	66	6.6
Building eye-holes,	337.65	6.6	66
Building cesspools,	55.25	4.6	66
Clearing Tripp's brook,	. 15.00	66	66
General sewer account,	311.85		
	\$13,914.51		

A part of the above has been credited to the highways. See highway credits.

Highway Credit.

		•	
Jan. 1st,	1875.	Balance on hand,	\$2,811.84
March,	1875.	Annual appropriation,	43,400.00
Sept. 30,	1875.	Special appropriation,	20,000.00
Nov. 4,	1875.	Special appropriation to Third street,	5,000.00
		Transferred from liquor licenses to street	
		department,	5,000.00
Dec. 11,	1875.	Transferred from the improvement fund,	7,000.00
		From poor department,	677.47
		General sewer account,	311.85
		Sale of dirt,	132.36
		Sale of old carts,	109.00
		High school, (new,)	592.00
		Public property,	721.19
		Parker Street school,	534.00
		Sale of horse,	125.00
		A. Rogers,	34.00
		Water works,	384.00
		Fire department,	99.20
		New Bedford bridge,	207.69
			\$87,139.60
March, 18	75. L	ess amount transferred from street dept.,	1,128.64

\$86,010.96

Inventory March 1st, 1875.

13 horses,	\$2,525.00
4 pigs,	45.00
5 double carts,	1,000.00
5 single carts,	225.00
2 gears,	150.00
1 light wagon,	75.00
1 lumber wagon,	110.00
1 watering cart,	100.00
2 stone crushers,	1,200.00
2 engines for the crushers,	1,000.00
1 hoisting derrick,	50.00
16 horse blankets,	16.00
4 single cart harnesses,	100.00
1 gear harness,	10.00
2 wagon harnesses,	75.00
7 double harnesses,	300.00
3 lead harnesses,	30.00
4 collars,	4.00
2 road rollers,	450.00
3 water casks,	6.00
2 water tubs,	2.00
4 tool-houses,	50.00
2 spirit levels,	3.00
2 pair rubber boots,	3.00
13 lanterns,	6.50
1 snath and scythe,	1.00
3 planes,	1.50
3 rasps,	.50
1 auger,	.50
1 bit-stock and 6 bits,	1.50
1 screwdriver,	.50
3 files,	.50
3 chisels,	.50
2 framing chisels,	.50
3 saws,	3.00
1 square,	.75
1 drawing-knife,	.75
3 hammers,	1.00
1 hatchet,	.50
2 wrenches,	1.00
1 large oil can,	2.00
6 small oil cans,	1.50
1 wheel jack,	1.00
4 hay forks,	1.00

1	
1 rake,	.25
3. brooms,	.50
1 hay-cutter,	1.00
9 small pounders, .	2.00
7 large pounders,	7.00
36 long-handle shovels,	25.00
69 short-handle shovels,	25.00
16 stone sledges,	24.00
6 iron wedges,	1.50
55 pickaxes,	50.00
16 snow spades,	10.00
42 hoes,	10.50
8 forks,	4.00
24 snow shovels,	12.00
30 iron bars,	30.00
10 chains,	10,00
5 iron-tooth rakes,	2.50
4 tackles and falls,	25.00
12 pick handles,	6.00
2 ploughs,	18.00
14 water pails,	3.00
8 water dippers,	2.00
10 paving hammers,	. 10.00
7 axes,	3.50
7 drilling hammers,	7.00
15 stone chisels,	7.50
5 stone sets,	2.50
15 lbs. of backing, and wedges,	3.00
60 splitting drills,	20.00
23 blowing drills,	23.00
4 striking hammers,	8.00
15 small stone hammers,	4.00
7 iron spoons,	3.50
4 baskets,	1.00
20 wheelbarrows,	40.00
400 tons of stone for crusher, at 60 cents,	240.00
	\$8,197.25



REPORT

OF THE

Superintendent of Street Lamps.

New Bedford, January 1, 1876.

To His Honor the Mayor, and Gentlemen of the City Council:

I herewith submit a statement of property in use by the Street Light Department, for the year ending January 1st, 1876; number of lights, gas and naphtha; number of lighters of the same; and salaries per month. Also quantity of gas and naphtha consumed monthly, and number of nights lighted.

RECAPITULATION.

Property in use, two wooden buildings situated head of Mill street, on land belonging to David B. Kempton, at a ground rental of \$30 per annum.

STATEMENT OF GAS FOR 1875.

Months.	No. of Lights.	No. of Feet.	Amount of Bill.
1,	359	212,528	\$ 637.58
2,	362	179,025	. 537.07
3,	356	173,372	520.51
4,	360	158,400	475.51
5,	363	156,816	470.75
6,	364	152,152	456.76
7,	367	163,315	474.75
8,	3 69	176,751	512.58
9,	371	188,468	546.55
10,	372	206,088	597.65
11,	374	241,604	700.65
12,	374	205,300	595.37

NUMBER OF NIGHTS GAS LIGHTED MONTHLY IN 1875.

Months.	No. of Days.
1,	. 21
2,	20
3,	20
4,	20
5,	21
6,	20
7,	22
8,	22
9,	22
10,	23
11,	- 22
12,	22

Number of lighters employed on gas, 9; pay per month \$13.

STATEMENT OF NAPHTHA LIGHTS FOR 1875.

Number of gallons consumed nightly, 38; lighters employed, 10; pay of the same averaging \$16.25 per month.

The above I believe to be a true statement, and as relates to statement of gas, comports with statement in possession of the Gas Company.

GEORGE H. MITCHELL,

Superintendent of Street Lamps,

Report of the City Marshal.

New Bedford, December 31st, 1875.

To His Honor the Mayor, and the City Council of the City of New Bedford:

Gentlemen, — I herewith submit my annual report of the Police Department, for the year ending at date.

Whole number of arrests, ten hundred and eighty-five. Whole number of arraignments, eight hundred and forty-seven, of whom 691 were males and 156 females, for the following offences:

1 1 00	10 111 1
Assault on an officer, 3	Gambling house,
Assault with dangerous weapon, 4	Idle and disorderly, 22
Assault and battery, 62	Illegal sale, 14
Adultery, 8	Indecent exposure, 2
Absenting from duty, 1	Indecent assault, 3
Burglary, 3	Illegal keeping, 1
Breaking, entering, and larceny, 11	Keeping unlicensed dog, 1
Breaking glass, 2	Larceny, 54
Bastardy, 1	Larceny from person, 1
Common seller, 2	Liquor nuisance, 6
Cruelty to animals, 5	Malicious mischief, 2
Contempt of court.	Obtaining goods by false pre-
The state of the s	
Drunkenness, 445	Pretending to be officers, 3 Receiving stolen goods 2
Disturbing religious meetings, 2	
Disturbing the peace, 80	Rescuing prisoner, 1
Disorderly house, 13	Single sale, 15
Dealing in second-hand articles	Setting fire, 1
without license, 1	Vagrancy, 45
Disobedience, 2	Violating Sunday law, 6
Fornication, 9	Violating license law, 2
Felonious assault, 2	, ,
	Service Army
Total prosecutions,	
Let off on promise of reformation,	
Matal amanta	1.00=
Total arrests,	
Whole number of complaints made	de, recorded and examined.
-	
exclusive of warrants issued, .	

I have received and accounted to the City Treasurer for officers' fees, licenses, board of prisoners, &c., the sum of two hundred sixteen and $\frac{60}{100}$ dollars. During the year the day police have been kept generally busy in consequence of the repeal of the prohibitory law, and the lack of employment through the country, making their duties more arduous than any previous year, as will be seen by my report hereto attached. Yet so far as I am able to learn, general satisfaction has been given.

The reduction of two regular officers since 1873 from the force, has necessitated the employment of more special officers, and a consequent increase of expense without a corresponding efficiency.

For the past year I have endeavored to impartially enforce the laws of the state, and also the ordinances of the city, and have had the hearty cooperation of my assistants in that direction, for which I render them my sincere thanks.

For several years each succeeding Marshal has urged upon the government an increase of the day force, giving in my opinion satisfactory reasons for such increase, to which I again add my request, believing it to be for the best interest of the city that the force should number at least ten, if not twelve assistants. Of this fact I think the citizens themselves are convinced, thereby avoiding the use of so many inexperienced special officers.

The consolidation of the day police and the night watch into one continuous police force, in my opinion is a matter the necessity for which is apparent to every one desiring efficiency in this department, and requires of me only to call your attention to it thus briefly, hoping it may be brought about during the year just about to commence.

And in conclusion, permit me to express to you my thanks for your invariable kindness during the past year, and your cooperation with me in the enforcement of the law.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN W. NICKERSON,

City Marshal.

OFFICER OF THE NIGHT WATCH.

CITY OF NEW BEDFORD, Dec. 31st, 1875.

To J. W. Nickerson, City Marshal of the City of New Bedford:

SIR,—I have the honor to submit to you my annual report as Officer of the Night Watch, for the year ending Dec. 31st, 1875.

Whole number of arrests 379, for the following offences:

Drunkenness, 23	2 Idle and disorderly, 16
Adultery,	Fornication, 7
Vagabondage, 2	Larceny, 9
Gambling,	Personating an officer, 8
	Breaking glass, 2
Disturbing the peace, 49	Assault with dangerous weapon, 2
Assault and battery, 1	7
Breaking and entering,	Total, 379
Felonious assault,	2

Sixteen hundred and ninety-one persons have been furnished with food and lodgings during the year. Of these 1654 were males, and 37 females.

At the opening of the year thirty men were appointed as Night Watchmen, and during the year two men were added to the force, two resigned, one has been discharged, one suspended, and one declined serving.

The total number of substitutes appointed was thirteen, and they have filled all vacancies not otherwise provided for.

The Night Watchmen during the year have found 68 stores and offices which had been left unlocked after the

close of business, and have notified the proprietors. In seven instances goods have been found hanging outside after the stores had been closed.

I desire, in conclusion, to express my appreciation of the promptness and willingness of the men under my charge to perform their duty, and to obey the orders I have found it necessary to issue.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

HENRY C. HATHAWAY,

Officer of the Night Watch.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

To His Honor the Mayor, and the Board of Aldermen:

Gentlemen, — As Officer of the Board of Health, I have viewed and abated during the year now closed eighty-five nuisances, many of which have required considerable time and frequent visits before abatement.

I am of the opinion that more energy is required in this department to convince some of our citizens of the stringency of the nuisance laws. A few cases before the Third District Court of Bristol, I am satisfied, would prove beneficial.

To his Honor the Mayor, and the Physician to the Board, I am under obligations for their ready cooperation in this department.

The flags belonging to this department are at the Central Police Station; the disinfectants, measures, &c., at the city stables on High street.

Respectfully submitted.

J. W. NICKERSON,

Officer of the Board of Health.

JUVENILE COURT.

During the year now closed there have been arrested and convicted before this Court twenty-nine juveniles, for the following offences, viz.: Assault, 2; assault and battery, 1; burglary, 4; larceny, 16; disturbing religious meeting, 1; malicious mischief, 5; not one of whom has been sentenced to the Reform School. There has the usual form been gone through with, yet they are nearly all now at large.

Respectfully submitted.

J. W. NICKERSON, Temporary Clerk.

В

INVENTORY OF PROPERTY

BELONGING TO THE POLICE DEPARTMENT JANUARY 1, 1876.

POLICE OFFICE.

1 fire alarm. 1 copy General Statutes. 1 copy Ordinances of Boston. Police badges. 1 copy Ordinances of New Bedford. 3 desks. 1 carpet. 1 copy Laws of Business. 2 baskets. 1 oil coat. 1 waiter. 21 small keys. 1 thermometer. 3 maps. 1 broom. 9 padlocks. 1 pan and brush. 1 lantern. 4 marshal's staves. 9 brass keys. 4 curtains. 1 hand stamp. 1 gluten stand. 4 bill hooks. 1 entry mat. 2 paper cases. 11 revolvers and cases. 2 pitchers. 11 pairs handcuffs. 10 ring screws. 1 lounge. 3 brass screws. ·12 chairs. l oil can. . 2 inkstands. 1 umbrella stand. 1 clock. · 2 pairs of steps. 3 mats. Special officers' stars. 3 directories. 1 brush. 55 police badges. 15 long ladders. 3 spittoons. 1 dark lantern. 1 bookcase. 20 short ladders. 2 pen racks. 4 step ladders. 2 mirrors.

POLICE COURT ROOM. ex. 1 bookcase.

1 inkstand.

1 record book and index.

WATCH-HOUSE AND LOCK-UP.

CAPTAIN'S OFFICE AND ROOM.

1 iron bedstead.
1 spring bed.
2 mattresses.
2 sheets.
2 blankets.
1 chair.
1 carpet.
1 duster.
1 comforter.
1 comforter.
1 pillow and case.
1 copy General Statutes.

- 1 prisoners' record.
- 2 time books.
- 1 lounge.
- 1 looking-glass.
- 1 bell for watch.
- 1 rotary chair.
- 1 desk.
- 1 inkstand.
- 1 carpet.
- 42 watchmen's hats.

- 35 blue blouses.
- 36 belts and billies.
- 60 rattles.
- 1 pair handcuffs.
- 46 wreaths.
- Numbers.
- 42 badges.
- 29 pairs gloves.
- 36 station keys.
- 34 fire alarm keys.

LOCK-UP AND LODGERS' DEPARTMENT.

- 3 sheets.
- 2 bedspreads.
- 1 hand-basin.
- 5 knives and forks.
- 2 shots rubber hose.
- 2 demijohns.
- 1 hammer.
- 2 mirrors.
- 2 thermometers.
- 1 bedstead.
- 1 oil carpet.
- 2 pillows.
- 1 barrel for whitewash.
- 1 brush.
- 1 stone pot.
- 1 hatchet.
 - Bread can and bread.
- 4 spades.
- 2 pails.
- 11 chairs.
- 1 coal shovel.
- 1 gimlet.
- 1 clock. 11 candlesticks.
- 8 mugs.
- 1 settee.
- 2 coal-hods.
- 1 water-pot.
- 2 slates.
- 1 pitchfork.
- 1 tunnel. 1 gallon measure.
- 1 pair pincers.

- 14 mattresses.
- 16 mattress covers.
- 37 pillow covers.
- 31 blankets.
- 21 pillows.
- 11 iron bedsteads. 1 pail and brush.
- 12 tin pans.
- 1 screwdriver.
- 4 lanterns.
- 17 tin pots. 3 snow shovels.
- 2 kettles.
- 1 table.
- 1 pair ice tongs.
- 2 brooms.
- 2 dustpans.
- 2 dust-brushes.
- 12 towels:
- 16 slop-pails.
- 3 oil cans.
- 5 plates.
- 1 brad awl.
- 5 coils rope.
- 1 mat.
- 7 spittoons.
- 1 poker.
- 1 brush.
- 2 coal shovels.
- 1 pair steps.
- 1 stretcher.
- 2 soap dishes.

NORTH STATION.

- 6 beds.
- 6 pillows.
- 1 stove and pipe.
- 1 shovel.
- 2 spittoons.
- 1 desk.
- 2 lanterns.

- 2 pairs irons.
 - 1 broom.
 - 1 thermometer.
- 2 candles.
- 1 key.
- 1 pitcher.
- 2 water pails.

5 chairs.
1 clock.
1 snow shovel.
1 iron pot.
1 spade.
1 soap dish.
1 box soap.
1 pair steps.
6 blankets.
6 tin pots.
2 coal-hods.
1 coal-shovel.

6 slop-pails.

1 inkstand.

1 and without
1 coal-sifter.
1 jug.
1 map.
4 mugs.
1 hand-basin.
1 scrub-brush.
1 clothes-brush
1 mirror.
1 mop.
1 candlestick.
1 dustpan.
1 dust-brush.
1 towel.

SOUTH STATION.

1 stove and pipe. 1 boiler. 1 small shovel. 4 slop-pails. 1 dust-brush. 1 mop. 2 pairs handcuffs. 2 coal-hods. 1 coal-shovel. 1 coal-sifter. 1 scrub-brush. 1 settee. 1 broom. 1 thermometer. 1 towel. 1 soap dish. 1 poker.

3 iron bedsteads. 4 blankets. 1 basin. 4 cups. 1 water pail. 4 chairs. 1 clock. 4 mattresses. 4 pillows and cases. 4 tin cups. 1 stone jar. 2 lanterns. 2 spittoons. 1 mirror. 1 box soap. Rubber hose and sprinkler. 1 inkstand.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

January 1, 1876.

Received and severally ordered to be printed in the City Documents, and sent down for concurrence.

HENRY T. LEONARD, City Clerk.

In Common Council, January 1, 1876.

Concurred.

WM. A. CHURCH, Clerk.

REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

CITY OF NEW BEDFORD. In COMMITTEE, March 29th, 1876.

The Joint Standing Committee on Finance, in compliance with the Ordinances of the city, herewith present to the City Council a statement of the receipts and expenditures for the financial year ending March 1st, 1876, by which it appears that the whole amount of receipts into the treasury, including the balance on hand March 1st, 1875, has been nine hundred twenty-eight thousand seven hundred three and $\frac{54}{100}$ dollars.

The expenditures have been nine hundred twenty-one thousand eighty-three and $\frac{9}{100}$ dollars, leaving a balance in the treasury, March 1st, 1876, of seven thousand six hundred twenty and $\frac{45}{100}$ dollars.

The receipts into the treasury have been as follows:

Balance on hand March 1s	st, 1875,	\$4,864.57
From Collector of Taxes,	,	373,749.80
State Treasurer, Corp	poration Tax,	29,117.02
Poor Department,		8,318.22
Highways and Streets	s,	6,110.57
Liquor Agency,		4,311.53
Commonwealth of M	assachusetts, State Aid,	4,912.03
City Improvement Fu	and, Bonds \$223,000, Premius	m
\$1,311.75,		224,311.75

City Debt,	6,091.64
Rural Cemetery,	1,503.00
Oak Grove Cemetery,	1,923.00
Pine Grove Cemetery,	28.00
Sewers,	1,786.15
Cemetery Fund,	300.00
New Bedford School Committee,	3,045.20
Public Property,	17.50
Appropriations, special, 1874,	1,300.00
Real Estate Tax Account,	110.36
Trustees Free Public Library,	3,166.70
Free Public Library,	860.90
Fire Department,	799.11
Liquor Licenses,	8,925.00
Incidentals,	5,991.33
New Bedford Water, Works,	22,280.12
Parker Street School-house,	13.38
High School Building,	86.70
Police Department,	3,035.29
Temporary Loan,	211,000.00
Schools, Incidentals,	835.52
" Teachers,	9.15
	\$928,703.54

The expenditures have been:

For Poor Department,		\$49,077.19
Highways and Streets,		84,630.42
Liquor Agency,		2,032.03
Commonwealth of Massachnsetts,		4,737.07
City Improvement Fund,		55,137.00
Public Debt, and Interest,		92,137.64
Cemeteries,		3,421.32
General Sewer Account,		375.60
Pope Street Sewer,		1,809.41
Grinnell Street Sewer,		748.12
Mill Street Sewer,		824.62
Washington Street Sewer,		1,287.83
North Third Street Sewer,		714.59
Ash Street Sewer,		395.95
New Bedford School Committee,	4	3,366.55
Repairs of Public Property,		8,275.16
Real Estate Tax Account,		102.41
Trustees Free Public Library,		2,696.67
Free Public Library.		4,504,41

Police Department

36 841 30

Police Department,	36,841.30
Temporary Loan,	261,000.00
Schools, Incidentals,	19,385 28
" Pay of Teachers,	59,143.48
Water Works,	55,340.14
Parker Street School-house Extension,	22,985.9 3
High School-house,	70,478.28
Incidentals,	17,929.04
Lights,	15,572.89
New Bedford and Fairhaven Bridge,	1,023.10
Salaries,	10,956.66
Almshouse Heating Apparatus,	3,000.00
Third Street Extension,	4,291.31
Fire Alarm Bell,	1,742.34
Fire Department,	25,119.35
	\$921,083.09
Balance in Treasury, March 1st, 1876,	7,620.45
	\$928,703.54
Amount of Water Bonds outstanding March 1st, 1875,	\$700,000.00
City Improvement Bonds issued in 1875,	223,000.00
Other Bonds outstanding March 1st, 1875, \$295,000.00	
Bonds paid in 1875, 20,000.00	275,000.00
Total amount of Bonds outstanding March 1st, 1876.	\$1,198,000.00
The Trust Funds are as follows, viz.:	
Educational Funds,	\$50,000.00
Free Public Library Fund	50,000,00

Educational Funds,	\$50,000.00
Free Public Library Fund,	50,000.00
George Howland Jr. Fund,	1,600.00
Charles W. Morgan Fund,	1,000.00
Cemetery Fund,	1,015.00
	\$103,615.00

Herewith are presented the reports of the sub-committees appointed to examine the accounts of the Treasurer and Collector of Taxes, City Auditor, and to prepare a Schedule of the City Property.

For the Committee.

ABRAHAM H. HOWLAND, JR.,

Chairman.

In Common Council,
March 30, 1876.

Received and ordered to be printed in the City Documents, and sent up for concurrence.

WM. A. CHURCH, Clerk.

In Board of Aldermen, March 30, 1876.

Concurred.

HENRY T. LEONARD, City Clerk.

Statement of the Collector of Taxes,

March 1st, 1876.

CITY OF NEW BEDFORD.

OFFICE OF THE TREASURER AND COLLECTOR OF TAXES,

March 1st, 1876.

To the City Council of the City of New Bedford:

Gentlemen, — I respectfully present you my annual statement as Collector of Taxes.

With much respect.

JAMES B. CONGDON,

Treasurer and Collector of Taxes.

BALANCES AND PAYMENTS FOR THE YEARS PREVIOUS TO 1875.

Financial Year.	Unpaid Mar. 1, 1875.	Paid and Remitted.	Unpaid March 1, 1876.
1863,	\$225.15	\$2.00	\$223.15
1864,	22.20	2.00	20.20
1868,	1,988.87	2.00	1,986.87
1869,	1,562.87	20.85	1,542.02
1870,	1,871.27	21.75	1,849.52
1871,	2,236.07	22.00	2,214.07
1872,	2,624.53	78.42	2,546.11
1873,	1,875.30	182.11	1,693.19
1874,	8,407.04	6,918.35	1,488.69
	\$20,813.30	\$7,249.48	\$13,563.82

TAX BILLS FOR 1875.

CHARGES.

Tax Bills,	\$460,831.55
State Tax,	\$32,280.00
County Tax,	28,415.48
City Tax,	383.000.00
Overlay,	17.136.07 \$460.831.55

PAYMENTS.

TAIMENI	٥٠	
State Treasurer,	\$32,280.00	
County Treasurer,	28,415.48	\$60,695.48
City Treasurer,		366,644.91
Abatement for prompt pay, including co	ommission on bank	
taxes,		22,385.62
Remittances by Assessors,		1,169.62
		\$450,895.63
Balance unpaid,	1	9,935.92
		\$460,831.55

Note.—This unpaid balance is 198-100 per cent. of the whole amount assessed, including the assessments on the bank stock. This is as small as the average for several years.

MEMORANDUM.

Balance of the appropriations of 1875, as shown by the Auditor's statement, Balance of unpaid taxes, as above,	\$ 6,355.09 9,935.92
Balance in excess of appropriations,	\$3,580.83
Overlay, \$17,136.07 Appropriation for abatement, 10,000.00 Abatement, 22,385.62	\$27,136.07
Remittances, 1,169.62	23,555.24
Excess, as above,	\$3,580.83

JAMES B. CONGDON,

Treasurer and Collector of Taxes.

TREASURER'S ANNUAL STATEMENT,

March 1, 1876.

CITY OF NEW BEDFORD.
TREASURER'S OFFICE, March 8th, 1876.

To the City Council of the City of New Bedford:

Gentlemen, — I respectfully place before you, in accordance with the requisitions of our municipal law, my account for the financial year ending March 1st.

With much respect.

JAMES B. CONGDON,

City Treasurer.

PAYMENTS TO THE TREASURER.

The payments into the treasury during the year, and the balance in the treasury March 1st, 1875, are as follows:

Balance in the treasury, March 1st, 1875,

\$4,864.57

RECEIPTS FOR TAXES.

Upon assessments made the following years:

1863, 2.00 1864, 2.00 1865, 2.00 1866, 6.00	
1865, 2.00 1866, 6.00	
1866, 6.00	
the same of the sa	
1867, 4.00	
1868,	1
1869, 20.85	,
1870, 21.75	
1871, 22.00	
1872, 78.42	
1873,	
1874, 6,803.88	
1875, 366,644.91 373,749.	30

CITY	DO	CUI	MENT	No.	10.
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March,

APPROPRIATIONS OF 1875.

Of State Treasurer, Corporation Tax, 25,000.00

APPROPRIATIONS OF 1874.

Amount included in payment by State Treasurer, 3,458.79

MEMORANDUM.

Amount received of State Treasurer, Corporation

\$24,703.62 Tax, Estimate by City Council, 25,000.00 Deficiency, \$296.38

ALLOWED BY STATE TAX COMMISSIONER.

Bank tax on banks out of the city, \$4,212.44 There was allowed by Collector of Taxes. to State Treasurer, for bank taxes, \$37,878.86

The State Treasurer charges us 37,715.59 163.27

\$4,375.71

Deduct deficiency of State Corp. Tax, \$296.38 Deduct credit to appropriation, 1874, 3,458.79 Credited Unappropriated Tax Account, 620.54 \$4,375.71

UNAPPROPRIATED TAXES.

Amount included in payment by State Treasurer, as per Memorandum, \$620.54 Of State Treasurer, additional bank tax, \$77.94 Less Corporation Tax overpaid, 40.25 37.69 658.23

POOR DEPARTMENT.

Received from various sources, as follows:

Earl C. Briggs,	\$1,439.00	
F. Roderique,	107.10	
Overseers,	51.65	
Transfer,	15.93	
Commonwealth, State paupers,	601.51	
66 66	170.87	
Transfer,	61.60	
R. Tripp,	6.75 \$2,454.4	1

From sundry towns and cities:

Marion,	\$116.42
Yarmouth,	11.98
Mattapoisett,	 43.75

Freetown,		67.92		
4.6		8.05		
Dedham,		15.50		
Somerset,		5.24		
Hanson,		130.00		
Boston,		225.45		
Barnstable,		62.88		
Brockton,		18.22		
Westport,		968.70		
66		971.08		
Tisbury,	•	97.75		
Westfield,		143.30		
Weymouth,		83.25		
Acushnet,		92.56		
Dartmouth,		1,070.68		
Nantucket,		397.08		
Seekonk,		1.00		
West Cambridge,		41.56		
Taunton,		104.66		
Rochester,		81.57		
Middleborough,		49.88		
Fall River,		249.61		
Worcester,		5.24		
Salem,		71.95		
Newton,		13.53		
Harwich,		21.44		
Sandwich,		327.35		
Concord,		9.48		
Lakeville,		16.00		
Fairhaven,		212.02		
Chatham,		60.10		
Mansfield,		13.75		
Brockton,		17 45		
Seekonk,		13.25		
Harwich,		24.16	5,863.81	8,318.22
				,

HIGHWAYS AND STREETS.

Received from sundry persons, and transfers:

Clark Leavitt, cart,	\$60.00		
A. Rogers, stone,	40.00		
N. Moulton, sale horse,	125.00		
S. A. Gifford, cart,	24.00		
R. Travers, paid by Superintendent,	121.86		
For dirt,	10.50	\$381.36	
Transfers from other departments,		5,629.21	6,010.57

10 CITY DOCUMENT	No. 10.	March,			
LIQUOR AGENC	Υ.				
Of Liquor Agent,	\$3,052.15				
Sundry transfers,	39.38				
Of Pope & Wood,	1,220.00	4,311.53			
COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.					
Of State Treasurer, for State Aid advances,	,	4,912.03			
CITY IMPROVEMENT	FUND.				
Sale of City Improvement Fund Bonds:					
Bonds,	\$223,000.00				
Premium,	1,311.75	224,311.73			
Camara To Tomore					

Bonds,	\$223,000.00	
Premium,	1,311.75	224,311.73
CITY :	DEBT,	
Accrued interest on Bonds sold,	\$1,203.50	
Transfer from Water Department,	4,888.14	6,091.64
RURAL CH	EMETERY.	
Sale of lots,		1,503.00
OAK GROVE	CEMETERY.	
Sale of lots,		1,923.00
PINE GROVE	CEMETERY.	
Sale of lots,		28.00
SEW.	ERS.	
General Sewer Account,	\$444. 83	
Pope Street Sewer,	428.80	
Grinnell Street Sewer,	270.34	
Mill Street Sewer,	174.81	
Washington Street Sewer,	。 341.67	

CEMETERY FUND. Received under the will of Mrs. Ezra R. Johnson, 300.00

96.18

29.52

1,786.15

NEW BEDFORD SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

Income of Trust Funds:

North Third Street Sewer,

Ash Street Sewer,

One year's income on Sylvia Ann Howland Educational Fund, \$3,000.00

Duplicate bill, 45.20 3,045.20

FOURTH STREET EXTENSION.

Award to Morse Twist Drill Company, audited and allowed but not paid, 798.80

[Subsequently paid.]

PUBLIC PROPERTY.

Transfer,				17.50
	APPROPRIATION.	SPECIAL.	1874.	

Sale of house on lot west of Library Building, 1,300.00

REAL ESTATE TAX ACCOUNT.

Received for taxes and costs, of sundry persons:

I. H. Gibson,		\$8.90	
L. H. Brooks,	*	15.78	
John Briggs' estate,		24.50	
Henry Ryder,		61.18	110.36

TRUSTEES FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

One year's income Sylvia Ann Howland Free

Public Library Fund,	\$3,000.00	
One year's income George Howland Jr. Fund,	96.00	
One year's income of C. W. Morgan Fund,	60.00	
Transfers,	10.70	3,166.70

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Rent hall,	\$12.40	
Sold stove,	.40	
Duplicate bills,	14.28	
Moiety of dog license money,	833.82	860.90

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Sale of old materials,		\$645.68	
Rent,	•	37.50	
From Poor Department,	*	114.69	
Error in audit,		1.24	799.11

LIQUOR LICENSES.

Received of sundry persons licensed,	\$11,900.00	
Paid Commonwealth,	2,975.00	8,925.00

INCIDENTALS.

There has been paid into the treasury for this account, from various sources, as follows:

Commonwealth, armory rent,	\$660.00
Entering sewers,	170.00
Licenses,	313.00
Use of City Hall,	249.50
Interest on deposits,	2,419.26
Interest on taxes, and for summonses,	536.02
Rent, Police Court,	462.50

12 CITY DOCUMENT NO	. 10.	March,
Court Fees, (a part of these credited Police		
Department,)	500.59	
Rent, of E. R. Sisson,	383.34	
Rent, of	30.00	
Rent, of T. R. Terry,	6.00	
Return premium on insurance,	57.60	
Transfer, error in audit,	137.50	
Horse Railroad,	52.00	
Gas bill overpaid,	14.02	5,991.33
NEW BEDFORD WATER W	ORKS.	
Of water-takers,	\$17,188.74	
Of same, for services,	4,911.42	
Error in audit,	12.30	
Transfer from highways,	52. 03	
Turn-offs,	17.00	
Rent,	32.00	
Transfer public property,	3. 83	
Refunded by R. D. Wood & Co.,	22.80	
Land sold,	25.00	
Cement sold,	15.00	22,280.12
PARKER STREET SCHOOL-	HOUSE.	
Error in audit,		13.38
HIGH SCHOOL BUILDI	NG.	
Transfer from fire alarm bell,		86.70
POLICE DEPARTMENT	r.	
D	-3 C C 0	- 0 00 = 00

Transfer from

Received of Clerk District Court and City Marshal, for fees, &c., 3,035.29

TEMPORARY LOAN.

Received at sundry times for notes for money borrowed, 211,000.00

SCHOOLS-INCIDENTALS.

Moiety of money received from County Treasurer,

for dog licenses, \$833.82

Errors in bills, 1.70 835.52

SCHOOLS-TEACHERS.

Error in audit, 9.15

\$929,502.34

PAYMENTS.

Warrants have been drawn on the Treasurer by the Mayor, and paid as follows:

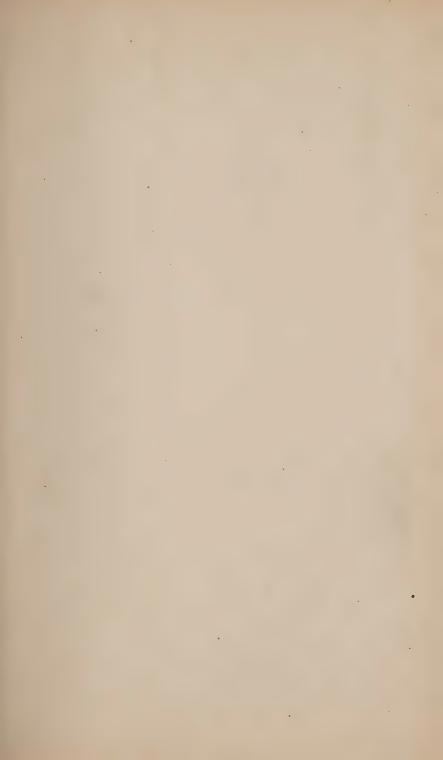
Poor Department,	\$49,077.19	
Highways and Streets,	84,630.42	
Liquor Agency,	2,032.03	
Commonwealth of Massachusetts,	4,737.07	
City Improvement Fund,	55,137.00	
Public Debt, and Interest,	92,137.64	
Cemeteries,	3,421.32	
General Sewer Account,	375.60	
Pope Street Sewer,	1,809.41	
Grinnell Street Sewer,	748.12	
Mill Street Sewer,	824.62	
Washington Street Sewer,	1,287.83	
North Third Street Sewer,	714.59	
Ash Street Sewer,	395.95	
New Bedford School Committee,	3,366.55	
Fourth Street Extension,	798.80	
Repairs Public Property,	8,275.16	
Real Estate Tax Account,	102.41	
Trustees Free Public Library,	2,696.67	
Free Public Library,	4,504.41	
Police Department,	36,841.30	
Temporary Loan,	261,000.00	
Schools, Incidentals,	19,385.28	
Schools, Teachers,	59,143.48	
Water Works,	55,340.14	
Parker Street School-house Extension,	22,985.93	
High School-house,	70,478.28	
Incidentals,	17,929.04	
Lights,	15,572.89	
Salaries,	10,956.66	,
New Bedford and Fairhaven Bridge,	1,023.10	
Almshouse heating apparatus,	3,000.00	
Third Street Extension,	4,291.31	
Fire Alarm Bell,	1,742.34	
Fire Department,	25,119.35	\$921.881.89
Balance, cash in treasury,		7,620.45
	-	

\$929,502.34

Correct.

HIRAM WEBB, City Auditor.







1876—CITY DOCUMENT No. 11.

THE AUDITOR'S

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Receipts and Expenditures

OF THE

CITY OF NEW BEDFORD,

For the Financial Year ending Feb. 29, 1876.

NEW BEDFORD:
E. Anthony & Sons, Printers to the City.
1876.



CITY OF NEW BEDFORD, AUDITOR'S OFFICE, March 30th, 1876.

To the Honorable City Council, City of New Bedford:

The Auditor of Accounts respectfully submits the Report of the Receipts and Expenditures of the City of New Bedford, showing the financial transactions of the year ending Feb. 29, 1876.

HIRAM WEBB, Auditor.

NEW BEDFORD, March 10th, 1876.

We, the undersigned committee, have examined the accounts of the City Auditor, and find them correct.

LEMUEL T. TERRY. EDMUND GRINNELL.

In Common Council, March 30, 1876.

Received and ordered to be printed in the City Documents, and sent up for concurrence.

WM. A. CHURCH, Clerk.

In Board of Acdermen, March 30th, 1876.

Concurred.

HENRY T. LEONARD, City Clerk.

AUDITOR'S REPORT.

RECEIPTS.

The balance of money in the hands of the Treasurer Feb. 28, 1875, was	\$4,864.57
American I have the Management Country and I have Take	
Amounts received by the Treasurer for the year ending Feb. 29, 1876, are as follows, viz.:	
Support of the Poor,	8,318.22
Highways and Streets,	6,010.57
Liquor Agency,	4,311.53
Commonwealth of Massachusetts,	4,912.03
City Improvement Fund,	224,311.75
Public Debt,	6,091.64
Cemeteries,	3,454.00
General Sewer Account,	465.73
Pope Street Sewer,	428.80
Grinnell Street Sewer,	249.44
Mill Street Sewer,	174.81
Washington Street Sewer,	341.67
North Third Street Sewer,	96.18
Ash Street Sewer,	29.52
Cemetery Fund,	300.00
New Bedford School Committee,	3,045.20
Fourth Street Extension,	798.80
Repairs of Public Property,	17.50
Unappropriated Tax Account,	1,150.04
Appropriations, 1874,	387,219.06
Appropriations, 1875,	14,497.72
Special Appropriations, 1874,	1,300.00
Real Estate Tax Account,	110.36
Trustees Free Public Library,	3,166.70
Free Public Library,	860.90
Fire Department,	799.11
Liquor License Account,	8,925.00
Police Department,	3,035.29
Temporary Loan,	211,000.00
Public Schools, (incidentals,)	835.52
Public Schools, (pay of teachers,)	9.15
New Bedford Water Works,	22,280.12
Parker Street School-House,	13.38
High Street School-House,	86.70
Incidentals.	5,991.33

\$929,502.34

\$929,502.34

EXPENDITURES.

The amount expended and ordered to be paid from the Treasury from March 1, 1875, to Feb. 29, 1876, inclusive, was \$921,881.89

These expenditures are charged to the following accounts, viz.:

Commonwealth of Massachusetts, State Aid,	\$4,737.07
Real Estate Tax Account,	102.41
Trustees of Free Public Library,	2,696.67
New Bedford School Committee,	3,366.55
Public Schools, (teachers,)	59,143.48
Public Schools, (incidentals,)	19,385.28
Repairs of Public Property,	8,275.16
Fire Department,	25,119.35
Lighting the Streets,	15,572.89
Public Debt, Principal and Interest,	92,137.64
Cemeteries, (Oak Grove, Rural, Pine,)	3,421.32
New Bedford Bridge,	1,023.10
Highways and Streets,	84,630.42
Support of the Poor,	49,077.19
Salaries,	10,956.66
Temporary Loan,	261,000.00
Free Public Library,	4,504.41
Grinnell Street Sewer, .	748.12
Liquor Agency,	2,032.03
New High School Building,	70,478.28
Fourth Street Extension,	798.80
Third Street Extension,	4,291.31
New Bedford Water Works,	55,340.14
Fire Alarm Bell,	1,742.34
Police Department, including Night Watch,	36,841.30
City Improvement Fund,	55,137.00
General Sewer Account,	375.60
Alms-House Heating Apparatus,	3,000.00
Pope Street Sewer,	1,809.41
Parker Street School-House,	22,985.93
Mill Street Sewer,	824.62
Washington Street Sewer,	1,287.83
North Third Street Sewer,	714.59
Ash Street Sewer,	395.95
Incidentals,	17,929.04
Balance in the hands of the Treasurer,	7,620.45



APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES.

Appropriations and Expenditures made by the City Council in the year 1875; transfers from one appropriation to another; unexpended balances of the previous year; amounts received into the treasury from various sources, and the expenditures of the city in detail; undrawn balances; amount of the city debt; and schedule of property belonging to the city.

CITY EXPENDITURES.

POOR DEPARTMENT.

Paid for Labor and Nursing:		
Earl C. Briggs,	. \$1,657.26	
John Blanding,	600.00	
A. A. Chace,	420.00	\$2,677.26
Paid Salaries:		
Earl C. Briggs, Superintendent,	\$1,000.00	
Overseers,	1,000.00	
I. H. Coe, Chaplain,	153.00	2,153.00
PAID PHYSICIAN AND MEDICINES:		,
Dr. Henry Johnson,	\$591.91	
James E. Blake & Co.,	289.44	
Liquor Agency,	30.81	
Pope & Wood,	72.20	
W. P. S. Cadwell,	130.13	
C. H. & H. A. Lawton,	29.24	
C. Holmes,	13.38	
H. E. Hicks,	2.35	
John P. Taylor,	• 132.25	
A. Bartlett, cod liver oil,	4.50	4
C. H. Church,	50.71	
Thomas Otis,	198.80	
Wm. A. Pease,	89.35	
Potter & Parker,	3.70	1,638.77
PAID FOR FUEL:		,
New Bedford Coal Co., coal,	\$5,437.08	
B. F. Hathaway, "	300.34	
Hart & Akin,	440.35	
E. P. Haskell, "	141.95	
Josiah Holmes, "	643.72	
Jonathan Covell, wood,	1,227.90	
Simeon Hawes, "	832.95	
David Brownell, "	111.25	
G. L. Taber, "	42.53	
R. C. Wilson, "	192.55	9,370.62
Amount carried forward,		\$15,839.65

Amount brought forward,	\$15,839.65
Paid for Groceries, Provisions, Grain, &c.:	
Weston Howland, oil, \$13.25	
George Delano & Co., oil, 31.00	
Benjamin Cummings, groceries, 554.09	
Tucker & Cummings, groceries, 1,559.98	
Denison Bros., meal and corn, 278.72	
Macomber Bros., flour and corn, 571.05	
Driscol, Church & Hall, groceries, 77.02	
Bryant & Peirce, meats, 12.07	
Wm. T. Luce, meats, 442.49	
David A. Snell, flour, 818.52	
New Bedford Flour Co., 227.40	
Baylies & Cannon, provisions, 501.79	
J. H. Burgess, meats, 199.78	
A. G. Stanton & Co., groceries, 163.17	
J. H. Leonard, fish, 93.00	
S. P. Richmond & Co., bread, 8.80	5,552.13
PAID FOR DRY GOODS, BOOTS AND SHOES:	
E. P. Freeman, \$207.53	
Gifford & Co., 83.44	
William T. Soule, 41.78	
George D. Gifford, 185.14	
F. R. Whitcomb, 2.42	
· Pardon Devoll & Son, 42.55	
Union Boot and Shoe Store, 46.64	
A. R. Palmer, 20.62	
J. Richmond & Son, 48.25	
William Tucker, Jr., 99.85	
G. M. Eddy & Co., 44.99	
James Fisher & Co., 75.78	
Doane & Co., 28.11	
E. S. Cannon & Co., 24.61	951.71
PAID UNDERTAKERS:	
B. G. Wilson, \$654.25	
T. J. Murphy, 337.00	
Coggeshall & Co.,	1,101.00
Amount carried forward,	\$23,444.49

Amount brought forward,

\$23,444.49

PAID HOSPITALS AND OTHERS FOR BOARD AND SUPPLIES TO PERSONS OUTSIDE THE ALMS-HOUSE:

S. Bennett, agent,	\$1,489.22
Central Union Co.,	1,974.00
Tucker & Cummings,	1,021.76
J. W. Braley,	290.50
Town of Middleborough,	125.00
F. Morse & Co.,	718.26
Isaac C. Sherman,	324.50
James H. Tripp,	53.00
J. S. Bonney,	60.50
H. R. Luther,	404.90
Freeman R. Hathaway,	240.00
John Clare,	113.50
James Peirce, 2d,	279.34
F. K. Swift,	74.00
Job M. Terry,	82.00
Thomas H. Sullivan,	338.26
George L. Dyer,	246.00
John Sweeney,	218.00
Isham Couling,	206.28
R. E. Macomber,	85.62
John Lowe & Son,	25.42
Clinton Morse,	55.50
Thomas A. Gardner,	13.50
City Treasurer,	1,825.02
Taunton Asylum,	2,519.29
William B. Dwight,	766.64
Town of Fairhaven,	105.00
W. H. Chappell,	178.00
Job B. Sherman,	311.84
H. A. Holcomb,	265.00
State Reform School,	117.00
A. G. Stanton & Co.,	104.88
Cota & Smith,	148.50
Town of Mattapoisett,	100.48
E. Milliken & Son,	113.00
C. A. Bonney & Co.,	78.50
S. N. Pollard,	54.00
Commonwealth of Massachusetts,	141.25
S. W. McFarlin,	8.00
Nye Handy,	38.72
Amount carried forward,	

\$23,444.49

Amount brought forward,	\$23,444.49	
William P. Doty,	12.00	
D. G. Kirby,	1.50	
George C. Lewis,	86.00	
J. T. Francis,	4.00	
State Industrial School,	53.71	
Jenney Bros.,	102.84	
J. E. Dwight,	177.00	
D. B. Folger & Co.,	96.25	
Seth Codding,	145.42	
Lot H. Gibbs,	39.00	
C. H. Howland,	169.50	
Sylvester Snow,	46.00	
H. W. K. Lucas,	184.00	
A. R. Palmer,	3.15	
J. H. Tripp,	22.00	
Highways, delivering orders, &c.,	570.00	
L. B. Brown,	467.31	
Frank Paul,	202.20	
F. C. Bliss,	144.32	
A. A. Almy,	57.00	
Bryant & Peirce,	59.50	
George B. Macomber,	175.10	
Obed B. Lewis,	21.00	
City of Lynn,	114.00	
N. B. Railroad,	81.67	
Lot B. Bates,	66.00	
Steamboat Co.,	1.50	
City of Fall River,	45.90	
City of Lowell,	16.00	
Pickens & Ashley,	25.50	
Elijah Gifford,	12.10	
R. Holcomb,	105.00	
John F. Edgerton,	60.50	
J. Notter,	46.34	
Town of Provincetown,	14.76	
Elihu Wood,	8.50	
Reuben Washburn,	52.00	
Gifford & Co.,	19.00	
Town of Edgartown,	134.48	
City of Haverhill,	291.32	
	21.00	
Ashley & Smith, Robert S. Lawton,	121.50	
Sanderson & Smith,	25.98	
Amount carried forward,	\$23,444.49	
Amount carried for ward,	Ψωσ, 111.10	

Amount brought forward,		\$23,444.49
Robert Luscomb,	65.00	V ,
F. S. Gifford,	56.92	
M. M. Sherman,	6.50	
George Chace,	2.00	
Asa Lothrop,	2.10	
City of Boston,	371.93	
A. C. Snow,	12.00	
H. W. Bumpus,	4.60	
City of Taunton,	73.53	
Town of Everett,	71.50	
Town of Barnstable,	47.25	
David Cook,	25.92	
Town of Yarmouth,	156.00	
Town of Danvers,	129.10	
Town of Freetown,	70.20	
Town of Braintree,	27.19	
City of Cambridge,	24.81	20,562.58
PAID INCIDENTAL EXPENSES:		,
Parker & Sherman, range, basins, &c.,	\$106.74	
R. W. Taber, stationery,	40.22	
B. R. Kittridge, repairs of harnesses, &c.,	73.15	
Gifford & Allen, plumbing,	59.55	
Weston Howland, oil,	5.95	
Fessenden & Baker, printing,	44.25	
N. B. Railroad, travel expenses,	48.35	
J. A. Wood & Co., seed potatoes and seed,	76.20	
N. L. Paine, railroad tickets,	2.10	
H. W. Bumpus, expenses,	3.60	
Parker & Sherman, plumbing,	119.98	
W. H. Ellis, carpet,	51.75	
C. M. Peirce, Jr., phosphate,	45.68	
T. Donaghy, leather, &c.,	104.51	
W. G. White, repairs of carriages,	24.46	
B. H. Waite, carpet,	18.20	
W. H. Kelley, office calendar,	16.00	
Almy & Hitch, making carpet,	4.55	
P. S. Macy, expenses,	27.49	
S. A. Tripp, tinware,	26.73	
C. M. Peirce, Jr., masonry,	163.27	
Bliss & Nye, crockery,	106.08	
G. M. Eddy & Co., carpet,	49.89	
A. Vincent, farming tools,	58.93	
Amount carried forward,		\$44,007.07

Amount brought forward,		\$44,007.07
Sullings, Kingman & Co., hardware,	98.80	
M. H. Bliss, carpenter,	12.00	
S. B. Skiff, blacksmith,	31.15	
Nathan Lewis, bread pan,	2.25	
E. Anthony & Sons, printing,	.75	
E. C. Briggs, oxen,	460.05	
W. H. Willis, repairing harness,	28.10	
Edwin Dews, stationery,	6.57	
Marston & Crapo, legal fees,	139.10	*
Silvester & Wing, carpeting,	5.15	
Wheeler & Coggeshall, city map,	4.00	
Jireh C. Sherman, steam pump,	225.00	
Wood, Brightman & Co., kettle and steam pipe	s, 255.84	
A. H. Chace, carpenter,	153.85	
Caleb Maxfield, furniture,	50.55	
Greene & Wood, lumber,	121.99	
R. E. Ashley, carpentry,	21.18	
F. A. Sowle, screens,	36.00	
Luther Brownell, horse boot,	2.50	
City Treasurer, expenses Hingham case,	96.05	
James De Wolfe, glazier,	4.73	
George Delano & Co., oil soap,	3.35	
J. B. Ashley, horse-shoeing, wagon, &c.,	414.40	
J. W. Howland, plank,	12.96	
J. W. Peirce, casks,	11.55	
J. Allen, Jr. & Co., marble slab,	8.00	
A. Williston, carpenter,	198.00	
Gustavus Delano, masonry,	116.67	
Geo. L. Brownell, repairing wagons,	20.74	
Phineas White, basin, cocks, &c.,	4.25	
S. S. Paine & Bro., bricks and cement,	173.38	
Hart & Akin, paints,	28.76	
William Watkins, iron,	13.36	
S. Eggers, powder,	4.50	
James De Wolfe, painting,	3.99	
T. W. Swift, repairs of pumps,	1.90	•
Simpson Hart, cordage,	5.98	
Fire Department, dressing,	114.69	
Highways, dressing,	107.47	
S. S. Bliss, horse hire,	47.00	
John S. Cook, horse hire,	17.75	
Earl C. Briggs,	156.89	
Western Lumber Co., lumber,	4.79	
Amount carried forward,		\$44,007.07

DR. POOR DEPARTMENT.

Amount brought forward,		\$44,007.07
Pope & Wood, liquor,	18.00	
Bristol County House of Correction, baskets,	6.00	
Ingalls & Kendricken, steam apparatus,	542.50	5,070.12
Transfer to credit of Special Appropriation,		708.42

CR.

CONTRA.

By Annual Appropriation,

City of Boston

\$28,000.00

BY AMOUNT RECEIVED OF SUNDRY CITIES AND TOWNS, VIZ.:

City of Boston,	225.45
"Taunton,	104.66
"Fall River,	249.61
". Newton,	13.53
Town of Marion,	43.75
"Yarmouth,	116.42
" Mattapoisett,	11.98
" Freetown,	75.97
" Dedham,	15.50
" Somerset,	5.24
" Hanson,	130.00
" Barnstable,	62.88
" Brockton,	35.67
"Westport,	1,939.78
"Tisbury,	97.75
· Westfield,	143.30
" Weymouth,	83.25
" Nantucket,	397.08
Seekonk,	14.25
" West Cambridge,	41.56
"Rochester,	81.57
" Middleborough,	49.88
City of Worcester,	5.24
"Salem,	71.95
Town of Sandwich,	327.35
" Harwich,	45.60
" Concord,	9.48
" Lakeville,	16.00
"Fairhaven,	2 12.02
" Chatham,	60.10
Products of farm,	506.15
Frank Roderiques,	107.10
Highways,	61.60
Transfer from Cemeteries,	856.68
Transfer from Unappropriated Tax Account,	517.12
Commonwealth of Massachusetts,	170.87
Special Appropriation,	6,500.00
Town of Mansfield,	13.75
R. Baker,	6.75

DR. POOR DEPARTMENT.

Amount brought forward,

\$49,785.61

\$49,785.61

DR. PARKER STREET SCHOOL-HOUSE.

To	amount paid Moses H. Bliss, carpentry,	\$17,517.59
	Highways, labor and teams,	567.00
	Parker & Sherman, furnaces, &c.,	2,119.85
	Estate of C. M. Peirce, Jr., stone,	13.38
	A. H. Chace, carpentry,	493.57
	M. S. Clapp & Co., lightning conductors, &c.,	480.90
	C. H. Taber, masonry,	1.60
	R. E. Ashley, carpentry,	257.16
	O. B. Hall & Co., tubing,	• 108.00
	John A. Gifford, fencing,	17.81
	Eureka Ventilation Co., ventilators,	264.00
	C. Hammond, architect,	350.00
	Ephraim Lawrence, painting,	500.00
	Gifford & Allen, plumbing,	281.69
	Balance to credit in new account,	27.45
		\$23,000.00

DR. GENERAL SPECIAL SEWER APPROPRIATIONS.

To Special Appropriations for Sewers,

\$6,900.00

March 1, 1876. To Balance,

\$4,369.97

CONTRA.		CR.
E. C. Briggs,	932.85	
Town of Acushnet,	92.56	
Transfer from Liquor Agency,	2,362.54	
Transfer from Liquor License Account,	3,231.05	
Town of Dartmouth,	1,070.68	
Overseers,	67.58	
Commonwealth of Massachusetts,	601.58	\$49,785.61
	anna a	
CONTRA.	i	Cr.
By amount transferred from City Improvement	Fund,	\$23,000.00
		\$23,000.00
1876, March 1. By Balance,		\$27.45
CONTRA.		CR.
By transfer from Special Appropriations, By balance to new account,		\$2,530.03 4,369.97
		\$6,900.00
		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,

DR. HIGHWAYS AND STREETS.

PAID FOR LABOR AND TEAMING:

\$55,492.50

G. W. F. Gammons,	\$43.35
Phineas T. Drew,	691.80
W. H. Cowen,	362.12
John Manchester,	506.22
S. T. Grew,	9.38
D. Finlan,	1,063.23
Tripp & Terry,	707.22
J. Moore,	70.67
C. H. W. Butts,	84.47
C. M. Grew,	45.15
J. T. Hazard,	161.20
Thomas Dean,	8.00
J. M. Howland,	61.20
Henry Spooner,	32.70
C. M. Peirce, Jr.,	1,945.39
George Vogle,	150.00
Daniel Sweeney,	73.00
Elisha Reynolds,	30.00
John Parker,	25.00
John D. Hathaway,	18.85
Jones Robinson,	23.48
B. Ricketson, Jr.,	12.88
Charles Hathaway,	32.24
L. T. Terry,	11.00
Jabez Hathaway,	18.20
John Rounds,	314.25
B. H. Peets,	103.50
S. F. Grew,	102.15
P. E. Hathaway,	191.10
Job Hathaway,	18.64
A. Perkins,	72.72
T. M. Weston,	10.00
John Hammond,	10.00
B. Stapleton,	3.30
Drew & Richardson,	2,024.91
David Duff,	117.30
S. G. Ryder,	104.00
James Hazard,	222.84
J. S. Sherman,	103.46
Amount carried forward,	

\$55,492.50

Amount brought forward,	\$55,492.50
Robert Bennett,	152.92
Eber Simmons,	18.96
P. G. Munroe,	15.75
Mary Ashley,	36.36
S. H. Whitmore,	148.95
C. D. Reynolds,	8.00
William Hathaway,	50.70
N. Moulton,	76.38
James Duddy,	283.58
F. H. Vinal,	203.00
A. F. Bradford,	123.54
L. W. Brawley,	19.80
D. H. Spooner,	17.00
Clark Leavitt,	16.80
Jonathan Westgate,	13.00
W. C. Jones,	41.70
J. Allen, Jr., & Co.,	18.54
Job Hathaway,	2.16
E. G. Turner,	64.66
Isaac Manchester,	58.45
Edward Kenney,	22.12
S. C. Caldwell,	191.35
C. W. Gifford,	114,55
W. F. Chace,	7.40
David Grew,	59.50
A. Albro,	103.79
David Davis,	16.55
H. W. Hathaway,	30.15
Joseph Rogers,	10.60
S. Gammons,	61.15
G. W. Chace,	38.07
John P. West,	137.40
H. Webster,	39.25
B. F. King,	51.60
J. H. Manchester,	247.04
George A. Potter,	76.40
A. Rodgers,	150.00
A. Hathaway,	7.50
W. H. King,	52.80
S. A. Gifford,	185.87
George Taber,	65.65
I. R. Potter,	32.19
J. C. Corey,	69.35
Amount carried forward,	\$55,492.50

Amount brought forward,		\$55,492.50
W. P. Coggeshall,	31.50	
Simeon Hawes,	5.18	
D. W. Holmes,	76.35	
Estate F. A. Read,	48.46	
Doran & Shea,	32.30	
F. S. Tucker,	30.00	
T. S. Corson,	20.40	
Dennis Stevens,	13.35	
J. McCarty,	90.62	
David Duff,	52.20	
Noah Tripp,	25.00	
J. H. Hathaway,	2.92	
R. Travers,	321.25	
Sylvanus Gifford,	59.06	
Paul Howland,	48.73	
Estate of C. Howland,	40.00	
George D. Swift,	26.18	
Philip Grant,	19.20	
Roland Holcomb,	13.80	
Stephen Weaver,	12.75	
William Pittsley,	12.00	
Rodman Hathaway,	19.08	
A. K. P. Sawin,	46.08.	13,771.86
PAID FOR REPAIRS OF WAGONS AND HARNESSES	; :	
Freeman C. Lnce,	\$392.14	
S. B. Skiff & Co.,	7.13	
W. H. Willis,	132.19	
Franklin Shaw,	9.75	
William Cronin,	90.42	
B. R. Kittridge,	18.20	649.83
PAID FOR SHARPENING AND REPAIRING TOOLS:		
William F. King,	\$204.59	
S. B. Skiff & Co.,	146.13	
B. D. Hathaway,	235.23	•
C. D. Garfield,	39.57	
A. R. Springer,	29.51	
J. J. Colwell,	18.69	
G. D. Swift,	96.45	
S. F. King,	15.20	
C. F. Spooner,	15.91	
B. F. King,	14.28	****
Amount carried forward,		\$69,914.19

Amount brought formand		********
Amount brought forward,	00	\$69,914.19
E. A. Douglass, J. B. Ashley,	.60	
~ ·	38.60	
Tripp & Terry, A. J. Smith,	33.05	
F. C. Terry,	4.50 4.31	
	- 30.36	
Lee & Staples, W. D. Sherman,		
Caswell Bros	1.00 .45	928.43
Caswell Bros.,	.40	928.45
PAID FOR GRAIN AND FUEL:		
Baylies & Cannon,	\$263.60	
John Kirk,	866.44	
J. Burt, Jr.,	58.16	
Denison Bros.,	394.80	
N. B. Flour Co.,	335.35	
John Braley,	56.65	
B. A. Taylor,	18.82	
R. Davis & Son,	18.50	
Macomber Bros.,	. 191.70	
B. D. Hathaway, coal,	91.73	
A. K. P. Sawin,	760.41	
T. W. Macomber,	174.95	
B. Wilson,	57.40	
Watson Jenney,	20.23	
Poor Department,	61.60	
Abraham Brownell,	25.50	
N. B. Water Works,	40.00	
B. F. Hathaway, coal,	67.53	3,503.37
PAID MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES:		
George Taber, 1 pair horses,	\$575.00	
John A. Lee, salary,	1,380.55	
Nathan Lewis, shovels, hardware,	323.36	
W. B. Sanderson, pick handles,	29.00	
R. W. Taber, stationery,	20.65	
A. J. Smith, horseshoeing,	44.33	
N. B. Water Works, pipe, labor, &c.,	12.03	
W. K. Tallman, horsehire,	20.50	
J. E. Blake & Co., alcohol,	7.63	
E. E. Hitch, furniture,	43.37	
Jireh C. Sherman, gas fitting, hose,	146.54	
K. E. Terry, horse,	300.00	
Sturtevant & Sherman, carpentry,	74.60	
Amount carried forward,		\$74,345.99

Amount brought forward,		\$74.345.99
George Delano & Co., oil,	99.00	
W. F. King, horseshoeing,	33.73	
D. E. Randall, harness oil,	3.00	
Liquor Agency,	.85	
J. B. Ashley, carts, &c.,	886.00	
O. H. Flagg, doctoring horses,	164.50	
Union Boiler Co., boiler tubes,	93.15	
I. C. Cornish, surveying,	198.50	
Kelly E. Terry, lumber,	153.93	
T. Donaghy, rubber boots, and leather,	27.18	
New Bedford Gas Co.,	28.23	
C. M. Peirce, Jr., cement and bricks,	560.23	
Blake Crusher Co., machine,	93.74	
Hazard & Weaver, painting,	118.47	
Sullings, Kingman & Co., hardware,	75.57	
N. B. Railroad,	18.27	
John A. Gifford, labor,	4.28	
B. R. Kittridge, sponge,	3.45	
W. L. Kelley, repairing clock,	1.50	
Edwin Dews, stationery,	47.08	
C. R. Sherman, thermometer, repairing levels	s, 3.00	
C. H. Tripp, shoeing horses,	130.61	
David K. Tripp, lumber,	132.54	
Frederick Parker, powder,	17.50	
W. H. Ellis, oil cloth and shades,	10.13	
C. M. Peirce, Jr., canal barrows,	7.00	
Nye Handy, milk for pigs,	4.41	
H. J. Taylor, mat,	2.25	
O. A. Sisson, tallow,	2.45	
E. Grinnell, weights, &c.,	35.32	
T. L. Butts, lighting lanterns,	9.48	
Tucker & Cummings, soap,	3.43	
C. A. Gray & Co., carting,	2.35	
J. F. Chace, carting,	25.75	
N. B. Concrete Co., sidewalks,	2,493.12	
Bosworth & Baker, carpentry,	5.87	
Walter Channing, damages,	5.34	
D. Cunningham, soap,	2.50	
A. E. Hathaway, brick,	1.00	
B. S. Pierce, cement pipe,	91.06	
L. B. Bates, oil,	3.40	
George Vogle, trimming flagging,	8.10	
Thomas H. Macy, carpentry,	14.26	-
Amount carried forward,		\$74,345.99

1876.

AUDITOR'S REPORT.

23

DR. HIGHWAYS AND STREETS.

Amount brought forward,

\$74,345.99

DR. HIGHWAYS AND STREETS.

Amount brought forward,		\$74,345.99
A. Borden, concrete,	271.44	
J. G. Harding, trimming trees,	258.54	
H. W. Clapp, catch basins and sewer caps,	166.50	
S. S. Paine & Bro., cement,	205.06	
G. W. F. Gammons, use of horse,	20.25	
J. A. Brownell, expenses,	28.50	
J. Vera, laying pipe,	14.40	
J. W. Manchester,	158.47	
Capt. Hoxie, turnips, &c.,	29.99	
Parker & Sherman, stove, &c.,	17.00	
F. H. Vinal, masonry,	9.68	
W. H. Willis, robe,	9.00	
Western Lumber Co.,	269.89	
B. S. Jenkins, painting,	8.16	
Simpson Hart, cordage,	5.83	
S. Eggers, powder and fuse,	5.00	
W. J. Norton, repairing casks,	4.50	
N. Moulton, carting sand,	3.99	
New Bedford Cordage Co.,	3.45	
C. L. Swasey, medical attendance,	3.00	
L. H. Morrill, sharpening mower,	2.70	
G. B. Wheeler, grade marks,	2.00	
Rotch's Wharf, wharfage,	2.00	
Abraham Chace, plank and labor,	100.56	
Rodolphus Beetle, timber,	.50	
Marine Railway, wharfage,	51.60	
E. S. Howland, washing carts,	30.00	
S. B. Skiff & Co., blacksmithing,	2.33	
N. B. Tool Co., hooks,	1.00	10,284.43
Transfer to credit of Special Appropriation,		\$84,630.42 1,780.15

DR. FOURTH STREET EXTENSION.

To amount paid Morse Twist Drill Co., for land taken in widening Fourth Street,

\$798.80

\$86,410.57

CONTRA.	CR.
By Annual Appropriation,	\$43,400.00
Sale of dirt,	10.50
Poor Department,	677.47
Amount of C. Leavitt,	60.00
Amount of A. Rogers,	6.00
Special Appropriations,	30,000.00
Sale of horse, N. Moulton,	125.00
Sale of stone, A. Rogers,	34.00
Third Street Extension,	2,049.87
Repairs of Public Property,	736.19
High School Building,	694.38
Parker Street School-House,	567.00
Sale of cart,	24.00
City Improvement Fund,	7,000.00
Water Works,	384.00
Fire Department,	99.20
R. Travers,	121.86
General Sewer Account,	311.85
New Bedford Bridge,	109.25

\$86,410.57

CONTRA.

CR.

1875, March 1. By Balance of Account,

\$798.80

DR. PUBLIC SCHOOLS-PAY OF TEACHERS.

	1111 01	THEOLIGIES.	
High School:			
Charles P. Rugg,		\$2,023.16	
William C. Lawton,		1,678.33	
Mary S. Mendall,		1,011.58	
Sarah D. Ottiwell,		910.41	
Susan B. Cornish,		910.41	
Lizzie P. Briggs,		839.16	
Lydia J. Cranston,		839.16	
Lucretia N. Smith,		308.75	
Mary E. Austin,		711.19	\$9,232.15
FIFTH STREET SCHOOL:			
Allen F. Wood,		\$1,672.16	
Hannah B. Robinson,		. 544.45	
Sarah E. Stoddard,		544.45	
Sarah A. Carr,		544.45	
Charlotte C. Carr,		249.38	
Mary E. Allen,		544.45	
Mary A. Codding,		544.45	
Isabel M. Reid,		249,38	
Mary R. Hinckley,		544.45	
Mary A. Macy,		544.45	
Emma J. Ashley,		544,45	
Lucretia N. Smith,		295.07	
Ella F. Bassett,		200.00	7,021.59
			*,021.00
MIDDLE STREET SCHOOL:			
Michael C. Rogers,		\$1,725.83	
Anna R. Commerford,		544.45	
Clara S. Staples,		249.38	
Katharine Commerford,		531.07	
Julia E. Finkill,		544.45	
Hannah C. Arey,		544.45	
Mary M. Dunlap,		544.45	
Mary A. Kane,		544.45	
Sarah L. Spare,		249.38	
Agnes J. Dunlap,		432.62	
Laura Brightman,		139.02	
Mary A. Brownell,		241.45	
Susan A. Wilcox,		19.51	
A. C. Braley,		54.88	6,365.39
Amount consid forward			000 010 10
Amount carried forward,			\$22,619.13

Amount brought forward,	•	\$22,619.13
Drawing:		*,
		1 250 05
Arthur Cumming,	•	1,570.97
GROVE SCHOOL:		
Sarah A. C. Pray,	\$531.06	
Mary J. Graham,	480.50	
E. J. Doull,	181.25	
Lizzie E. Smith,	444.87	
Sarah E. Tuell,	254.87	
Ella Hathaway,	118.91	2,011.46
MILL SCHOOL:		
Emma R. Wentworth,	\$ 749.91	
Lucy J. Remington,	600.00	
D. H. Gammons,	10.00	1,359.91
ACUSHNET SCHOOL:		
George T. Russell, Jr.,	\$ 475.00	
Mary F. Sylvia,	418.05	
Charlotte C. Carr,	382.91	1,275.96
PLAINVILLE SCHOOL:		
Sara H. Kelley,		455.20
ROCKDALE SCHOOL:		
S. Flora Spare,	\$505.79	
Mary E. Bonney,	190.00	
E. M. Chace,	165.85	861.64
*CLARK'S POINT SCHOOL:		
Jane C. Thompson,	\$531.06	
Kate Lapham,	109.76	640.82
FARM SCHOOL:		
Hattie E. Blanding,		303.41
SUPERNUMERARY:		
Jane E. Gilmore,		606.94
Music:		
Jason White,		1,517.41
Amount carried forward,		\$ 33,222.85

Amount brought forward,		\$33,222.85
PARKER STREET SCHOOL:		
C. E. E. Mosher,	\$1,797.08	
Helen M. Gordon,	544.45	
Jane M. Gardner,	249.38	
Janet Hunter,	544.45	
Eliza J. D. Shepherd,	544.45	
Martha A. Hemenway,	544.45	
M. J. Smith,	544.45	
Drusilla W. Sears,	544.45	
Ada H. Whitton,	544.45	
Lillie R. Spooner,	431.45	
Abbie B. Sullivan,	431.45	# 01 F F0
Sarah L. Spare,	295.07	7,015.58
CANNONVILLE:		
Muriel E. Liecester,	\$467.03	
Ella F. Hazard,	379.35	846.38
NORTH SCHOOL:		
Deborah H. Gammons,	\$213.75	
Mary Ashley,	95.00	
Carrie F. Peckham,	214.62	
Mary A. Bonney,	241.45	764.82
ARNOLD STREET SCHOOL:		
Susan M. Tompkins,		531.06
HILL SCHOOL:		
Elizabeth P. Spooner,	\$531.06	
Lucy S. Leach,	480.50	
Isabella Luscomb,	392.75	
Hattie B. Parker,	11.25	1,415.56
MERRIMAC STREET SCHOOL:		
Sarah H. Hewins;	\$531.06	
Mary A. Brownell,	190.00	
Maria E. Hayes,	225.63	
Abbie B. Nash,	480.50	
Addie West,	. 480.50	
Isadore Foster,	443.33	
Ella Lincoln,	92.68	
Abbie F. Jenney,	201.22	0.850.05
Stella Sawtelle,	128.05	2,772.97
Amount carried forward,		\$46,569.22

Amount brought forward,		\$46,569.22
CEDAR STREET SCHOOL:		
Annie S. Homer,	\$531.06	
Louise L. Heath,	480.50	
Judith S. Macomber,	480.50	
Abby D. Whitney,	480.50	1,972.56
MAXFIELD STREET SCHOOL:		
Mary B. White,	\$531.06	
Sarah E. Field,	480.50	
Harriet B. S. Wilcox,	480.50	
Mercy K. Bartlett,	480.50	1,972.56
KEMPTON STREET SCHOOL:		
Patience R. Almy,	\$ 531.06	
Eleanor Commerford,	387.82	
Sarah E. Stowe,	291.97	
Anna T. Richmond,	468.62	
Amelia Lincoln,	480.50	
Sarah S. B. Thomas,	146.34	
Adra C. Braley,	146.34	
M. E. Hayes,	69.51	2,502.16
BUSH STREET SCHOOL:		
Sarah H. Cranston,	\$531.06	
Bessie G. Chapman,	405.99	
Hannah V. Hathaway,	225.63	
Eliza H. Sanford,	480.50	
Sarah E. Sears,	480.50	
Ella G. Smith,	455.20	
Ruby M. Bosworth,	201.22	
S. E. Wilcox,	54.88	2,834.98
DARTMOUTH STREET SCHOOL:		
Isadore F. Eldridge,	\$519.18	
Susan E. Phillips,	418.05	
Emma A. M. Simmons,	418.05	
Belle W. Gifford,	429.93	1,785.21
SIXTH STREET SCHOOL:		
Abby F. Bryant,	\$ 531.06	
Sarah E. Kirwin,	431.45	
Matilda M. Gomley,	384.22	
Amount carried forward,		\$57,636.69

DR. PUBLIC SCHOOLS-PAY OF TEACHERS.

Amount brought forward,		\$57,636.69
Cora B. Cleaveland,	32.01	
Mann C Mann	199.05	1 500 70

Mary S. Macy, 128.05 1,506.79 \$59,143.48

DR. : CITY IMPROVEMENT FUND.

To amount paid Joseph Johnson,	\$ 300.00	
H. H. Forbes,	3,000.00	
Estate of Abraham Barker,	7,000.00	
Dr. J. H. Jennings,	2,000.00	
William Phillips,	5,750.00	
Estate of John M. Hathaway,	6,500.00	
Perez Jenkins,	2,500.00	
A. G. Myrick,	2,500.00	
Matthew Shore,	2,000.00	
Nathan Chase,	3,000.00	
Daniel Homer,	2,100.00	
Andrew E. Hathaway,	1;000.00	
Taber, Read & Co.,	600.00	
Taber, Read & Gardner,	150.00	
C. H. Forbes,	300.00	
F. A. Sowle,	100.00	
Desire Crocker,	300.00	
J. A. P. Allen and Sullings & Kingman,	10,000.00	
Dr. William A. Gordon,	3,212.00	
George B. Richmond,	2,500.00	
Samuel Rodman,	325.00	\$55,137.00
All the above for land taken and damages aw	arded on	
account of extension of Third street.		
To amount transferred to credit of High-School	Building.	85,000.00
Highways,	, milanis,	7,000.00
Parker Street School-House,		23,000.00
Special Appropriations,		25,107.45
Balance to credit in new account,		36,067.30
Dalance to credit in new account,		30,001.00

\$231,311.75

CONTRA.

CR.

By Amount of Appropriation,
Special Appropriation,
Duplicate bill, C. B. Cleaveland,
Transfer to debit of Incidentals,

\$56,000.00 3,000.00 9.15 134.33

\$59,143.48

CONTRA.

CR.

By sale of Bonds, and premium on same, Special Appropriation, \$224,311.75 7,000.00

DR. PUBLIC SCHOOLS—INCIDENTALS.

DR. PUBLIC SCHOOLS—INCIDENT	TALS.	
Salaries:		
H. F. Harrington, Superintendent,	\$2,500.00	
I. H. Coe, Truant Officer,	600.00	\$3,100.00
	000,00	40,100.00
PAID FOR BOOKS AND STATIONERY:		
S. Hutchinson,	\$868.29	
John C. Allen,	500.09	
Edwin Dews,	18.12	
R. W. Taber,	72.50	
L. Prang & Co.,	40.00	1,499.00
PAID TEACHERS OF EVENING SCHOOLS:		
I. S. Cornish,	\$290.00	
W. C. Post,	270.00	
S. C. Whelden,	174.00	
S. A. Eldridge,	60.00	
S. W. Wilde,	172.00	
C. A. Bonney,	100.00	
L. T. Lobdell,	174.00	
W. W. Bonney,	46.50	
M. T. Ruggles,	174.00	
E. J. Lamb,	60.00	
Gertrude Chace,	95.00	
Rosa L. Cook,	95.00	1,710.50
Drawing Schools:		
E. B. Hammond,	Ø01.00	
R. C. P. Coggeshall,	\$91.00 91.00	
Abbie F. Jenney, extra teacher,		
D. H. Gammons,	80.00 40.00	
H. E. Blanding, "	43.90	
N. B. Gas Co.,	19.43	365.33
·	13.40	505.55
ALTERING AND REPAIRING SCHOOL-HOUSES:		
Wood, Brightman & Co., furnace, repairing pipes, &c.,	₫ 07₹ 40	
Henry W. Tripp, carpentry,	\$275.43	
Phineas White, Jr., repairing pipes,	64.71 4.45	
Jireh C. Sherman, gas fixtures,	61.23	
L. B. Ellis, tube paint,		
S. W. Sanford, blackboards,	$\frac{1.72}{345.55}$	
W. G. Shattuck, desks,	404.50	
C. De Wolfe, carpentry,	71.43	
Amount carried forward,	11.20	\$6,674.83
Zimodat carried for mardy		ф0,074.03

Amount brought forward,		\$6,674.83
C. R. Sherman, keys, locks, and repairs,	76.57	
Sullings, Kingman & Co., hardware,	45.88	
Bosworth & Baker, carpentry,	56.06	
B. S. Jenkins, painting blackboards,	4.55	
T. J. Gifford, gas fitting,	3.95	
Geo. E. Hatch, repairs of stoves and pipes,	149.42	
William C. Parker, painting,	11.83	
Purrington & Brown, dusters, curtains, &c.,	169.10	
Nathan Lewis, repairs of stoves and pipes,		
basins, &c.,	279.32	
Sturtevant & Sherman, carpentry,	17.49	
T. M. Weston, labor,	15.25	
Stephen A. Tripp, stoves and pipes,	151.69	
Tobey & Coggeshall, repairs,	18.39	
Ezra W. Lee, whitewashing,	168.14	
W. B. Jenney,	62.23	
Nathaniel H. Greene, "	31.40	
Jesse Richardson, "	53.24	
Nathan Phinney, "	21.50	
Amos Chafee,	21.33	
T. W. Swift, repairing pumps,	15.72	
Asa B. Pierce, whitewashing,	7.25	
Holder Howland,	4.00	
A. Brightman, stoves and pipes,	272.74	
B. Peckham, masonry,	22.57	
A. G. Whitcomb, blackboards, &c.,	59.02	
Caleb Hammond, carpentry,	16.80	
S. D. McFarlin, labor,	22.70	
William Maxfield, setting glass,	1.86	
Greene & Wood, lumber,	1.01	
Pierce & Taber, frames, &c.,	11.07	
Barrows, Lawton & Co., painting and glazing,	25.24	
A. P. Manchester, glazing,	1.50	
A. Vincent, hardware,	.94	
W. G. Hayden, repairs of pipes,	37.56	
Pleasant Street Church, rent,	423.64	-0
John S. Cook, horse-hire,	229.70	
John Murdock, janitor,	52.50	
F. Hammond, carpentry,	18.54	
G. W. Choate, pencil sharpeners,	25.00	
D. H. Gammons, extra teaching,	40.00	
Samuel Bennett, brushes, &c.,	6.60	- 1
A. E. Hathaway, posting,	3.00	
Amount carried forward,		\$6,674.83
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Amount brought forward,		\$6,674.83
Andrew Allen, cleaning,	2.58	,
G. S. Bowen, repairing paper,	1.00	
J. A. Brownell, carting,	75	
F. A. Sowle, snow shovels,	1.50	
E. Lawrence, painting,	55:43	
J. B. Hazard, "	82.65	4,029.23
PAID FOR PRINTING:		
Fessenden & Baker,	\$181.81	
E. Anthony & Sons,	62.99	244.80
,	4 03.00	211.00
PAID MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES:		
J. S. Bonney, oil &c.,	\$28. 81	
W. L. Kelley, repairs of clocks,	. 34.50	
N. B. Gas Co.,	68.11	
H. F. Harrington, expenses,	164.83	
Hart & Akin, coal,	189.71	
N. B. Five Cents Savings Bank, rent,	150.00	
Bliss & Nye, mats, brooms, &c.,	123.02	
N. B. Coal Co.;	2,284.81	
G. B. Hathaway, diplomas,	20.25	
I. H. Coe, horse-hire,	53.00	
Josiah Holmes, coal,	9.00	
Liberty Hall,	27.00	
Caleb Maxfield, furniture,	68.60	
C. W. Hurll, repairing clocks,	6.25	
C. H. & H. A. Lawton, chemicals,	6.35	
Edward Haskell, ribbons,	. 10.27	
A. Robbins, fuel,	30.53	
L. M. Dayton, Truant Officer,	50.00	
N. B. Railroad,	6.20	
C. A. Gray & Co.,	2.00	
Hatch & Co.,	7.15	
Manoel Enos, putting in coal,	4.62	
S. P. Sawyer, cups,	3.75	
Joseph Howland, making fires,	1.45	
S. Thompson, carting,	. 60	
Middle Street Church, rent,	410.50	
D. W. Sherman, fuel,	76.43	
W. F. James, clearing vaults,	25.50	
Sir John Falstaff Lodge, rent,		
Charles Beetle, getting in coal,	7.00	
H. S. Kirby, coalhods, &c.,	1.20	
Amount carried forward,	12.17	10.040.00
minute current for ward,	· **	10,948.86

DR. PUBLIC SCHOOLS-INCIDENTALS.

Amount brought forward,

DR. PUBLIC SCHOOLS—INCIDENTALS.

mount brought forward,		\$10,948.86
B. S. Batchelor, census of children,	300.00	
Masonic Building, rent,	275.00	
William Johnson, getting in coal,	16.50	
E. B. Bridgman, erasers and crayons,	24.32	
A. Gomley, carting,	14.75	
H. J. Taylor, dusters,	7.60	
C. Gifford, carting,	4.00	
Simpson Hart, rope,	2.48	
N. B. Cordage Co.,	.52	
J. Murdock, horse-hire,	84.27	
John Wiggins, janitor,	290.20	
Dexter & Haskins, clock, and repairs,	41.00	
J. B. Cushing, seats, &c.,	88.84	
Ephraim Brownell, janitor,	84.00	
John Murdock, "	75.10	
J. W. Williams,	182.12	
H. Wordell,	251.19	
C. H. Wilcox,	154.00	
M. J. Walker, rent,	30.00	
C. E. Mosher, labor,	22.00	
H. W. K. Lucas, oil,	2.26	5,833.76
Pay Roll of sweepers and bell-ringers,		2,600.96
Transfer to credit of Special Appropriations,		4.81
•		\$19,388.39
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DR. FIRE ALARM BELL.

To amount paid J. A. Brownell, expenses,	\$24.42
Octavius Jones, bell,	1,410.88
Å. K. P. Sawin, drayage,	2.50
N. B. Steamship Co., freight,	20.00
E. W. Waite, hanging bell,	86.70
Solomon Chadwick, carpentry,	197.84
Transfer to credit of Repairs of Public Property,	257.66

CONTRA.

CR.

By Balance,
Appropriation,
Transfer from N. B. Bridge,
One half of Dog Licences,

\$154.57 17,500.00 900.00 833.82

\$19,388.39

CONTRA.

CR.

Dr. POLICE DEPARTMENT.

PAID WATCHMEN:

L. D. Adams,		\$604.00
William E. Macomber,	V	602.00
George Apsey,		502.25
Robert Arnett,		483.00
C. F. Brightman,		505.75
James Craft,		119.00
William F. Cotter,		498.75
Cornelius Cronin,	•	535.50
F. H. Douglas,	*	509.25
T. H. Damon,		57.75
William Castle,		530.25
John Holmes,		609.00
J. B. Howland,		591.50
Isaac M. Jones,		653.25
Frederick Karcher,		630.00
Felix Kane,		617.75
William Loud,		484.75
James A. Mitchell,		638.75
Russell Maxfield,		640.50
Thomas J. Meaney,		630.00
Patrick H. Naughton,		638.75
Oliver Aberdeen,		535.50
Patrick Quirk,		553.00
E. F. Russell,		71.75
Frederick Otto,		278.25
Henry Stevens,		605.50
John N. Sadler,		644.50
F. M. Sylvia,		607.25
John Tower,		633.50
Joseph S. Wood,		623.00
Peter C. Clark,		243.25
Dennis Finlan,		180.25
Patrick Fagan,		206.50
James J. Harper,		192.50
James McGuire,		246.75
John L. Olstein,		120.75
Allen Raymond,		150.50
Giles Sanford,		63.00
Washington B. Smith,	*	336.00
James Watson,		222.25
James Davis.		472.50
R. L. Magee,		122.50

Michael Conway, Thomas H. Damon, John Hermon, L. S. Jennings, Peter G. Law, George R. Long, Andrew L. Skiff, Timothy Sullivan, Elias Staples, David Thompson, Isaac P. Webb, Joseph Antone, Daniel Sweeney, John S. Cook, PAID FOR STATIONERY AND PRINTING: R. W. Taber, Edwin Dews, E. T. Case, PAID FOR FUEL: Josiah Holmes, N. B. Cool Co., PAID FOR FUEL: Josiah Holmes, N. B. Cool Co., PAID FOR FUEL: Josiah Holmes, N. B. Cool Co., P. 255 Peter G. Lamon, 99.75 101.50 99.75 101.50 98.00 98.00 98.00 98.00 98.00 98.00 98.00 98.00 98.00 98.00 98.00 98.00 98.00 99.75 101.50 99.75 101.50 99.75 101.50 99.75 101.50 99.75 101.50 99.75 101.50 99.75 101.50 99.75 101.50 99.75 101.50 99.75 101.50 99.75 101.50 99.75 101.50 99.75 101.50 99.75 101.50 99.75 101.50 99.75 101.50 99.75 101.50 99.75 101.50 99.75 101.50 99.75 101.50 99.75 101.50 99.75 101.50 99.75 101.50 99.75 101.50 99.75 101.50 99.75 101.50 99.75 101.50 99.75 101.50 99.75 101.50 99.75 101.50 99.75 101.50 99.75 101.50 99.75 101.50 99.75 101.50 99.75 101.50 99.75 101.50 99.75 101.50 99.75 101.50 99.75 101.50 99.75 101.50 99.75 101.50 99.75 101.50 99.75 101.50 99.75 101.50 99.75 101.50 99.75 101.50 99.75 101.50 99.75 101.50 99.75 101.50 99.75 101.50 99.75 101.50 99.75 101.50 99.75 101.50 99.75 101.50 99.75 101.50 99.75 101.50 99.75 101.50 99.75 101.50 99.75 101.50 99.75 101.50 99.75 101.50 99.75 101.50 99.75 101.50 99.75 101.50 99.75 101.50 99.75 101.50 99.75 101.50 99.75 101.50 99.75 101.50 99.75 101.50 99.75 101.50 99.75 101.50 99.75 101.50 99.75 101.50 99.75 101.50 99.75 101.50 99.75 101.50 99.75 101.50 99.75 101.50 99.75 101.50 99.75 101.50 99.75 101.50 99.75 101.50 99.75 101.50 99.75 101.50 99.75 101.50 99.75 101.50 99.75 101.50 99.75 101.50 99.75 101.50 99.75 101.50 99.75 101.50 99.75 101.50 99.75 101.50 99.75 101.50 99.75 101.50 99.75 101.50 99.75 101.50 99.75 101.50 99.75 101.50 99.75 101.50 99.75 101.50 99.75 101.50 99.75 101.50 99.75 101.50 101.50 101.50 101.50 101.50 101.50 101.50 101.50 101.50 101.50 101.50 101.50 101.50 101.50 101.50 101.50 101.50 101.50 101.50			
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J. A. Jay, W. K. Tallman, W. H. Sherman, George Dwelley, S. F. Perry & Son, John S. Cook, PAID FOR STATIONERY AND PRINTING: R. W. Taber, Edwin Dews, E. Anthony & Sons, Fessenden & Baker, PAID FOR GAS: N. B. Gas Light Co., PAID JANITOR, AND FEEDING PRISONERS: E. T. Case, PAID FOR FUEL: Josiah Holmes, N. B. Coal Co., 141.40 43.00 43.00 43.00 43.00 569.90 10.10 569.90 11.65 569.90 69.90 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.10 10.1			
W. K. Tallman, W. H. Sherman, George Dwelley, S. F. Perry & Son, John S. Cook, PAID FOR STATIONERY AND PRINTING: R. W. Taber, Edwin Dews, Edwin Dews, E. Anthony & Sons, Fessenden & Baker, PAID FOR GAS: N. B. Gas Light Co., PAID JANITOR, AND FEEDING PRISONERS: E. T. Case, PAID FOR FUEL: Josiah Holmes, N. B. Coal Co., \$8.00 252.46		,	
W. H. Sherman, George Dwelley, S. F. Perry & Son, John S. Cook, PAID FOR STATIONERY AND PRINTING: R. W. Taber, Edwin Dews, E. Anthony & Sons, Fessenden & Baker, PAID FOR GAS: N. B. Gas Light Co., PAID JANITOR, AND FEEDING PRISONERS: E. T. Case, PAID FOR FUEL: Josiah Holmes, N. B. Coal Co., \$8.00 252.46			
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PAID FOR FUEL: Josiah Holmes, \$8.00 N. B. Coal Co., 252.46 260.46	PAID JANITOR, AND FEEDING PRISONERS:	•	
Josiah Holmes, \$8.00 N. B. Coal Co., 252.46 260.46	E. T. Case,		1,167.04
N. B. Coal Co., 252.46 260.46	PAID FOR FUEL:		
N. B. Coal Co., 252.46 260.46	Josiah Holmes,	\$8.00	
Amount comicd forward			260.46
Amount carried forward, \$22,427.18	Amount carried forward,		\$22,427.18

Amount brought forward,		\$22,427.18
PAID MARSHALS AND ASSISTANTS:		
J. W. Nickerson,	\$1,000.00	
H. C. Hathaway,	958.30	
W. J. Norton, Jr.,	999.96	
H. W. Bumpus,	999.96	
John Corey,	999.96	
L. M. Dayton,	999.96	
P. Cannavan,	999.96	
W. E. Macomber,	191.66	
L. D. Adams,	166.66	
E. W. Waite,	. 166.66	
H. C. Hathaway,	200.00	7,683.08
PAID SPECIAL POLICE:		
A. A. Smith,	\$9.50	
M. Brennan,	765.85	
J. W. Makepeace,	56.00	
J. J. Harper,	169.25	
J. McGuire,	101.50	
J. H. Thomson,	134.00	
William Roberts,	223.42	
William H. Smith,	36.25	
T. P. Taylor,	32.25	
W. H. Nye,	273.63	
H. F. Martin,	16.25	
J. W. Nickerson,	518.65	
E. D. Atwood,	28.40	
H. F. Quint,	34.40	
J. S. Hathaway,	44.00	
S. Sherman,	120.25	
R. A. Gifford,	86.25	
E. D. Atwood,	19.80	
B. Hillman,	19.60	
W. S. Anthony,	679.60	
J. M. Williams,	11.00	
Henry Smith,	. 156.80	
J. Valentine, Jr.,	82.50	
J. H. Bennett,	92.75	
D. P. Lewis,	94.75	
R. M. Ashley,	27.05	
W. E. Macomber,	20.75	
I. N. Sadler,	44.43	
Amount carried forward,		\$22,427.18
•		

Amount brought forward,		\$30,110.26
C. A. Thomas,	82.50	
John Tower,	10.49	
Isaac M. Jones,	41.75	
William Loud,	3.87	
L. D. Adams,	75.26	
F. Karcher,	60.50	
Elias Staples,	39.87	
J. A. Russell,	38.87	
Thomas Meaney,	81.01	
Henry Stephens,	14.00	
James A. Mitchell,	11.62	
John H. Cook,	41.50	
John L. Olstein,	6.75	
Patrick Fagan,	45.50	
Josiah Richmond,	4.50	
Peter C. Clark,	35.25	
James Wilson,	31.50	
Allen Raymond,	33.75	
Dennis Finlan,	68.25	
John Brenning,	128.00	
Patrick Naughton,	29.75	
W. F. Cotter,	4.25	•
C. Cronin,	4.37	
Joseph B. Howland,	3.87	
Manuel Enos,	3.50	
Felix Kane,	.75	
C. F. Brightman,	.75	
F. H. Douglas,	.75	
R. Maxfield,	.75	
George Apsey,	.75	
J. S. Wood,	5.00	
Aberdeen Oliver,	.75	
J. J. Holmes,	4.25	
F. M. Sylvia,	3.75	
James A. Davis,	5.25	
B. Hillman,	343.60	
F. Otto,	3.50	
Special Police,	43.75	5,212.96
PAID MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES:		
J. B. Baylies, mattresses and bedding,	\$90.68	
W. H. Ellis, carpet,	31.14	
O. E. Gifford, painting,	94.15	
Amount carried forward,		\$35,323.22

DR. POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Amount brought forward,		\$35,323.22
F. A. Sowle, rattles,	36.00	
H. H. Fisher, bread,	40.22	
H. C. Hathaway, expenses,	154.30	
Almy & Hitch, stretcher,	5.00	
W. L. Kelley, badges,	3.10	
S. A. Tripp, stoves and pipe,	74.55	
J. T. Almy, badges,	18.00	
J. W. Nickerson, lockup,	200.00	
A. Vincent, hardware,	12.00	
Bliss & Nye, crockery,	9.23	
T. J. Gifford & Co., gas fixtures,	47.60	
L. M. Dayton, expenses,	12.10	
Nathan Lewis, hardware,	.80	
C. M. Haskell, caps,	11.00	
Dr. S. W. Hayes, medical attendance,	43.00	
Dayton and Corey, expenses,	4.45	
Bosworth & Baker, carpentry,	29.04	
Dr. C. L. Swasey, medical attendance,	7.00	
D. A. Snell, bread,	13.23	
New Bedford Ice Co.,	76.00	
R. B. Wood, carpentry,	22.95	
Dr. A. Cornish, medical attendance,	8.00	
C. H. & H. A. Lawton, medicines,	8.75	
W. J. Norton, Jr., expenses,	8.20	
M. & H. W. Smith, photographs,	3.25	
L. B. Ellis, glass plate,	2.00	
Bent & Bush, wreaths and numbers,	22.00	
H. T. Wood, land rent of police station,	16.00	
N. Sullivan & Co., cloth for uniforms,	314.38	•
B. Evans, buttons for uniforms,	50.00	
W. T. Soule,	6.25	
Sullings, Kingman & Co.,	.82	
J. W. Nickerson,	33.34	1,508.33
),		\$36,831.55
Balance to credit of Special Appropriation,		293.99
	٠	
		\$37,125.54

DR. ALMS-HOUSE HEATING APPARATUS.

To amount paid Ingalls & Kendricken, for heating apparatus, \$3,000.00

CONTRA.	Cr.
By Appropriation,	\$31,000.00
Amount officers' fees and service of mittimusses,	2,968.26
Amount of Marshal,	37.78
Amount of Special Appropriation,	3,100.00
Amount of lock-up,	19.50

CONTRA. Cr.

By amount of Special Appropriation, \$3,000.00

DR. FIRE DEPARTMENT.

DR. FIRE DEFARIMENT.		
PAID ENGINEERS AND ENGINEMEN: \$1	3,516.03	
Protecting Society,	140.00	\$13,656.03
PAID REPAIRS OF ENGINES AND HOSE:		
Jireh C. Sherman,	\$91.63	
New Bedford Copper Co.,	5.95	
	1,913.75	
F. C. Luce,	192.00	
E. Grinnell,	30.75	
F. P. Washburn,	6.00	
J. B. Ashley,	255.35	
W. J. Marr,	14.00	
Amoskeag Manufacturing Co.,	321.29	
S. B. Skiff & Co.,	23.13	
William Cronin,	- 151.02	
Hazard & Weaver,	139.70	
Moses H. Bliss,	28.28	
John A. Gifford,	16.09	
F. D. Dexter,	12.00	
S. A. Tripp,	111.37	
T. J. Gifford & Co.,	1.48	
Sullings, Kingman & Co.,	25.81	
Gifford & Allen,	50.47	
A. B. Wady,	7.80	
W. H. Willis,	76.36	
New Bedford Plating Co.,	110.00	
American Hose Co.,	62.50	
Alexander Mayor, valve hose,	315.00	
E. M. Waldron, nozzles and discharging pipe,	96.00	
G. B. Russell, labor,	112.50	
G. L. Brownell, repairs,	79.85	
C. H. Sherman, "	33.47	
S. C. Caldwell,	8.00	4,291,55
PAID REPAIRS OF ENGINE-HOUSES:		
C. H. Sherman,	\$639.27	
Jireh C. Sherman,	19.28	
Gustavus Delano,	110.35	
B. S. Jenkins,	.67.07	
W. J. Marr,	6.75	
H. B. Wady,	5.00	
W. H. Nelson,	21.21	
H. J. Taylor, paper,	18.59	887.52
Amount carried forward,		\$18,835.10

Amount brought forward,		\$18,835.10
PAID FOR HAY AND GRAIN:	•	
Macomber Bros.,	\$407.10	
Denison Bros.,	137.61	
A. K. P. Sawin,	506.56	
A. B. Grinnell,	47.29	
Jireh Swift,	13.67	
D. H. Potter,	168.17	
Baylies & Cannon,	. 170.00	
N. B. Flour Co.,	134.49	a
W. J. Lawton,	114.98	
T. W. Macomber,	51.94	
Charles Delano,	18.15	
A. P. Smith,	261.00	2,030.96
A. I. Shittin,	201.00	2,000.00
PAID INCIDENTALS:		
John Austin & Co., vitrol,	\$105.50	
E. E. Hitch, furniture,	83.65	
M. H. Bliss, expenses,	143.67	
Mt. Washington Glass Co.,	21.67	
Fessenden & Baker, printing,	23.60	
C. W. Borden,	38.25	
M. Canvay,	22.00	
R. W. Taber, stationery,	8.50	
R. S. Taber, labor,	3.00	
Peirce & Page, lamps,	1.67	
N. B. Gas Co.,	544.14	
James A. Perry, soap,	22.50	
N. B. Railroad, freight,	8.10	
C. A. Gray & Co., carting,	.60	
S. C. Hart, balance firemen's parade,	64.39	
Allen & Robinson, fire alarm,	129.83	
Charles West, cutter,	92.00	
G. M. Eddy & Co., carpets,	81.83	
A. J. Smith, horseshoeing,	68.37	
H. J. Taylor, matting,	18.91	
George A. Bourne, rent of shed,	,25.00	
P. S. Hathaway, wood,	24.05	
E. Anthony & Sons, printing,	17.75	
W. H. Willis, repairing harnesses,	7.18	
Pope & Wood, alcohol,	6.00	
Gamewell & Co., magnets,	57.00	
N. B. Copper Co., spelter,	45.63	
Amount carried forward,		\$20,866.06

Amount brought forward,		\$20,866.06
Soule & Cranston, curtains,	24.75	
S. C. Caldwell, use of horses,	19.00	
J. A. Caldwell & Co., cop waste,	18.36	
C. H. Tripp, horseshoeing,	42.22	
R. Washburn, brush,	10.00	
B. F. Hathaway, coal,	56.00	
Phineas White, water pipes,	7.05	
W. E. Macomber, labor,	3.75	
J. R. Shurtleff, canvas,	3.55	
Tucker & Cummings, soap,	23.84	
Hatch & Co., express,	.75	
Charles West, badges,	97.50	
J. W. R. Holland, engraving,	70.00	
Edwin Dews,	64.65	
Lee & Staples, horseshoeing,	3.00	
M. H. Bliss, badges,	90.16	
N. Moulton, use of horses,	72.00	
E. M. Waldron, nozzles,	43.75	
W. Cronin, repairs of harness,	28.25	
N. B. Brass Band, firemen's parade,	100.00	
Smith's Brass Band, "	82.00	
J. Libby & Co., "dinner,	435.00	
J. T. Bacon, vitrol,	85.14	
G. B. Russell, labor,	22.50	
George Delano & Co., oil,	17.10	
Nathan Lewis, brooms,	6.00	
A. Gomley, use of wagon,	15.00	
F. P. Washburn, labor,	6.00	
C. L. Spencer, doctoring horse,	4.00	
W. R. Washburn, labor,	1.50	
N. B. Coal Co., coal,	257.58	
G. M. Eddy & Co., ticking,	4.37	
Central Union Co., oil,	1.80	
Josiah Holmes, coal,	48.00	
Hart & Akin, use of horses,	20.00	
W. K. Tallman, horse-hire,	5.00	
T. S. Corson, two horses,	600.00	
J. S. Chace, Jr., doctoring horses,	39.00	
Gutta Percha Co., gas burners,	21.50	
O. H. Flagg, doctoring horse,	2.00	
Highways, labor,	99.20	
A. B. Wady,	9.05	
John S. Cook, horse-hire,	9.00	
Amount carried forward,		\$20,866.06

Dr.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Amount brought forward,

\$20,866.06

DR. FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Amount brought forward,			\$20,866.06
S. F. Perry & Son, horse-hi	re,	6.00	
J. B. Baylies, blankets,		5.00	
Thomas Donaghy,		1.24	
.N. B. Cordage Co.,		89	
S. B. Skiff & Co., blacksmit	hs,	.60	
N. B. Railroad, freight,		3.95	
A. K. P. Sawin, carting, *		1.50	4,253.29

\$25,119.35

DR. FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

To amount paid R. C. Ingraham, Librarian, salary,	\$1,937.50
Josephine A. Merrick, Assistant Librarian,	400.00
Mary E. Brown, " "	375.00
E. Anthony & Sons, printing,	1,005.99
Fessenden & Baker, "	283.65
James B. Congdon,	1.25
New Bedford Gas Co.,	6.90
Collins & Allen, binding,	48.62
C. S. Cummings, and heirs of Wm. Cummings, rent,	75.00
Edwin Dews, stationery and books,	358.70
S. Hutchinson, ""	4.60
Trustees Free Public Library,	7.20
Balance to credit in new account,	299.82
	\$4,804.23

DR. DISCOUNT ON TAXES.

To Appropriations, \$10,000.00

CONTRA.

CR.

OUT IIII.	Ole.
By amount of Appropriation,	\$23,000.00
Sale of Old Metal and Junk,	146.83
Sale of Copper from Battery,	192.15
Sale of Hose and Rivets,	105.70
Sale of Hose Tank, &c.,	201.00
Rent of Hook and Ladder House,	37.50
Dressing to Poor Department,	114.69
Special Appropriation,	1,200.00
Error in bill of T. Donaghy,	1.24
Transfer to debit of Incidentals,	120.24

	\$25,119.35
CONTRA.	CR.
By Balance,	\$ 938 .73
Amount of Appropriation,	3,000.00
Amount received for rent of Cummings Hall,	15.00
Duplicate bill, E. Dews,	4.50
Old stove,	.40
B. F. H. Reed,	2.00
One half of Dog Licenses,	833.82
Duplicate bill, E. Grinnell,	9.78
,	
	\$4,804.23
1876, March 1. By Balance,	\$299.82
CONTRA	Co
CONTRA.	Cr.
By Annual Appropriation,	\$10,000.00

Dr. incidentals.		
PAID RENT OF ARMORIES, &c.:		
George A. Bourne,	\$600.00	
E. Anthony and J. B. Watkins,	300.00	•
N. B. Railroad Co.,	100.00	
Masonic Building,	137.50	\$1,137.50
PAID FOR STATIONERY AND BOOKS:		
Edwin Dews,	\$596.00	
S. Hutchinson,	30.76	
John C. Allen,	5.70	
Collins & Allen,	48.13	
R. B. Taber,	305.26	
William Howe,	5.00	
G. H. Freeman, ink,	6.50	997.35
PAID FOR GAS:		
New Bedford Gas Co.,		848.90
PAID FOR PRINTING AND ADVERTISING:		
E. Anthony & Sons,	\$607.62	
Fessenden & Baker,	1,813.86	
Beals, Green & Co.,	33.75	
Boston Daily Advertiser,	27.00	
Curtis, Guild & Co., advertising bonds,	22.00	
Journal Newspaper Co., " "	33.75	
E. P. Raymond,	94.74	
Herald Press,	3.00	2,635.72
PAID ELECTION EXPENSES:		
Expenses of Ward Officers, rent, &c.,		714.25
Assistant Assessors:		307.12
PAID MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES:		
Michael Kane, abatement of sewer tax,	\$42.76	
W. H. Watkins,	57.05	
E. L. Barney,	108.98	
C. D. Prescott,	4.00	
T. M. Stetson,	67.75	
Helen H. Webb,	43.75	
C. Felican, damages,	150.00	
Willard Sears, flagging and curbing,	70.80	
I. C. Cornish, surveying,	320.00	

\$6,640.84

Amount carried forward,

Amount brought forward,		\$6,640.84
Hiram Webb,	61.11	w 0,010101
E. E. Hitch, furniture,	29.00	
R. C. P. Coggeshall, surveying,	28.00	
S. G. Spooner,	23.00	
N. B. Railroad, tickets,	14.00	
C. N. Richmond, surveying,	14.00	
D. H. Spooner, "	14.00	
L. M. Davis, "	14.00	
F. W. Cornish,	12.00	
C. M. Peirce, Jr., expense on charter,	10.00	
John Murdock,	42.55	
Dr. Foster Hooper, medical attendance,	9.00	
Silvester & Wing, mat and carpet,	50.24	
C. A. Crooker, attending small pox patients,	188.50	
City Liquor Agency,	2.12	
Repairs of Public Property, transfer,	17.50	
J. W. Braley, supplies to small pox patients,	40.66	
O. E. Gifford, painting street signs,	119.45	
Wm. Maxfield, " and setting glass		
Geo. E. Hatch, horse-hire, surveying,	17.50	
Grand Army of the Republic,	300.00	
Hart & Akin, lettering signs,	234.16	
Alonzo Stone, damages,	87.14	
W. K. Tallman, horse-hire,	158.50	
Rockwell & Churchill, printing liquor licenses,	30.00	
Jones Robinson,	20.00	
W. L. Kelley, cleaning clock and badges,	21.00	
A. W. Snow, stamp,	4.50	
Eliza A. Davis, cleaning,	4.50	
E. T. Wilson, 2d, record of deaths,	103.75	
Abner Gifford, damages,	17.50	
John Haskins, "	10.00	
Sullings, Kingman & Co.,	.53	
C. R. Sherman, seals, wax, &c.,	6.33	
S. B. Skiff & Co., repairing letter press,	1.00	
	183.90	
C. H. W. Butts, cleaning vaults,	141.00	
J. W. Nickerson, health officer,	250.00	
Marston & Crapo, legal expenses,	43.50	
James Duddy, carting,	19.80	
T. J. Murphy, return of deaths,	32.50	
R. H. Piper, posting notices,	3.00	
Albert Ellis, ringing bell,	3.00	
Amount carried forward,	2,00	\$6,640.84

Am	ount brought forward,		\$6,640.84
	Thomas T. Allen, ringing bell,	3.00	
	Wheeler & Coggeshall, city maps,	46.46	
	W. G. Hayden & Co., repairs of pipes,	1.90	
	L. H. Morrill, drayage,	1.10	
	C. H. & H. A. Lawton, matches, sweet oil, &c	2., 13.25	
	Thomas B. Tripp, land,	267.40	
	Band-Concerts,	455.75	
	Ringing Bells,	12.00	
	N. B. Ice Co.,	104.99	
	Town of Acushnet, tax,	109.45	
	Town of Dartmouth, tax,	5.63	
	Delivering tax notices and making tax bills,	298.25	
	C. Hazeltine, stamp, city clerk,	17.00	
	R. E. Ashley, carpenter,	9.32	
	C. R. Tucker, Jr.,	72.50	
	City Treasurer,	760.99	
	Weston Howland, damages,	550.00	
	Alexander Gomley, drayage,	41.90	
	W. W. Hathaway, services,	11.25	
	Hart, Webb & Co.,	34.25	
	Interest on Loans,	2,818.11	
	Cromwell Washburn, charcoal,	312.50	
	A. M. Dricons, damage by Tripp's brook,	15.00	
	Geo. W. Ashley, damage to horse and carriag		
	North Congregational Church, use of bell,	60.00	
	Greenough & Co., New Bedford Directories,	24.00	
	C. L. Swasey, health physician,	100.00	
	Chauncey Russell, getting in coal,	70.20	
	R. A. Leonard, writing,	43.75	
	R. S. Cornell, horse-hire,	16.50	
	W. H. Sherman, horse-hire,	10.00	
	C. H. Walker, carting,	10.00	
	S. F. Perry & Son, horse-hire,	6.00	
	H. J. Taylor, cuspadores, &c.,	3.42	
	S. B. Skiff & Co., blacksmithing,	2.92	
	Bliss & Nye, brooms, baskets, &c.,	5.62	
	B. S. Jenkins, setting glass,	1.50	
	Jirch C. Sherman, repairs of locks, &c.,	1.20	
	W. H. Jenney, expenses,	20.05	
	Sophia A. Davis, award of damages,	25.00	
	Atlantic Dredging Co., dock, Walnut street,	300.00	
	James H. Hathaway, delivering notices,	70.00	
A	Sturtevant & Sherman, carpentry,	2.10	ØC C10 94
ATI	ount carried forward,		\$6,640.84

INCIDENTALS.

Amount brought forward,

\$6,640.84

DR. INCIDENTALS.

Amount brought forward,		\$6,640.84
H. T. Leonard, recording births, deaths, &c., 4	46.94	
W. B. Topham, revising voting lists,	42.00	
N. B. Railroad, rent of Hazard's wharf,	00.00	
Phineas White, repairs,	4.60	
John P. Jenney, damages,	15.00	
Charles De Wolfe, carpentry,	1.63	
Simpson Hart, cordage,	1.50	
David B. Willcox,	4.50	
J. A. Jay,	42.00	
W. P. S. Cadwell, medicines, small pox,	6.99	
Dr. S. W. Hayes, medical attendance, small pox,	95.00	
	78.00	
Tucker & Cummings, groceries, small pox,	24.96	
Wm. K. Tallman, damage to horse,	75.00	
A. Brightman, boxes,	22.00	
E. Grinnell, grates,	10.03	
David R. Greene, rent hook and ladder house, 1	00.00	
George Nelson, overpayment of sewer tax,	10.00	
J. A. Brownell, travelling expenses,	26.66	11,288.20
Transfer to credit of Public Schools, (teachers,)		134.33
" Fire Department,		120.24
" Special Appropriations,		1,939.77
		\$20,123.38
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DR. THIRD STREET EXTENSION.

To amount paid Highways and Streets, for labor and teaming	, \$2,116.06
C. S. Paisler, flagging,	864.14
Tripp-& Terry, curbing,	, 916.20
F. Parker, fuse and powder,	9.00
W. H. Cowen, crossing stones,	110.00
D. J. Shea & Co., curbing stones,	188.79
John Rounds, crossing stones,	82.12
B. S. Jenkins, setting glass,	5.00
Balance to new account,	708.69
	\$5,000,00

CONTRA.	ÇR.
By Appropriation,	\$14,132.05
Fees of Third District Court,	499.84
Licenses,	308.00
Entering Sewers,	140.00
Return of Insurance on house west of Library,	57.60
Interest,	2,419.26
Use of City Hall,	249.50
Rent of house west of Library,	383.34
Rent of Court Room,	462.50
Rent of Merry Place,	30.00
New Bedford Gas Co.,	14.02
N. B. Railroad Co.,	86.00
Rent of Armories, from Commonwealth,	660.00
N. B. School Department,	137.50
L. Terry, land rent,	6.00
Collector of Taxes,	537.02
City Marshal,	.75
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\$20,123.38

CONTRA.

CR.

By amount of Special Appropriation,	\$5,000.00
1876, March 1. By Balance,	\$708.69

DR. REPAIRS OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

PAID FOR REPAIRS OF SCHOOL-HOUSES:		
Parker & Sherman, pipes, &c.,	\$333.55	
R. E. Ashley, carpentry,	706.08	
Alexander H. Chace, carpentry,	88.86	
Greene & Wood, shingles,	27.13	
Stephen A. Tripp, repairs of pipes,	2.00	
Gifford & Allen, repairs of water closets,	3.45	
Ephraim Lawrence, painting,	93.91	
Manoel Enos, cleaning,	23.00	
Walter D. Swan, repairs of pumps,	53.00	
Western Lumber Co., lumber,	372.37	
Wm. L. Dunham, painting,	23.60	
Bosworth & Baker, carpentry,	. 16.66	
A. B. Wady, setting glass,	5.20	
Nathan Phinney, labor,	18.00	
A. B. Peirce, whitewashing,	85.75	
A. P. Manchester, painting,	7.60	
J. B. Ashley, blacksmithing,	33.74	
Barrows, Lawton & Co., setting glass,	11.32	
George A. Cobb, repairs of pipes,	10.68	
J. C. Wilson, "	5.68	
W. H. Nelson, masonry and whitewashing,	171.13	
F. W. Hammond, carpentry,	14.35	
Hart & Akin, glass, &c.,	10.40	\$2,067.46
PAID FOR REPAIRS OF CITY STABLE:		
Jireh C. Sherman,	\$ 43.53	
B. S. Jenkins, painting,	95.12	
M. H. Bliss, carpentry,	147.02	
Bosworth & Baker, carpentry,	39.23	
G. T. Sawyer, masonry,	19.35	
Jirch C. Sherman, gas fixtures, &c.,	5.06	349.31
PAID FOR REPAIRS ON CITY HALL:		043.01
		•
Eliza A. Davis, cleaning,	\$11.25	
Maria P. Allen, "	9.00	
Hart & Akin, spirits of turpentine,	.38	
S. A. Tripp, repairing pipes,	30.31	
Bliss & Nye, sundries,	17.22	
Nathan Lewis, repairs of pipes and stoves,	89.34	
Jireh C. Sherman, gas fixtures, &c.,	18.47	
E. Lawrence, painting,	15.35	191.32
Amount carried forward,		\$2,608.09

Amount brought forward,		\$2,608.09
PAID FOR REPAIRS OF LIBRARY BUILDING:		
Parker & Sherman, pipe, &c.,	\$39.00	
R. E. Ashley, carpentry,	6.47	
John Murdock, janitor,	600.00	
J. C. Sherman, repairs of locks, &c.,	13.58	
C. A. Chamberlain, boxes,	43.50	
C. De Wolfe, carpentry,	22.85	
E. Grinnell, grates,	29.58	
Phineas T. Drew, stone for fence,	144.95	
Bosworth & Baker, carpentry,	48.14	
Bliss & Nye,	9.00	
T. J. Gifford & Co., fitting keys,	1.25	
J. A. Gifford, iron fence,	204.17	
A. H. Chace, carpentry,	49.67	
Sullings, Kingman & Co., hardware,	6.60	
Wood, Brightman & Co., light pendants,		
burners, &c.,	48.95	
Western Lumber Co., lumber,	107.99	
W. T. Griffiths, slating,	117.85	
T. H. Macy, carpentry, fence,	75.57	
A. P. Manchester, painting,	51.22	
Wm. Peirce, grading and seeding lot,	122.10	
Highways, dirt for lot,	180.00	
Ingalls & Kendricken, steam pipes,	552.07	
W. A. Kirby, carpentry,	8.14	
C. H. Taber, masonry,	24.30	
J. Allen, Jr., & Co., marble slab,	1,00	
Phineas White, repairs of hose,	3.50	
E. Lawrence, painting,	382.20	2,893.65
PAID MISCELLANEOUS:		
G. B. Wheeler, transit instrument,	\$140.00	
J. B. Baylies, selling house,	15.00	
C. R. Sherman, steel tape,	20.70	
W. K. Tallman, horse-hire,	23.00	
J. A. Brownell, expenses,	20.61	
Hatch & Co., express,	8.20	
N. B. Coal Co.,	422.70	
B. D. Hathaway, tools,	2.38	
M. H. Bliss, carpentry on engine-houses,	211.02	
Bosworth & Baker, carpentry, Ward rooms,	2.41	
W. H. Sherman, horse-hire,	10.40	
Amount carried forward,		\$5,501.74

DR. REPAIRS OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

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Amount brought forward,		\$5,501.74
C. A. Gray & Co., carting,	1.00	
Bliss & Nye, paper, &c., Ward and Engine room	ns, 10.49	
Simeon Hawes, moving engine-house,	270.41	
N. B. Railroad, freight,	2.29	1,160.61
Paid on Police Stations:		
R. E. Ashley, carpentry,	\$55.30	
Bosworth & Baker, carpentry,	23.89	
G. T. Sawyer, masonry,	33.37	
Western Lumber Co., lumber,	66.08	
T. H. Macy, carpentry,	81.00	
J. B. Ashley,	16.30	
N. B. Water Works,	3.83	
C. H. Taber, masonry,	16.32	
S. A. Tripp, repairing windows,	25.51	321.60
PAID ON COMMON:		
Western Lumber Co., lumber,	\$8.90	
Highways,	556.19	
W. P. Coggeshall, gravel,	109.09	
P. F. Drew, stone,	6.00	
John Kirk, grass seed,	3.14	
R. E. Ashley, carpentry,	49.83	
John Mathews, flagstaff,	48.08	
S. Hafford, superintendent,	492.48	1,273.71
		\$8,257.66
\$		

DR. NORTH THIRD STREET SEWER.

To amount paid Pay-Roll of Labor,	\$383.50
I. C. Cornish, surveyor,	8.50
F. Parker, powder,	5.00
Estate of C. M. Peirce, Jr.,	4.20
B. S. Peirce, pipes,	287.50
S. B. Skiff & Co., blacksmithing,	22.39
S. Eggers, powder and fuse,	3.50
Transfer to credit of General Sewer Special Appropriation,	92.68

\$807.27

CONTRA.

CR.

By Appropriation,
Transfer to debit of Fire Alarm Bell,

\$8,000.00 257.66

\$8,257.66

CONTRA.

CR.

By amount of Special Appropriation, Transferred from Washington Street Sewer, Received of T. B. Wilcox, \$500.00 211.09 96.18

\$807.27

DR.

LIQUOR LICENSE ACCOUNT.

To transfer to credit of Third street,
Poor Department,
Lights,
Special Appropriations,

\$5,000.00 .3,231.05 435.58 258.37

CONTRA. CR.

BY AMOUNT RECEIVED FOR LICENSES OF THE FOLLWING PERSONS

William Abrams, second class,	\$100.00
Brownell & Turner, fifth class,	75.00
Lewis Boutell, first class,	200.00
James E. Blake, fourth class,	150.00
Elihu Bunker, fourth class,	150.00
Thaddeus Betz, third class,	100.00
Matthew Blakely, first class,	200.00
Robert Bradshaw, first class,	200.00
Holder M. Brownell, first class,	200.00
Julius A. A. Bulke, first class,	200.00
Wm. P. S. Cadwell, fourth class,	150.00
Charles H. Church, fourth class,	150.00
Thomas P. Cummings, second class,	100.00
Michael Cairns, first class,	200.00
Robert H. Carter, fourth class,	150.00
Felix Duchesney, second class,	100.00
Frederick Duree, second class,	100.00
Francis Eccles, second class,	100.00
Matthew Enos, first class,	200.00
George W. Furber, first class,	200.00
James Fay, third class,	100.00
Daniel Green, fourth class,	150.00
James Greenwood, first class,	200.00
George P. Gifford, first class,	200.00
Daniel Green, first class,	200.00
Clark Green, first class,	200.00
Peter Gillick, first class,	200.00
Henry S. Geddis, second class,	100.00
Herbert E. Hicks, fourth class,	150.00
Ezra Holmes, fourth class,	150.00
John P. Holmes, first class,	200.00
Same, fourth class,	150.00
Henry Hall, first class,	200.00
Reuben Howland & Co., first class,	200.00
A. W. Hann, first class,	200.00
George Hill, first class,	200.00
Patrick Healy, second class,	100.00
John B. Habicht, second class,	100.00
Gifford B. Haskins, third class,	100.00
Patrick Jordan, fourth class,	150.00
Marianna Joachim, first class,	200.00
Matthew Kennedy, second class,	100.00

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LIQUOR LICENSE ACCOUNT. DR.

Amount brought forward,

\$8,925.00

\$8,925.00

DR. NEW BEDFORD WATER WORKS.

To amount of Bonds,

\$1,000,000.00

CONTRA. CR. C. H. & H. A. Lawton, fourth class, 150.00 John McLyster, first class, 200.00 Manuel Lewis, first class, 200.00 Michael Murphy, first class, 200.00 Same, fourth class, 150.00 James F. Moore, second class, 100.00 John Mather, second class, 100.00 William Merchant, second class, 100.00 Thomas Otis, fourth class, 150.00 Charles A. W. Oesting, first class, 200.00 Joseph Owen, second class, 100.00 Wm. A. Pease, 4th class, 150.00 J. G. W. Pope and Edw. B. Wood, fourth class, 150.00 Elmon D. Pond, second class, 100.00 Nicholas Powers, second class, 100.00 Ludwig Rabe, first class, 200.00 Lorenzo D. Stevens, first class, 200.00 James E. Sisson, fourth class, 150.00 Same, first class, 200.00 John Sweeney, second class, 100.00 Henry C. Slosson, first class, 200.00 William G. Smith, first class, 200.00 Same, fourth class, 150.00 Antone S. Soares, first class, 200.00 Wm. Silva & Co., first class, 200.00 John Swords, second class, 100.00 Thomas J. Smith, second class, 100.00 John P. Taylor, fourth class, 150.00 John G. Taber, first class, 200.00 Hiram Wheaton, fifth class, 75.00 Michael Weik, second class, 100.00 Gustavus A. White, Jr., first class, 200.00 Same, fourth class, 150.00 John Welch, second class, 100.00 James Wallace, first class, 200.00 \$11,900.00 Less one quarter to Commonwealth, 2,975.00 \$8,925.00

CONTRA.

CR.

\$372.15

DR. LIGHTING THE STREETS.

PAID	FOR	GAS	AND	N	PHTHA:	
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Edmund Grinnell,

New Bedford Gas Co.,	\$6,678.60	
Weston Howland,	441.37	
Otis A. Sisson,	857.81	
T. W. Cook & Co.,	482.08	
N. B. Lubricating Oil Co.,	267.67	\$ 8,727. 53

PAID FOR REPAIRS OF LANTERNS AND LAMP POSTS:

Stephen A. Tripp,		335.80	
Jirch C. Sherman,		8.73	
T. W. Cook & Co.,		335.75	
Nathan Lewis,		54.26	
George E. Hatch,		27.71	
B. S. Jenkins,		13.66	
F. C. Luce,		11.11	
Globe Gas Light Co.,		117.60	
T. J. Gifford & Co.,	1	1.54	
J. W. Spencer,		113.50	
Potter & Co., glass,		62.00	
N. B. Gas Light Co.,		53.89	1,507.70

PAID LAMPLIGHTERS, AS PER PAY-ROLLS:

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PAID INCIDENTALS:

George H. Mitchell, salary,	\$400.00
" labor and drayage,	512.25
Phebe Macomber, rent,	15.00
Jesse Richardson, labor,	329.25
J. W. Spencer, carpentry,	106.37
Barrows, Lawton & Co., painting,	12.48
A. K. P. Sawin, moving building,	25.00
Haile R. Luther, matches,	42.00
F. A. Sowle, dusters,	1.50
N. B. Gas Co.,	116.74
H. Holcomb, matches,	21.00
Globe Gas Co.,	19.20

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\$15,572.89 157.92

\$15,730.81

Transfer to credit of Special Appropriations,

	CONTRA.	Cr.
By Appropriation, Transfer from Liqu Transfer from Unap Special Appropriati	or License Account, propriated Tax Account, on,	\$11,400.00 435.58 295.23 3,600.00

DR.

CEMETERIES.

OAK GROVE CEMETERY.

To amount paid C. F. Cornell, for labor,	\$604.55	
G. T. Sawyer, masonry,	2.49	
I. C. Cornish, surveying,	3.00	
A. G. Grinnell, clearing paths,	2.50	
J. W. Manchester, labor,	218.67	
W. A. Kirby, carpentry,	499.56	
A. Jennings, labor,	117.20	
Charles Allen, "	146.00	
Preserved Little, "	75.00	
John Healey, "	45.60	
Nathan Phinney, "	100.80	
J. G. P. Munroe, "	17.77	
A. Albro & Son, "	17.50	
T. W. Swift, repairs of pumps,	38.37	
E. T. Taber and J. Fisher, purchase of lot,	20.00	
J. B. Baylies, for hoes,	1.50	
Tripp & Terry, building wall,	589.39	
A. W. Perkins, for sand,	6.00	
W. H. Jenney, expenses,	1.25	
E. J. Kempton, painting,	68.98	
N. B. Cordage Co., rope,	2.70	
N. Moulton, labor, teaming,	6.00	\$2,584.83
RURAL CEMETERY.		
Paid I. C. Cornish, surveying,	\$28.50	
H. J. Taylor, paper for house,	3.04	
Thomas Davis, labor,	186.49	
D. K. Tripp, "	3.62	
T. W. Swift, repairs of pumps,	11.33	
Thomas Davis, police,	30.00	
Western Lumber Co., lumber,	377.60	
W. H. Jenney, expenses,	6.50	
B. S. Peirce, masonry,	18.55	665.63
W. H. Jenney, salary,	150.00	
S. F. Perry & Son, horse-hire,	3.00	
E. Anthony & Sons, advertising,	5.00	
W. A. King, labor at old burial lot,	9.36	
John S. Cook, horse-hire,	3.50	170.86
Transferred to credit of Poor Department,		735.18
" Special Appropriation,		219.50
		\$4,376.00

CONTRA.	Cr.
By Appropriation, Oak Grove Cemetery,	\$500.00
Sale of Lots, ""	1,923.00
Appropriation, Rural Cemetery,	450.00
Sale of Lots, ""	1,503.00

DR. TRUSTEES OF FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

To amount paid N. E. Subscription Agency, books,	\$334.37
Scribner, Welford & Armstrong, books,	265.17
Johnson, Wilson & Co., books,	15.00
Little, Brown & Co., books,	4.75
S. Hutchinson,	997.00
E. Streger,	9.00
D. Van Nostrand,	140.30
B. Westerman & Co.,	7.88
James Campbell,	52.43
John C. Allen,	177.71
Ruth C. Thompson,	8.00
Alonzo H. Quint,	186.43
Boston Natural History Society,	10.00
N. E. Journal of Education,	3.00
Academy of Natural Sciences,	5.00
Massachusetts Historical Society,	4.00
Samuel Walker & Co.,	16.20
David G. Francis,	37.40
J. L. Sisson,	135.00
F. D. Vaille,	39.00
U. S. Patent Office,	72.80
Edwin Dews,	55.50
American Publishing Co.,	18.00
Benjamin R. Tucker,	3.50
City Treasurer,	73.23
Dawson Bros.,	3.16
Scribner, Armstrong & Co.,	3.34
Naturalist's Agency,	19.50
,	\$2,696.67
Balance to credit in new account,	10,214.16
	\$12,910.83

DR. PUBLIC PROPERTY, OTHER THAN WATER WORKS.

To Balance of A	Account of Public Property,	\$680,640.00
1876, March 1.		\$660,640.00

CONTRA.	Cr.
1875, March 1. By Balance, Duplicate bill, Interest on Sylvia Ann Howland Fund, " " George Howland Jr. Fund, " " C. W. Morgan Fund, Overland Monthly, returned,	\$9,744.13 7.20 3,000.00 96.00 60.00 3,50
•	

the Continue of the Same		\$12,910.83
1876, March 1. By Balance,	,	\$10,214.16
	CONTRA.	Cr.
By Payment of Bonds,		\$20,000.00
Balance to new account,		\$660,640.00
		\$680,640.00

DR. NEW BEDFORD SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

SYLVIA ANN HOWLAND FUND.

To amount paid S. Hutchinson, for books,	\$1,011.07
Frost & Adams, for books,	52.50
Fessenden & Baker, printing,	47.75
Mary B. White, training school,	279.08
John Hopkins, organ stools,	383.00
George Peirce, care of organs,	260.70
H. B. & O. Chamberlain, stationery,	83.34
C. R. Sherman, magnet,	10.00
Wheeler & Coggeshall, city maps,	120.00
Frederick Coffin, pattern cards,	16.25
Edwin Dews, books,	651.64
H. F. Harrington, apparatus,	56.67
A. P. Mudge & Sons, books,	90.00
J. Hammett, books,	60.75
Collins & Allen, binding,	48.80
E. Boden, Jr., organs,	195.00
	\$3,366.55
Balance to credit in new account,	1,588.91
	\$4,955.46

DR. NEW BEDFORD BRIDGE.

To amount paid W. Hudson, drawtender,	\$600.00
E. P. Haskell, coal,	8.20
George Delano & Co., oil,	7.55
Wood, Brightman & Co.,	2.90
Abraham Chace, carpentry,	264.67
E. J. Kempton, painting,	.78
A. Vincent, hardware,	.25
Street Department, labor,	109.25
Dean & Driggs, lantern,	9.75
William Hudson, sundries,	19.75
Transfer to credit of Public Schools, incidentals,	900.00
" Special Appropriations,	76.90
	\$2,000.00

CONTRA.

CR.

By Balance,
Interest received from Sylvia Ann Howland Fund,
Amount of S. Hutchinson, overcharged,

\$1,910.26 3,000.00 45.20

\$4,955.46

1876, March 1. By Balance,

\$1,588.91

CONTRA.

CR.

By amount of Appropriation,.

\$2,000.00

\$2,000.00

Dr.	UNAPPROPRIATED TAX ACCOUNT.	
66 6	to credit of Poor Department, Lighting the Streets, Special Appropriations,	\$517.12 295.23 337.69
	· 	\$1,150.04
	REAL ESTATE TAX ACCOUNT. 1. To Balance of Account, easurer, purchase of taxes,	\$1,239.98 102.41
1876, Feb. 2	9. To Balance,	\$1,342.39
Dr. To paid sun		\$55,340.14
Balance to 1	new account,	\$69,142.24

			(CONTRA.	CR.
By amoun	t receive	d for	Taxes	of 1862,	\$2.00
66	66	6.6	. 46	1863,	2.00
66	66	. 66	66	1864,	2.00
66	66	6.6	66	1865,	2.00
46	46	46"	6.6	1866,	6.00
44	44	4.6	6.6	1867,	4.00
66	6.6	66	46	1868,	2.00
66	66	6.6	6.6	1869,	20.85
66	66	6.6	66	1870,	21.75
66	6.6	4.6	6.6	1871,	22.00
66	66	6.6	4.6	1872,	78.42
66	"	66	6.6	1873,	137.99
6.0		66	44	1874,	190.80
By amoun	t receive	d fron	n Com	monwealth of Massachusetts	, 658.23
					\$1,150.04

CONTRA.	CR.
By Amount of J. H. Gibson,	\$ 8.90
Lloyd Brooks,	15.78
J. Briggs,	24.50
H. Ryder,	61.18
Balance to new account,	1,232.03
	\$1,342.39

CONTRA.	Cr.
By Balance, March 1, 1875,	\$34,862.12
Appropriation by Ordinance,	12,000.00
Sundry receipts,	22,280.12
	\$69,142.24
1876, March 2. By Balance of account.	\$13.802.10

DR. TRUST FUNDS.

DR. ASH STREET SEWER.

To amount	paid Pay-Roll of Labor,	\$135.75
"	" I. C. Cornish, surveyor,	7.00
66	"B. S. Peirce, pipe,	240.00
66 .	" E. A. Douglas,	2.10
66	" Estate of C. M. Peirce, Jr., cement,	11.10
Transfer to	credit of General Sewer Special Appropriation,	33.57
		¢490 50

\$429.52

CONTRA.	Cr.
Des Clares and Asses III and III and III	
By Sylvia Ann Howland Free Public Library Fu	
One half of the bequest of Sylvia Ann Howland, the support of Liberal Education and Free Pub	
Library,	\$50,000.00
	* ,
BY SYLVIA ANN HOWLAND EDUCATIONAL FUND:	
One half of the bequest of Sylvia Ann Howland,	
the support of Liberal Education and Free Put Library,	50,000.00
**	50,000.00
BY SYLVIA ANN HOWLAND WATER BEQUEST:	100,000.00
By George Howland Jr. Fund:	
Donation to Free Public Library,	1,600.00
	_,
BY CHARLES W. MORGAN FUND:	
Bequest to Free Public Library,	1,000.00
BY CEMETERY FUND:	
Deposit in the Treasury by Borden Wood, \$5	0.00
	5.00
" " for Paul Spooner, 10	0.00
<i>y</i> 224, 424 200 0, 112 112 1, 12	0.00
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	0.00
SJ2120 CC 02-02-07	0.00
	0.00
w m. Blackmer's est., 50	
Est. of E. R. Johnson, 30	0.00 1,015.00
	\$203,615.00

	CONTRA.	Cr.
By amount of	Special Appropriation,	\$400.00
66 66	Harriet Harwood,	10.00
66 66	J. Couling,	9.76
66 66	M. Bow,	9.76

\$429.52

DR.

A. H. Howland, Mayor, \$800.00 J. B. Congdon, Collector and Treasurer, 3,000.00 H. T. Leonard, City Clerk, 1,600.00 Hiram Webb, Auditor, 916.66 W. A. Church, Clerk of Common Council, 250.00 L. H. Morrill, Sealer of Weights and Measures, 450.00 W. H. Watkins, City Messenger, 700.00 E. L. Barney, City Solicitor, 400.00 W. H. Jenney, Superintendent of Burial Grounds, 50.00 W. L. Kelley, Superintendent of City Clock, 75.00

SALARIES.

D. B. Willcox, Assessor, 1,000.00
Wm. Tallman, " 750.00
Silas Alden, " 750.00
T. T. Allen, Bell Ringer, 200.00
L. H. Morrill, Sealer of Coal Baskets, 15.00

\$10,956.66

Transfer to credit of Special Appropriation, 33.34 \$10,990.00

Dr. WASHINGTON STREET SEWER.

To amoun	t paid	l Pay-Roll of Labor,	\$551.75
66	66 .	C. L. Garfield,	9.98
66 -	66	I. C. Cornish, surveying,	21.00
6.6	6.6	B. S. Peirce, pipes,	649.20
66	66	C. M. Peirce, Jr., pipes and bricks,	49.20
66	6.6	T. Donaghy, rubber boots,	6.70
Transfer t	o cre	edit of North Third Street Sewer,	211.09
66	6 6	General Sewer Special Appropriation,	342.75

CONTRA.

CR.

By Appropriation,

\$10,990.00

\$10,990.00

C	U	T/	.1	1	6.1	9	į

CR.

By amo	unt c	of Special Appropriation,	\$1,500.00
6.6	66	J. S. Dunbar,	24.63
66	6.6	P. A. Sowle,	27.70
6.6	6.6	F. Harrison,	· 26.16
6.6	66	J. B. Taber,	23.09
6.6	66	N. L. Ellis,	26.16
6 6	66	E. M. Hathaway,	24:63
66	66	J. A. Burroughs,	26.16
66	6.6	T. R. Ricketson,	26.16
- 66	6.6	J. H. Ricketson,	26.17
66	6.6	A. Donaghy,	56.95
	66	B. Cole,	27.70
66	6.6	N. Doten,	26.16
			Ø1 9/1 67

DR. APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 1875.

		follows:

To amount appropriated as ronows.	
For the support of Public Schools, (pay of teachers,)	\$56,000.00
Support of Public Schools, (incidentals,)	17,500.00
Repairs of Highways, \$10,000	
Repairs of Streets, 33,400	43,400.00
Repairs of Public Property,	8,000.00
Support of the Poor,	28,000.00
Fire Department,	23,000.00
Lighting the Streets,	11,400.00
Salaries,	10,990.00
Police Department,	31,000.00
Water Works,	12,000.00
Free Public Library,	3,000.00
New Bedford Bridge,	2,000.00
City Debt,	86,046.00
Discount on Taxes,	10,000.00
Oak Grove Cemetery,	500.00
Rural Cemetery,	450.00
Pine Grove Cemetery,	50 00
Special Appropriations, 1874,	50,531.95
Incidental Expenses,	14,132.05
	\$408,000.00
1876, March 1. To Balance,	\$6,355.09
1876, March 1. To Balance,	\$6,355.0

BONDS.

To Payme	ent of	Bonds,
1876, Mar	ch 1.	To Balance,

\$20,000.00 498,000.00

\$518,000.00

DR.

DR.

WATER BONDS.

CONTRA.

CR.

By amount received by Collector of Taxes, Transfer from Discount on Taxes, Balance to debit of new account, \$391,644.91 10,000.00 6,355.09

\$408,000.00

CONTRA.

CR.

1875, March 1. By Balance, Bonds issued by order of Council, passed March 4, 1875,

\$295,000.00 223,000.00

\$518,000.00

1876, March 1. By Balance,

\$498,000.00

CONTRA.

CR.

By Bonds, March, 1874, Issue of Bonds July 4, 1874, \$600,000.00

\$700,000.00

ĎR. SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1875.

To amount appropriation to Grinnell Street Sewer,	\$1,000.00
Pope Street Sewer,	2,000.00
Alms-House Heating Apparatus,	3,000.00
Mill Street Sewer,	1,500.00
Washington Street Sewer,	1,500.00
North Third Street Sewer,	500.00
Highways and Streets,	20,000.00
Ash Street Sewer,	400.00
Highways,	5,000.00
Fire Alarm Bell,	2,000.00
Poor Department,	6,500.00
Lighting Streets,	3,600.00
City Improvement Fund,	7,000.00
Highways,	5,000.00
Public Schools, (incidentals,)	3,000.00
Fire Department,	1,200.00
Police Department,	3,100.00
	\$66,300.00
1876, March 1. To Balance,	\$53,589.14

POPE STREET SEWER. DR.

To paid Pay-Roll of Labor,	\$351.00
(6 66 66	347.00
B. S. Peirce, cement pipe,	1,043.90
I. C. Cornish, surveying,	16.00
S. S. Paine & Bro., cement,	19.40
C. M. Peirce, Jr., bricks,	6.25
B. D. Hathaway, sharpening tools,	20.86
S. Eggers, powder and fuse,	5.00
Transfer to credit of General Sewer Special Appropriation,	619.39

CONTRA.	Cr.
By transfer to General Sewer Special Appropriation,	\$6,900.00
From Liquor License Account,	258.37
From Support of Poor,	708.42
Incidentals,	1,939.77
School Incidentals,	4.81
Lights,	157.92
Cemeteries,	219.50
N. B. Bridge,	76.90
Highways and Streets,	1,780.15
Salaries,	33.34
Unappropriated Tax Account,	337.69
Police Department,	293.99
Balance to new account,	53,589.14

\$66,300.00

CONTRA	. Cr.
By amount of Special Appropriation,	\$2,000.00
George A. Bourne,	65.19
George H. Clarke,	. 42.63
Mary H. Swift,	61.11
Dennis Wood,	75.13
I. Sawtelle,	49.74
G. A. Covell,	18.48
Eben Jenney,	6.82
George Taber,	8.52
Humphrey Sherman,	59.12
George Kirk,	17.05
C. E. Dyer,	25.01
	\$2,428.80

DR. HIGH SCHOOL-HOUSE BUILDING.

To amount paid Lord & Fuller, architects,	\$1,000.00
Dearbon Bros. & Co.,	34,299.81
S. Chadwick,	25,500.00
Highways,	676.00
P. Mihan,	2,000.00
N. B. Coal Co.,	159.75
C. De Wolfe,	.70
W. K. Tallman,	1.00
N. Lewis,	17.42
M. Carter,	50.94
C. H. Taber,	95.86
Ingalls & Kendricken,	5,800.00
S. S. Delano, wood,	7.50
Parker & Sherman, conductors,	93.15
E. W. Waite, putting bell in tower,	86.70
M. S. Clapp & Co., lightning conductors,	626.50
N. B. Water Works,	53.20
J. B. Ashley,	9.75
	\$70,478.28
Balance to new account,	14,608.42
	\$85,086.70

DR. GRINNELL STREET SEWER, CRAPO TO COUNTY ST.

Amount paid Pay-Roll of Labor,	\$299.95
B. S. Peirce, cement pipe,	437.17
I. S. Cornish, surveying,	11.00
Transfer to credit of General Sewer Special Appropriations,	522.22

CONTRA.	Cr.
By amount transferred from City Improvement Fund, Transfer to Fire Alarm Bell,	\$85,000.00 86.70
	\$85,086.70

1876. March 1.	Ry Ralance	\$14.608.49

	CONTRA.	Cr.
By amount of	f Special Appropriation,	\$1,000.00
Received	of John E. Luce,	18.29
66	Henry Clay,	22.20
66	F. H. Howland,	27.86
66	S. J. Russell,	18.28
66	Joseph Wade,	35.26
**	J. Francis,	15.67
66	John W. Ennis,	52.24
66	F. B. Davis,	24.81
66	G. S. Chace,	34.83
"	W. H. Barnes,	20.90
		\$1,270.34

DR. GENERAL SEWER ACCOUNT.

To amount noid Ctustowant & Chauman		49.4 E 7 E
To amount paid Sturtevant & Sherman,		\$45.75
S. B. Skiff & Co.,		13.50
C. M. Peirce, Jr.,		11.00
I. C. Cornish,		6.50
C. L. Garfield,		4.45
Pope Street Roll,		351.00
Highways,		311.85
Hastings & Co., wharfage,	4	18.00
Grinnell Street Roll,		264.50
Transfer to General Sewer Special Appropriation,		69.23

\$1,095.78

DR. TEMPORARY LOAN.

To amount	t paid Sa	vings Bar	ık,		\$50,000.00
66	6.6	6.6			50,000.00
66	6.6	6.6	•		75,000.00
66 ,	6.6	6.6		<i>*</i>	75,000.00
66	4.6	4.6			11,000.00

\$261,000.00

DR. COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

1875, March 1. To Balance of Account, Amount paid State Aid,	\$7,940.13 4,737.07

\$12,677.20

1876, March 1. To Balance, \$7,765,17

CONTRA.	CR.
By amount of I. C. Ray, Hillman street,	\$77.40
J. G. Wilson, ""	54.82
T. Harrington, "	41.39
R. A. Manchester, "" "	74.50
J. P. Jenney,	38.70
A. W. Perkins,	38.70
A. H. W. Carpenter,	54.29
G. W. Burroughs,	29.56
Anna Jones,	35.47
Transfer to debit of Pope Street Sewer,	351.00
" Grinnell Street Sewer,	299.95
	\$1,095.78

		CONTRA.	Cr.
1875, March	1. By B	alance,	\$50,000.00
By Loan	from Sav	ings Bank,	100,000.00
66	66	66	25,000.00
44	66	4.6	20,000.00
44	66	6.6	11,000.00
44	4.6	"	30,000.00
66	66	66	25,000.00
			\$261,000.00

CONTRA.	Cr.
By amount of City Treasurer, overpaid,	\$2.00
Received of State of Massachusetts,	4,910.03
Balance to new account,	7,765.17
	\$12,677.20

DR. MILL STREET SEWER.

To amount paid Pay-Roll of Labor,	\$282.25
B. S. Peirce, pipe,	500.37
C. M. Peirce, bricks, &c.,	30.00
I. C. Cornish, surveyor,	12.00
Transfer to General Sewer Special Appropriation,	850.19

\$1,674.81

DR.

LIQUOR AGENCY.

To amount paid for Liquors and Salaries, \$2,032.03

Transferred to credit of Support of Poor, 2,362.54

\$4,394.57

Dr.

PINE GROVE CEMETERY.

To amount transferred to credit of Poor Department,

\$121.50

		CONTRA.	Cr.
By Special	Appropri	ation,	\$1,500.00
Amount	received	of A. M. Gifford,	9.94
6.6	66	M. Kempton,	22.67
"	66	Estate of Paul Kempton,	77.96
66	46	P. E. Colby,	8.56
66	44	William Phillips,	55.68
			\$1,674.81

CONTRA.	CR.
1875, March 1. By Balance,	\$83.04
Amount received of Liquor Agency,	4,311.53
	\$4,394.57

CONTRA.	CR.
1875, March 1. By Balance,	\$43.50
Amount of Appropriation,	50.00
Sale of Lots,	28.00
	\$121.50

CITY DOCUMENT No. 11. February,

88

			CONTRA.	Cr.
By amount	of City	Collector,		\$3,402.68
6.6	4.6	66	66	3,001.29
6.6	66	44	46	3,458.79
66	66	44	"	209.11
				\$10,071.87

CONTRA.

CR.

By amount of Appropriation, \$50,531.95
Amount to City Improvement Account, 25,107.45
Sale of house west of Library to Dr. E. R. Sisson, 1,300.00

\$76,939.40

CONTRA.

CR.

By difference between the valuation and all obligations, including Trust Funds, \$282,640.00

L

SCHEDULE OF CITY PROPERTY.

CITY OF NEW BEDFORD. IN COMMITTEE, March 18, 1876.

The sub-committee appointed by the Finance Committee to appraise the city property and prepare a schedule of the same, have attended to that duty and submit the following report, viz.:

ALMS-HOUSE PROPERTY:	
Alms-House and outbuildings,	\$30,000.00
Old Alms-House and outbuildings,	1,400.00
Small Pox Hospital,	1,000.00
Farm, containing 76 acres,	20,000.00
Furniture in Superintendent's Department,	300.00
Furniture in Small Pox Hospital,	75.00
Tools and Farming Utensils,	450.00
Stone and Mowing Machines,	225.00
Carts, Gears, and Lumber Wagons,	480.00
Light Wagons and Harnesses,	505.00
Farming Stock and Horses,	2,045.00
Hay and Grain,	913.00
Woodshed in City Yard,	500.00
Furniture in Inmates' Department,	2,000.00
	\$59,888.00
HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT:	. ,
Two Stone Crushers,	\$1,500.00
Two Steam Engines,	1,400.00
Fifteen Horses,	3,000.00
Five Double and five Single Carts, and two Stone Gears	, 1,650.00
Two Rollers,	500.00
One Water Cart,	100.00
One Light and one Lumber Wagon,	225.00
17 sets of Harness,	575.00
One Hoisting Derrick,	50.00
15 tons of Hay,	360.00
1200 tons of Stone,	720.00
Tools, Shovels, Picks, Wheelbarrows, and Tool-Houses	, 600.00
	\$10,680.00
LIGHTING STREETS:	
Gas Lamps, Posts and Lanterns, and Naphtha Lamps,	
Posts and Lanterns,	\$13,800.00
Lighters' House and Tools,	500.00
Tools for Inspector of Petroleum Oil,	50.00
	\$14,350.00

PUBLIC	BUIL	DINGS	AND	TAND :
T ODDIO	TOTAL	DIMUS	TALLED	TIMED .

City Library Building and Lots, 56,000.00 City Common, 40,000.00 Rural Cemetery, 38,000.00 Oak Grove Cemetery, 19,000.00 Pine Grove Cemetery, 800.00 Central Police Station and Lot, 15,000.00 Volumes in City Library, 35,000.00 City Stable, Outbuildings, and Lot, 9,300.00 Land on William street, corner of Pleasant street, 6,000.00 Land on Clark's Point, 200.00 Land at Clark's Cove, 100.00 Land on Dartmouth street bought of M. Merry, 1,000.00 Land near entrance to New Bedford Bridge, including all right and title to western approach to bridge, and also eastern approach from Fairhaven, 300.00 Powder Magazine, 450.00 South Pound Lot, 200.00 One acre of Land near Jonathan Tobey's, 25.00 Windmill Lot, 250.00 Ward House and Lot, Willis street, 350.00 Ward House and Lot, Fifth Ward, 1,400.00 South Station-House, 350.00 Standard Weights and Measures, 300.00 Surveying Instruments, 300.00 Two Brass Field Pieces, 1,500.00	City Hall and Lot,	\$75,000.00
City Common, 40,000.00 Rural Cemetery, 38,000.00 Oak Grove Cemetery, 19,000.00 Pine Grove Cemetery, 800.00 Central Police Station and Lot, 15,000.00 Volumes in City Library, 35,000.00 City Stable, Outbuildings, and Lot, 9,300.00 Land on William street, corner of Pleasant street, 6,000.00 Land on Clark's Point, 200.00 Land at Clark's Cove, 100.00 Land on Dartmouth street bought of M. Merry, 1,000.00 Land near entrance to New Bedford Bridge, including all right and title to western approach to bridge, and also eastern approach from Fairhaven, 300.00 Powder Magazine, 450.00 South Pound Lot, 200.00 One acre of Land near Jonathan Tobey's, 25.00 Ward House and Lot, Willis street, 350.00 Ward House and Lot, Sixth Ward, 1,600.00 Ward House and Lot, Fifth Ward, 1,400.00 South Station-House, 350.00 Standard Weights and Measures, 300.00 Surveying Instruments, 300.00 Two Brass Field Pieces, 1,500.00 Muskets and other Equipments,	City Library Building and Lots,	56,000.00
Oak Grove Cemetery, 19,000.00 Pine Grove Cemetery, 800.00 Central Police Station and Lot, 15,000.00 Volumes in City Library, 35,000.00 City Stable, Outbuildings, and Lot, 9,300.00 Land on William street, corner of Pleasant street, 6,000.00 Land on Clark's Point, 200.00 Land at Clark's Cove, 100.00 Land on Dartmouth street bought of M. Merry, 1,000.00 Land near entrance to New Bedford Bridge, including all right and title to western approach to bridge, and also eastern approach from Fairhaven, 300.00 Powder Magazine, 450.00 South Pound Lot, 200.00 One acre of Land near Jonathan Tobey's, 25.00 Ward House and Lot, Willis street, 350.00 Ward House and Lot, Sixth Ward, 1,600.00 Ward House and Lot, Fifth Ward, 1,400.00 South Station-House, 350.00 Standard Weights and Measures, 300.00 Surveying Instruments, 300.00 Two Brass Field Pieces, 1,500.00 Muskets and other Equipments, 100.00		40,000.00
Pine Grove Cemetery, 800.00 Central Police Station and Lot, 15,000.00 Volumes in City Library, 35,000.00 City Stable, Outbuildings, and Lot, 9,300.00 Land on William street, corner of Pleasant street, 6,000.00 Land on Clark's Point, 200.00 Land at Clark's Cove, 100.00 Land on Dartmouth street bought of M. Merry, 1,000.00 Land near entrance to New Bedford Bridge, including all right and title to western approach to bridge, and also eastern approach from Fairhaven, 300.00 Powder Magazine, 450.00 South Pound Lot, 200.00 One acre of Land near Jonathan Tobey's, 25.00 Ward House and Lot, Willis street, 350.00 Ward House and Lot, Sixth Ward, 1,600.00 Ward House and Lot, Fifth Ward, 350.00 South Station-House, 350.00 Standard Weights and Measures, 300.00 Surveying Instruments, 300.00 Two Brass Field Pieces, 1,500.00 Muskets and other Equipments, 100.00	Rural Cemetery,	38,000.00
Central Police Station and Lot, 15,000.00 Volumes in City Library, 35,000.00 City Stable, Outbuildings, and Lot, 9,300.00 Land on William street, corner of Pleasant street, 6,000.00 Land on Clark's Point, 200.00 Land at Clark's Cove, 100.00 Land on Dartmouth street bought of M. Merry, 1,000.00 Land near entrance to New Bedford Bridge, including all right and title to western approach to bridge, and also eastern approach from Fairhaven, 300.00 Powder Magazine, 450.00 South Pound Lot, 200.00 One acre of Land near Jonathan Tobey's, 25.00 Windmill Lot, 250.00 Ward House and Lot, Willis street, 350.00 Ward House and Lot, Sixth Ward, 1,600.00 Ward House, 350.00 South Station-House, 350.00 Standard Weights and Measures, 300.00 Surveying Instruments, 300.00 Two Brass Field Pieces, 1,500.00 Muskets and other Equipments, 100.00	Oak Grove Cemetery,	19,000.00
Central Police Station and Lot, 15,000.00 Volumes in City Library, 35,000.00 City Stable, Outbuildings, and Lot, 9,300.00 Land on William street, corner of Pleasant street, 6,000.00 Land on Clark's Point, 200.00 Land at Clark's Cove, 100.00 Land on Dartmouth street bought of M. Merry, 1,000.00 Land near entrance to New Bedford Bridge, including all right and title to western approach to bridge, and also eastern approach from Fairhaven, 300.00 Powder Magazine, 450.00 South Pound Lot, 200.00 One acre of Land near Jonathan Tobey's, 25.00 Windmill Lot, 250.00 Ward House and Lot, Willis street, 350.00 Ward House and Lot, Sixth Ward, 1,600.00 Ward House, 350.00 South Station-House, 350.00 Standard Weights and Measures, 300.00 Surveying Instruments, 300.00 Two Brass Field Pieces, 1,500.00 Muskets and other Equipments, 100.00	Pine Grove Cemetery,	800.00
City Stable, Outbuildings, and Lot, Land on William street, corner of Pleasant street, Land on Clark's Point, Land at Clark's Cove, Land on Dartmouth street bought of M. Merry, Land near entrance to New Bedford Bridge, including all right and title to western approach to bridge, and also eastern approach from Fairhaven, Powder Magazine, South Pound Lot, One acre of Land near Jonathan Tobey's, Windmill Lot, Ward House and Lot, Willis street, Ward House and Lot, Sixth Ward, Ward House and Lot, Fifth Ward, South Station-House, Standard Weights and Measures, Surveying Instruments, Two Brass Field Pieces, Muskets and other Equipments,		15,000.00
Land on William street, corner of Pleasant street, Land on Clark's Point, Land at Clark's Cove, Land on Dartmouth street bought of M. Merry, Land near entrance to New Bedford Bridge, including all right and title to western approach to bridge, and also eastern approach from Fairhaven, Powder Magazine, South Pound Lot, One acre of Land near Jonathan Tobey's, Windmill Lot, Ward House and Lot, Willis street, Ward House and Lot, Sixth Ward, Ward House and Lot, Fifth Ward, South Station-House, Standard Weights and Measures, Surveying Instruments, Two Brass Field Pieces, Muskets and other Equipments,	Volumes in City Library,	35,000.00
Land on Clark's Point, 200.00 Land at Clark's Cove, 100.00 Land on Dartmouth street bought of M. Merry, 1,000.00 Land near entrance to New Bedford Bridge, including all right and title to western approach to bridge, and also eastern approach from Fairhaven, 300.00 Powder Magazine, 450.00 South Pound Lot, 200.00 One acre of Land near Jonathan Tobey's, 250.00 Windmill Lot, 250.00 Ward House and Lot, Willis street, 350.00 Ward House and Lot, Fifth Ward, 1,400.00 South Station-House, 350.00 Standard Weights and Measures, 300.00 Surveying Instruments, 300.00 Two Brass Field Pieces, 1,500.00 Muskets and other Equipments, 100.00	City Stable, Outbuildings, and Lot,	9,300.00
Land at Clark's Cove, Land on Dartmouth street bought of M. Merry, Land near entrance to New Bedford Bridge, including all right and title to western approach to bridge, and also eastern approach from Fairhaven, Powder Magazine, South Pound Lot, One acre of Land near Jonathan Tobey's, Windmill Lot, Ward House and Lot, Willis street, Ward House and Lot, Fifth Ward, South Station-House, Standard Weights and Measures, Surveying Instruments, Two Brass Field Pieces, Muskets and other Equipments,	Land on William street, corner of Pleasant street,	6,000.00
Land on Dartmouth street bought of M. Merry, Land near entrance to New Bedford Bridge, including all right and title to western approach to bridge, and also eastern approach from Fairhaven, Powder Magazine, South Pound Lot, One acre of Land near Jonathan Tobey's, Windmill Lot, Ward House and Lot, Willis street, Ward House and Lot, Sixth Ward, Ward House and Lot, Fifth Ward, South Station-House, Standard Weights and Measures, Surveying Instruments, Two Brass Field Pieces, Muskets and other Equipments,	Land on Clark's Point,	200.00
Land near entrance to New Bedford Bridge, including all right and title to western approach to bridge, and also eastern approach from Fairhaven, Powder Magazine, South Pound Lot, One acre of Land near Jonathan Tobey's, Windmill Lot, Ward House and Lot, Willis street, Ward House and Lot, Sixth Ward, Ward House and Lot, Fifth Ward, South Station-House, Standard Weights and Measures, Surveying Instruments, Two Brass Field Pieces, Muskets and other Equipments,	Land at Clark's Cove,	100.00
all right and title to western approach to bridge, and also eastern approach from Fairhaven, 300.00 Powder Magazine, 450.00 South Pound Lot, 200.00 One acre of Land near Jonathan Tobey's, 25.00 Windmill Lot, 250.00 Ward House and Lot, Willis street, 350.00 Ward House and Lot, Sixth Ward, 1,600.00 Ward House and Lot, Fifth Ward, 1,400.00 South Station-House, 350.00 Standard Weights and Measures, 300.00 Surveying Instruments, 300.00 Two Brass Field Pieces, 1,500.00 Muskets and other Equipments, 100.00	Land on Dartmouth street bought of M. Merry,	1,000.00
and also eastern approach from Fairhaven, 300.00 Powder Magazine, 450.00 South Pound Lot, 200.00 One acre of Land near Jonathan Tobey's, 25.00 Windmill Lot, 250.00 Ward House and Lot, Willis street, 350.00 Ward House and Lot, Sixth Ward, 1,600.00 Ward House and Lot, Fifth Ward, 1,400.00 South Station-House, 350.00 Standard Weights and Measures, 300.00 Surveying Instruments, 300.00 Two Brass Field Pieces, 1,500.00 Muskets and other Equipments, 100.00	Land near entrance to New Bedford Bridge, including	
Powder Magazine, 450.00 South Pound Lot, 200.00 One acre of Land near Jonathan Tobey's, 25.00 Windmill Lot, 250.00 Ward House and Lot, Willis street, 350.00 Ward House and Lot, Sixth Ward, 1,600.00 Ward House and Lot, Fifth Ward, 1,400.00 South Station-House, 350.00 Standard Weights and Measures, 300.00 Surveying Instruments, 300.00 Two Brass Field Pieces, 1,500.00 Muskets and other Equipments, 100.00	all right and title to western approach to bridge,	
South Pound Lot, 200.00 One acre of Land near Jonathan Tobey's, 25.00 Windmill Lot, 250.00 Ward House and Lot, Willis street, 350.00 Ward House and Lot, Sixth Ward, 1,600.00 Ward House and Lot, Fifth Ward, 1,400.00 South Station-House, 350.00 Standard Weights and Measures, 300.00 Surveying Instruments, 300.00 Two Brass Field Pieces, 1,500.00 Muskets and other Equipments, 100.00	and also eastern approach from Fairhaven,	300.00
One acre of Land near Jonathan Tobey's, 25.00 Windmill Lot, 250.00 Ward House and Lot, Willis street, 350.00 Ward House and Lot, Sixth Ward, 1,600.00 Ward House and Lot, Fifth Ward, 1,400.00 South Station-House, 350.00 Standard Weights and Measures, 300.00 Surveying Instruments, 300.00 Two Brass Field Pieces, 1,500.00 Muskets and other Equipments, 100.00	Powder Magazine,	450.00
Windmill Lot, 250.00 Ward House and Lot, Willis street, 350.00 Ward House and Lot, Sixth Ward, 1,600.00 Ward House and Lot, Fifth Ward, 1,400.00 South Station-House, 350.00 Standard Weights and Measures, 300.00 Surveying Instruments, 300.00 Two Brass Field Pieces, 1,500.00 Muskets and other Equipments, 100.00	South Pound Lot,	200.00
Ward House and Lot, Willis street, 350.00 Ward House and Lot, Sixth Ward, 1,600.00 Ward House and Lot, Fifth Ward, 1,400.00 South Station-House, 350.00 Standard Weights and Measures, 300.00 Surveying Instruments, 300.00 Two Brass Field Pieces, 1,500.00 Muskets and other Equipments, 100.00	One acre of Land near Jonathan Tobey's,	25.00
Ward House and Lot, Sixth Ward, Ward House and Lot, Fifth Ward, South Station-House, Standard Weights and Measures, Surveying Instruments, Two Brass Field Pieces, Muskets and other Equipments, 1,600.00 1,400.00 350.00 300.00 1,500.00 1,500.00	Windmill Lot,	250.00
Ward House and Lot, Fifth Ward, South Station-House, Standard Weights and Measures, Surveying Instruments, Two Brass Field Pieces, Muskets and other Equipments, 1,400.00 1350.00 1350.00 1,500.00 100.00	Ward House and Lot, Willis street,	350.00
South Station-House, 350.00 Standard Weights and Measures, 300.00 Surveying Instruments, 300.00 Two Brass Field Pieces, 1,500.00 Muskets and other Equipments, 100.00	Ward House and Lot, Sixth Ward,	1,600.00
Standard Weights and Measures, 300.00 Surveying Instruments, 300.00 Two Brass Field Pieces, 1,500.00 Muskets and other Equipments, 100.00	Ward House and Lot, Fifth Ward,	1,400.00
Surveying Instruments, 300.00 Two Brass Field Pieces, 1,500.00 Muskets and other Equipments, 100.00	South Station-House,	. 350.00
Two Brass Field Pieces, 1,500.00 Muskets and other Equipments, 100.00	Standard Weights and Measures,	300.00
Muskets and other Equipments, 100.00	Surveying Instruments,	300.00
	Two Brass Field Pieces,	1,500.00
\$305,525.00	Muskets and other Equipments,	100.00
		\$305,525.00

School-Houses and Lots:

North	School-Hous	se and Lot,		\$800.00
Acushnet	66	66		1,500.00
Plainville	6.6	66		1,200.00
Rockdale	4.6	4.6		1,200.00
Cannonville	. 44	6.6		1,500.00
Hill	6.6			2,500.00
Merrimac St	reet "	6.6		18,000.00
Parker Stree	et "	6.6		48,000.00
Cedar Street	t "	.66		2,500.00
High Street	66	66		2,000.00
Maxfield Str	eet "	66		2,500.00
Kempton St.	reet "	66		5,000.00
High	46	. "	(old,)	35,000.00

William Street Sc	hool-House and Lot,	5,000.00
Arnold Street	44	900.00
Bush Street	**	7,000.00
Fifth Street	66	50,000.00
Sixth Street	66	1,500.00
Griffin Street	66	500.00
Dartmouth Street	66 66	5,000.00
Grove	66	. 2,500.00
Clark's Point	66	800.00
Apparatus in Sch		6,800.00
Land and High So	chool-House, as far as paid,	82,478.00
		\$284,178.00
FIRE DEPARTMENT:	•	4-01,11000
Engine-House at	Acushnot	\$600.00
	l Land, Hillman street,	12,000.00
(6	"Purchase street.	12,000.00
66	" " north,	12,000.00
66	" Cor. of Sixth and Bedford	
Hook and Ladder	House, Market street,	200.00
Steam Engine On		4,500.00
	ogress, ""	4,200.00
	celsior,	3,800.00
	rnelius Howland, " "	4,500.00
	Hillman, " "	4,500.00
Hand Engine,		250.00
~ ,	Carriage, and Ladders,	800.00
Hose Reel Carria		750.00
Hose,		11,000.00
Horses and Harn	esses,	3,650.00
Wagons,		800.00
Fire Alarm Teleg	raph,	12,500.00
Sundries,		2,000.00
		\$102,050.00
NEW BEDFORD WAT	ER WORKS:	\$1,000,000.00
FIRE ALARM BELL S	TRIKER:	\$1,742.34
RECAPITULATION:		
Alms-House Dep	artment,	\$59,888.00
Highways,		10,680.00
Lighting the Stre	eets,	14,350.00
Public Buildings	and Land,	305,525.00
School-Houses an	nd Land,	284,178.00

Fire Department, New Bedford Water Works, Fire Alarm Striker, 102,050.00 1,000,000.00 1,742.34

Total,

\$1,778,413.34

FRED. S. POTTER, COMMITTEE.

THE FOLLOWING TABLE EXHIBITS THE AMOUNT OF DEBT; THE AMOUNT 'OF BONDS PAYABLE EACH YEAR; THE AMOUNT DUE EACH YEAR FOR INTEREST; AND THE AGGREGATE OF BOTH PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST.

Year.	Bonds.	Coupons & Interest.	Amount.
1876,	\$20,000 00	\$78,326 00	\$98,326 00
1877,	30,000 00	77,226 00	107,226 00
1878,	25,000 00	75,676 00	100,676 00
1879,	37,000 00	74,376 00	111,376 00
1880,	27,000 00	72,236 00	99,236 00
1881,	25,000 00	70,836 00	95,836 00
1882,	25,000 00	69,536 00	94,536 00
1883,	35,000 00	68,236 00	103,236 00
1884,	41,000 00	66,236 00	107,236 00
1885,	35,000 00	63,936 00	98,936 00
1886.	35,000 00	61,736 00	96,736 00
1887,	35,000 00	59,536 00	94,536 00
1888,	. 35,000 00	57,336 00	92,336 00
1889,	35,000 00	55,136 00	90,136 00
1890,	35,000 00	52,936 00	87,936 00
1891,	40,000 00	50,736 00	90,736 00
1892,	40,000 00	48,236 00	88,236 00
1893,	33,000 00	45,736 00	78,736 00
1894,	30,000 00	43,756 00	73,756 00
1895,	30,000 00	41,956 00	71,956 00
1896,	30,000 00	40,156 00	70,156 00
1897,	30,000 00	38,356 00	68,356 00
1898,	30,000 00	36,556 00	66,556 00
1899,	30,000 00	34,756 00	64,756 00
1900,	40,000 00	32,956 00	72,956 00
1901,	40,000 00	30,456 00	70,456 00
1902,	40,000 00	27,956 00	67,956 00
1903,	40,000 00	25,456 00	65,456 00
1904,	40,000 00	22,956 00	62,956 00
1905,	40,000 00	20,456 00	60,456 00
1906,	40,000 00	17,956 00	57,956 00
1907,	40,000 00	15,456 00	55,456 00
1908,	40,000 00	12,956 00	52,956 00
1909,	40,000 00	10,456 00	50,456 00
1910,	30,000 00	7,956 00	37,956 00
	\$1,198,000 00	\$1,608,560 00	\$2,806,560 00

The interest stated to be due in this table each year, includes the sum of \$6,156, which is the interest on the sum of \$102,600, the amount of the Trust Funds, which is not included in the amount of the Bonds.

The Bonds are, \$1,198,000 00
The Trust Funds, 102,600 00

Which is the sum on which interest is east,

\$1,300,600 00

1863, AND THE RATE PER THOUSAND FOR STATE, COUNTY, AND CITY PURPOSES; ALSO THE FOLLOWING TABLE SHOWS THE AMOUNT OF TAXES LEVIED IN THIS CITY SINCE THE NUMBER OF POLLS.

Rate of Tax.	\$10.50	16.00	15.50	14.50	13.50	15.50	15.50	16.00	17.20	16.20	16.20	17.00
No. of. Polls.	4,875	4,508	4:658	4,647	5,004	4,906	5,151	5,333	5,577	5,780	5,930	6,996
Overlay.	\$8,861.43	7,106,35	8,637,10	9,136.30	13,633.03	9,340.15	9,475.20	12,599.52	13,181.96	11,454.46	11,005.10	17 186 07
City Tax.	\$159,000.00	225,000.05	252,000.00	200,000.00	230,000.00	287,000.00	290,000.00	293,300.00	356,000.00	349,000.00	354,000.00	383 000 00
County Tax.	\$22,881.42	19,461.85	20,434.95	20,434.95	21,083.67	19,461.85	17,840.02	22,705.48	18,943.65	23,679.57	27,874.24.	98.415.48
State Tax.	\$61,632.00	92,919,00	59,310.00	98,850.00	39,540.00	49,425.00	49,425.00	49,425.00	32,280.00	36,315.00	32,280.00	39.980.00
Valuation of Personal Property.	\$14,496,900.00	12,171,800.00	13,240,800.00	13,740,000.00	13,508,100.00	14,652,100.00	14,221,514.00	13,844,651.67	13,742,898.00	14,114,364.20	13,846,904.95	14,428,674,00
Valuation of Real Estate.	\$8,610,200.00	8,161,800.00	8,118,300.00	8,268,500.00	8,288,100.00	8,277,900.00	8,774,500.00	9,115,600.00	10,020,800.00	11,125,700.00	11,665,400.00	11.946,600.00
Year.	1863,	1865,	1866,	1867,	1868,	1869,	1870,	1871,	1872,	1873,	1874,	1875,

Average rate for 13 years, \$15.35 5-13.

CITY OF NEW BEDFORD.
IN COMMON COUNCIL, March 30th, 1876.

Ordered, That the sum of Four Hundred and Twenty-Four Thousand Dollars be, and the same hereby is appropriated to meet the expenses of the several departments of the City Government for the present financial year, viz.:

Support of Public Schools, (pay of teachers,)	\$56,000.00
" (incidentals,)	17,500.00
Repairs of Highways, \$1	10,000
" Streets,	33,400 43,400.00
" Public Property,	8,000.00
Support of the Poor,	28,000.00
Fire Department,	23,000.00
Lighting the Streets,	11,400.00
Salaries,	11,000.00
Police Department,	31,000.00
Water Works, (by ordinance,)	12,000.00
Free Public Library,	3,300.00
New Bedford Bridge,	2,000.00
City Debt,	98,326.00
Discount on Taxes,	10,000.00
Rural Cemetery,	1,200.00
Special Appropriations, 1875,	53,589.14
Incidental Expenses,	14,284.86
	\$424,000.00

Adopted in concurrence.

A true copy of the record. Attest:

HENRY T. LEONARD, City Clerk.

To HIRAM WEBB, Esq., City Auditor.

CITY OF NEW BEDFORD.
IN COMMON COUNCIL, March 30th, 1876.

Ordered, That the officers of the city hereinafter named receive the following salaries for the present municipal year ending on the first Monday in January, 1877, excepting the City Treasurer and Collector of Taxes, City Clerk, and City Auditor, whose year ends in the month of April, the same to be paid in monthly payments.

To be charged to salaries accounts:

The Mayor, by charter,	\$800.00
Treasurer and Collector, (including clerk hire,)	3,000.00
City Clerk,	1,600.00
City Auditor,	1,000.00
Assessors at Large, chairman, \$1,000	
two others, each \$750, 1,500	2,500.00
City Solicitor,	400.00
Clerk of the Common Council,	250.00
City Messenger,	700.00
Sealer of Weights and Measures,	450.00
Sealer of Coal Baskets,	15.00
City Bell Ringer,	200.00
Superintendent of City Clock,	75.00
	\$10,990.00

Also the salaries of the following city officers, to be charged to their respective departments, viz.:

The Superintendent of Streets,	\$1,400.00
City Marshal,	1,200.00
Assistant Marshal and Captain of Night Watch,	1,150.00
Seven Assistant Marshals, each \$1,000,	7,000.00
Superintendent of Street Lamps,	400.00
Superintendent of Burial Grounds,	200.00
Overseers of the Poor,	1,000.00
Chief Engineer of the Fire Department,	500.00
Four Assistant Engineers, each \$100,	400.00
Clerk of the Board of Engineers,	100.00

Adopted in concurrence.

A true copy of the record. Attest:

HENRY T. LEONARD, City Clerk.

To HIRAM WEBB, Esq., City Auditor.



1876—CITY DOCUMENT No. 12.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

OVERSEERS OF THE POOR

OF THE

CITY OF NEW BEDFORD,

For the year ending Feb. 29, 1876.

NEW BEDFORD:
E. Anthony & Sons, Printers to the City.
1876.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, April 6th, 1876.

Received and ordered to be printed in the City Documents, and sent down for concurrence.

HENRY T. LEONARD, City Clerk.

In Common Council, April 6, 1876.

Concurred.

WM. A. CHURCH, Clerk.

REPORT.

CITY OF NEW BEDFORD.

OFFICE OF THE OVERSEERS OF THE POOR,
City Hall Building, Feb. 29th, 1876.

To the Honorable the City Council of the City of New Bedford:

Gentlemen, — In accordance with a provision of the City Ordinance, we once more submit the result of our ministrations as almoners of the city's charity, for the year ending Feb. 29th, 1876.

The expenditure, very much to our regret, is much larger than usual, although perhaps not much in excess of what might have been expected, owing to the general stagnation of business, of which you are too well aware to require any comments from this Board.

This department seems to have taken a very prominent position in the financial and social relations of our municipal administration. Probably there is no department in the city of which the public are so ignorant, as to the amount of attention and arduous labor required in the faithful performance of the duties appertaining to this office. The matter of settlement is one that requires constant attention, as the laws are very complicated and constantly changing.

The cases presented to us are of every conceivable va-

riety, the adjustment of which are sometimes extremely difficult. The fact that the poor are always with us is not only verified, but they appear to have increased in numbers to that extent that the subject is somewhat alarming.

The law of 1874, whereby State paupers have become entitled to relief from the city, has been the means of very much augmenting the number, and consequently the corresponding expense.

While the gross amount of expenditure is larger, you will notice that the rate is about the same as in previous years.

The variety of applicants, their respective circumstances and conditions, have a tendency to develop and exercise a severe strain upon our feelings of sympathy, generosity, humanity, and judicial discretion, as well as official responsibility. Perhaps it may be a consolation to know that we are not the only ones afflicted with the social disease of pauperism, as it is the universal subject of complaint throughout the Commonwealth. Although the disease has raged to an alarming extent the past winter, we are satisfied that it has assumed a much milder form, owing to the remarkably mild weather. Had the winter been as severe and protracted as the previous one, the result must have been frightful indeed.

Admitting pauperism to be a disease, the question would naturally arise as to the best mode of treatment, in order to arrest its contagious and degrading influence upon the community. We have in our former reports prescribed what we consider the best and most radical preventive and cure for the acute cases, viz., employment.

The *chronic* cases might also be relieved by the same treatment, applied as the condition of the patient's eemed to require.

The Board, at the commencement of the year, adopted the plan of requiring all able-bodied applicants to render labor for value received; and accordingly, for the employment and amusement of such, we have issued a ticket for him to perform a certain number of hours' labor, at ten cents per hour, at breaking stone in the city yard. This is perhaps one step in the right direction, inasmuch as it furnishes employment for those who are willing to work for what they receive, and serves as a check upon those who are not willing to do so, and consequently do not apply for aid. This department being exclusively for the relief of the poor, cannot consistently furnish labor for the street department and at the same time retrench its expenses.

It has already been demonstrated beyond a doubt that the moment we give out word that employment can be obtained, (although we do not mean to employ any but paupers,) the office would be througed with applications, even with the reduced compensation. Very many have allowed themselves to become paupers in order to obtain employment.

We would suggest as a matter of experiment that the city employ men (who would be likely to become a burden to this department) to break stone through the winter. As we are informed by good authority that stone broken by hand are so much better than crushed by steam, it would be as cheap in the end, considering the superior

quality of the roads made of hand-broken stone. In the month of February we issued tickets to break stone to the amount of 2210 hours, at ten cents per hour, amounting to \$221, for which this department gets no credit. Much more might be said upon this subject, but we will leave the matter to be discussed hereafter, provided it is considered of sufficient importance.

TRAMPS.

This nuisance is still a matter that requires and receives considerable attention, but we are happy to say it has not been a source of much trouble or expense to this department during the past winter. The police station has had the honor of entertaining and providing for them in the usual sumptuous manner, through the kindness of its courteous and gentlemanly officers.

ALMS-HOUSE.

The Alms-house has had a larger number of inmates than at any time since the establishment of the State Alms-house, but the increase is in the work-house and school departments. The superintendent has improved the opportunity to employ to advantage the male work-house inmates in clearing land and building walls, in which, owing to the favorable weather, he has been enabled to make good progress.

HEATING APPARATUS.

In our last report we advocated a new heating apparatus for the Alms-house, and we are pleased to say that upon placing the matter before the proper authorities it was readily decided that our complaint was justifiable.

Accordingly a contract was made with Messrs. Ingalls & Kendricken, of Boston, manufacturers of Clogston's Cast Iron Sectional Boiler and Steam Heating Apparatus. The work has been accomplished in a most thorough and workmanlike manner, to the entire satisfaction of all concerned.

We can now boast of a house as economically and safely heated as any other of its kind. The radiators are so arranged that it is perfectly comfortable in every part of the building, the heat being diffused with such great uniformity.

FARM PRODUCTS.

In our report of farm products you will notice that the hay crop was only about half the usual amount, which was about as well as any farm produced in this section of the country; the cause of which was probably beyond the control of human agency.

In conclusion, we would refer you to our statistical exhibit, trusting that after a careful and scrutinizing perusal you will appreciate our labors in behalf of that unfortunate class of our population who are so dependent upon municipal charity, and who seem to demand so large a portion of our appropriation. And if in your wisdom you can offer any suggestion whereby the expenses of this department can be consistently reduced without conflicting with the object for which it was created, and at the same time satisfy the community, such suggestion would be very kindly entertained by the Board.

For and in behalf of the Board.

P. S. MACY, Secy.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

His Honor Abm. H. Howland, Jr., ex-officio Chairman. Ward 1—Geo. B. Macomber.

2—Henry R. Wilcox.

3—Job B. Sherman.

4—ABNER R. TUCKER.

5-Peleg S. Macy.

6—Simon S. Pollock.

STATISTICAL EXHIBIT.

RECEIPTS.

\$28,000.00

281

972

	φ=0,000.00
Cities and towns,	6,039.19
Commonwealth,	742.45
Products of farm,	1,439.00
Overseers of the Poor,	67.58
Special appropriations and transfers,	12,758.97
	\$49,077.19
EXPENDITURES.	
Paupers at Alms-house,	\$10,992.24
Work-house,	3,729.51
Farm school,	2,748.06
City paupers, outside,	15,173.53
Cities' and towns' paupers, "	5,382.48
State paupers, "	7,430.22
State sick paupers,	909.69
Lunatics,	2,486.09
State Reform,	225.37
	\$49,077.19
Average yearly expense of each inmate at the Alms-hou	se, \$196.29
Average monthly expense of each inmate at the Alms-ho	ouse, 16.36
Average weekly expense of each inmate at the Alms-ho	use, 3.77
Number of families who have received aid	outside of
the Alms-house:	
City,	522
Cities and towns,	169

Commonwealth,

Appropriation,

Average yearly expense of each family outside of Almshouse, exclusive of lunatics and State reform:

City,		\$28.88
Cities and towns,		31.85
Commonwealth,		26.44

Average monthly expense of each family outside of Alms-house:

City,		0	\$2.41
Cities and towns,	1	,	2.66
Commonwealth,			2.21

Average weekly expense of each family outside of the Alms-house:

Citỳ,	.56
Cities and towns,	.62
Commonwealth,	.51

Number of persons who have received aid outside of the Alms-house:

City,	Males	s, 515	Females,	676	
Cities and towns,	66	167	"	2 60	
Commonwealth,	46	330	66	406	
Sent to State Alms-house,	66	15	66	2	
Travellers,	66	29	66	23	
Total,		1056		1367	2423

Average yearly expense of each person outside of the Alms-house:

City,		\$1	2.74
Cities and towns,		1	2.61
Commonwealth,			9.23

Monthly expense of each person outside of the Almshouse:

City,		\$1.06
Cities and towns,	,	1.05
Commonwealth,		.77

Average weekly	expense	of	each	person	outside	of	the
Alms-house:							

man. *	
City,	.21
Cities and towns,	.24
Commonwealth,	.18

Register of colored persons included in schedule of outside relief, as follows:

side relief, as follows:					
Number of families:					
City,					113
Cities and towns,					20
Commonwealth,					66
Total,					199
Number of colored persons:					
City,	Males,	84	Females,	123	
Cities and towns,	. 46	9	64	27	
Commonwealth,	6.6	49	46	85	
Total,	-	142	_	235	377
Number of families hav	ing s	ettlemen	ts in this	city,	and

Number of families having settlements in this supported elsewhere, comprising 24 males and 46 females. Number of persons, Total expense of the same,	city, and 29 70 \$166.40
Average yearly expense of each family,	\$57.56
" monthly " " "	4.80
" weekly " "	1.13
Average yearly expense of each person,	\$23.81
monthly " " "	1.98
" weekly " " "	.46
Expense of medical attendance, and medicine,	\$1,172.98
Average cost of each patient,	7.33
Number of visits by city physician,	1,483
Number of patients,	160

Burials of State paupers, reimbursed by the Commonwealth as follows:

Adults, 23 at \$10,	\$230.00
Children, 16 at \$5,	80.00
Extra allowance by the city,	18.00
	-
Total.	\$328,00

Number of State paupers too sick to be removed to the State Alms-house, 60 Expense of the same, which is charged to the Commonwealth, \$909.69 Average expense of each, 15.15

Number of paupers having no settlement in the Commonwealth, whose expense will be reimbursed in consequence of their wives having acquired a settlement by act of 1874,

Expense of the same,

\$292.64

Number of State paupers buried, a portion of the expense of which will be reimbursed,

Expense of the same,

\$39

The amount of \$5,382.48, which is charged to other cities and towns, will be reimbursed in full.

Number of lunatics supported at the asylum for the insane:

Males, 7
Females, 13
Total, 20
Expense of the same, \$2,486.09

The regular price of each patient is \$3.50 per week, with extra charge for clothing and breakage.

Number supported in the State Reform Schools:

Males, 8 at Westborough. Females, 2 at Lancaster.

The expense to the city is 50 cents per week.

Expense of paupers having settlements in this city, as follows:

Alms-house, Outside, Lunatics,		\$10,992.24 15,173.53 2,486.09
Total,		\$28,651.86

Number sent to the State Alms-house:

Males, Females,	14 8
	-
Total	17

Number admitted to the Alms-house during the year, as follows:

Paupers,	Males,	36	Female	s, 17	
Work-house,	66	28	4.6	44	
Farm school,	66	17	66	2	
				-	
Total,		81		63	144

Number discharged during the year:

Paupers,	Males, 40	Females, 25	
Work-house,	" 22	46 40	
Farm school,	" 10		
	_	-	
Total,	72	65	137

Number of deaths during the year, included in the above discharges:

Paupers,		Males, 6	Females, 4	
	Total,			10

Number supported at Alms-house at the present time:

Paupers,		58
Work-house,		21
Farm school,		18
Total,		97

Average monthly number supported at the Alms-house:

Paupers,	54
Work-house,	. 19
Farm school,	14
	_
Total monthly average,	87

Number of State paupers supported at the Alms-house, being too sick to be removed to the State Alms-house, 6 Expense of the same, which is charged to the Commonwealth, \$312.50

Number of paupers supported at the Alms-house, belonging to other cities and towns, being too sick to be removed, 3 Expense of the same, \$33.00

Number of travellers who have been provided with tickets to other places:

Males,		21
Females,		. 32
		-
Total,	``	53
Expense of the same,		\$58.46

Number of families who have received aid for the first time,

Number of persons:

Males, Females,			249 323
T	otal,		572

PRODUCTS OF FARM.

Beef, 3181 lbs.; pork, 6171 lbs.; veal, 520 lbs.; cabbage, 988 heads; milk, 21,920 qts.; hay, 65 tons; beets, 172 bushels; potatoes, 1024 bushels; turnips, 67 bushels; oats, 92 bushels; squashes, 2000 lbs.

OF THE SETTLEMENT OF PAUPERS.

[GENERAL STATUTES, CHAP. 69.]

SECTION 1. Legal settlements may be acquired in any city or town, so as to oblige such place to relieve and support the persons acquiring the same, in case they are poor and stand in need of relief, in the manner following, and not otherwise, namely:

First. A married woman shall follow, and have the settlement of her husband, if he has any within the State; otherwise her own at the time of marriage, if she then had any, shall not be lost or suspended by the marriage.

Second. Legitimate children shall follow and have the settlement of their father, if he has any within the State, until they gain a settlement of their own; but if he has none, they shall in like manner follow and have the settlement of their mother, if she has any.

Third. Illegitimate children shall follow, and have the settlement of their mother at the time of their birth, if she then has any within the State; but neither legitimate nor illegitimate children shall gain a settlement by birth in the place where they may be born, if neither of their parents then has a settlement therein.

Fourth. Any person of the age of twenty-one years, being a citizen of this or any other of the United States, and having an estate of inheritance or freehold in any

place within the State, and living on the same three years successively, shall thereby gain a settlement in such place.

Fifth. Any person of the age of twenty-one years, being a citizen of this or any other of the United States, and having an estate, the principal of which shall be set at two hundred dollars, or the income at twelve dollars, in the valuation of estates made by assessors, and being assessed for the same, to State, county, city, or town taxes for five years successively in the place where he dwells and has his home, shall thereby gain a settlement therein.

Sixth. Any person being chosen and actually serving one whole year in the office of clerk, treasurer, selectman, overseer of the poor, assessor, constable, or collector of taxes, in any place, shall thereby gain a settlement therein. For this purpose a year shall be considered as including the time between the choice of such officers at one annual meeting and the choice at the next annual meeting, whether more or less than a calendar year.

Seventh. Every settled ordained minister of the gospel shall be deemed to have acquired a legal settlement in the place wherein he is or may be settled as a minister.

Eighth. Any person admitted an inhabitant by any place, at a legal meeting held under a warrant, containing an article for that purpose, shall thereby acquire a legal settlement therein.

Ninth. Any citizen of this or any other of the United States, dwelling and having his home in any unincorporated place at the time it is incorporated into a town, shall thereby acquire a legal settlement therein.

Tenth. Upon the division of a city or town, every person having a legal settlement therein, but being absent at the time of such division, and not having acquired a legal settlement elsewhere, shall have his legal settlement in that place wherein his last dwelling-place or home happens to fall upon such division; and when a new city or town is incorporated, composed of a part of one or more incorporated places, every person legally settled in the places of which such new city or town is so composed, and who actually dwells and has his home within the bounds of such new city or town at the time of its incorporation, shall thereby acquire a legal settlement in such new place: provided, that no person residing in that part of a place which upon such division shall be incorporated into a new city or town, having then no legal settlement therein, shall acquire any by force of such incorporation only; nor shall such incorporation prevent his acquiring a settlement therein, within the time and by the means by which he would have gained it there if no such division had been made.

Eleventh. A minor who serves an apprenticeship to a lawful trade for the space of four years in any place, and actually sets up such trade therein within one year after the expiration of said term, being then twenty-one years old, and continues there to carry on the same for five years, shall thereby gain a settlement in such place; but being hired as a journeyman shall not be considered as setting up a trade.

Twelfth. Any person of the age of twenty-one years, being a citizen of this or any other of the United States,

who resides in any place within this State for ten years together, and pays all State, county, city or town taxes, duly assessed on his poll or estate for any five years within said time, shall thereby gain a settlement in such place.

SECT. 2. No person who has begun to acquire a settlement by the laws in force at and before the time when this chapter takes effect, in any of the ways in which any time is prescribed for a residence, or for the continuance or succession of any other act, shall be prevented or delayed by the provisions of this chapter; but he shall acquire a settlement by a continuance or succession of the same residence, or other act, in the same time and manner as if the former laws had continued in force.

SECT. 3. Every legal settlement shall continue till it is lost or defeated by acquiring a new one within this State; and upon acquiring such new settlement all former settlements shall be defeated and lost.

[ACTS OF 1868, CHAP. 328.]

AN ACT IN RELATION TO THE SETTLEMENT OF PAUPERS. Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

SECT. 1. Hereafter, any person of the age of twentyone years, having the other qualifications mentioned in the fourth, fifth, ninth and twelfth clauses of the first section of chapter sixty-nine of the General Statutes, shall be deemed to have thereby gained a settlement as therein provided, although not a citizen of this or any other of the United States.

SECT. 2. If any person, actually become chargeable as a pauper to any city or town in which he has a settlement,

has a settlement subsequently acquired in any place without this Commonwealth, the overseers of the poor of such city or town may cause him to be removed to said place of subsequent settlement, by a written order directed to any person therein designated, who may execute the same. [Approved June 9, 1868.]

[ACTS OF 1870, CHAP. 392.]

AN ACT CONCERNING THE SETTLEMENT OF PAUPERS.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

- SECT. 1. R. [Any unmarried woman of the age of twenty-one years who shall hereafter reside in any place within this State for ten years together without receiving relief as a pauper or being convicted of a crime, shall thereby gain a settlement in such place.]
- SECT. 2. All settlements acquired by virtue of any provision of law in force prior to the eleventh day of February, in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four, except where the existence of such settlement prevented a subsequent acquisition, are hereby declared defeated and lost.
- Sect. 3. Any person who shall have been duly enlisted and mustered into the military or naval service of the United States as a part of the quota of any city or town in this Commonwealth, under any call of the President of the United States, during the recent civil war, and who shall have continued in such service for a term not less than one year, or who shall have died, or become disabled from wounds or disease received or contracted

while engaged in such service, or while a prisoner in the hands of the enemy, and the wife or widow and minor children of such person, shall be deemed thereby to have acquired a settlement in such city or town.

Sect. 4. The provisions of the preceding section shall not apply to any person who shall have enlisted and received a bounty for such enlistment in more than one town, unless the second enlistment was made after an honorable discharge from the first term of service, nor to any person who shall have been proved guilty of wilful desertion, or to have left the service otherwise than by reason of disability or an honorable discharge.

SECT. 5. Any person who would otherwise be entitled to a settlement under section three of this act, but who was not a part of the quota of any city or town, shall, if he served as a part of the quota of this Commonwealth, be deemed to have acquired a settlement in the city or town where he actually resided at the time of his enlistment. [Approved June 22, 1870.]

[ACTS OF 1873, CHAP. 213.]

AN ACT TO INCREASE THE COMPENSATION FOR SUPPORT OF PAUPERS BEFORE REMOVAL.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

Section fourteen of chapter seventy of the General Statutes is amended by striking out the words "one dollar," and inserting instead thereof the words "two dollars." [Approved April 19, 1873.]

[ACTS OF 1874, CHAP. 274.]

AN ACT FOR THE MORE EFFICIENT RELIEF OF THE POOR.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

- SECT. 1. Any person of the age of twenty-one years who resides in any place within this State for five years together and pays all State, county, city or town taxes duly assessed on his poll or estate for any three years within that time shall thereby gain a settlement in such place.
- SECT. 2. Any woman of the age of twenty-one years who resides in any place within this State for five years together without receiving relief as a pauper shall thereby gain a settlement in such place. The first section of the three hundred and ninety-second chapter of the acts of eighteen hundred and seventy is hereby repealed.
- SECT. 3. No existing settlement shall be changed by any provision of this act unless the entire residence and taxation herein required accrues after its passage; but any unsettled person shall be deemed to have gained a settlement upon the completion of the residence and taxation herein required, though the whole or a part of the same accrues before the passage of this act.
- SECT. 4. The provisions of this act shall not apply to any person who at the date of its passage is an inmate of either of the State lunatic hospitals, the asylum for the insane or the State almshouse at Tewksbury, the State workhouse, or the State primary school, until such person has been duly discharged from said institution. [Approved May 28, 1874.]

[ACTS OF 1875, CHAP. 216.]

AN ACT CONCERNING THE ANNUAL RETURN OF PERSONS SUPPORTED AND RELIEVED.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

SECT. 1. Section two of chapter two hundred and nine of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and sixty-seven is hereby repealed, and the following shall stand instead thereof, to wit: An annual return of the numbers of persons supported and relieved, as enumerated in the first section, with the cost of such support and relief, and a record of those fully supported, shall be made by the overseers of the poor to the secretary of the board of State charities during the month of April in each year, and shall be for the year ending on the thirty-first day of March preceding: provided, that for the present year said returns shall be made on or before the thirty-first day of May. In the year eighteen hundred and eighty-five, and in every tenth year thereafter, the returns provided for in section twenty-three, chapter seventy of the General Statutes, shall be made and transmitted by overseers of the poor to the secretary of the board of State charities during the month of April, and shall be for the year ending on the thirty-first day of March preceding.

SECT. 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage. [Approved May 19, 1875.]

[Acts of 1875, Chap. 70.] AN ACT concerning Vagrants.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

The overseers of the poor of any town or city, or keepers of almshouses acting under their directions, may require any person, not a resident of said town or city, applying to them for and receiving from them food and lodging or either in an almshouse or other place, to perform a reasonable amount of labor in return for such food and lodging, and may detain such person until the same is performed, but not beyond the hour of eleven in the forenoon of the day succeeding his application; and if any such person shall refuse or neglect when so required to perform such labor suited to his age, strength and capacity, or wilfully damage any of the property of such town or city in the charge of such overseers or other officers, he shall be deemed a vagrant within the meaning of the statutes relating to vagrants and vagabonds, and may be prosecuted and punished in the manner provided by chapter two hundred and fifty-eight of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, or as otherwise provided by law. [Approved March 24, 1875.]

[ACTS OF 1869, CHAP. 258.]

AN ACT IN ADDITION TO AN ACT ESTABLISHING THE STATE WORKHOUSE AT BRIDGEWATER.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

SECT. 1. Upon complaint of the overseers of the poor of any city or town, trial justices and justices of the police

and municipal courts may, in their discretion, commit persons, convicted before them of any of the offences enumerated in sections twenty-eight and thirty-five of chapter one hundred and sixty-five of the General Statutes, to the State workhouse at Bridgewater, for a term not less than three months, nor more than two years, there to be governed and subject to the same liabilities as persons sentenced under the provisions of chapter one hundred and ninety-eight of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and sixty-six; or such offenders may be sentenced as now provided by law.

- SECT. 2. The board of State charities shall have the same power to apprentice or discharge any person so committed, as is now vested in overseers of houses of correction; and they may cause any such person, not having a legal settlement within this Commonwealth, to be removed to the State or place where he belongs, or whence he came, in accordance with existing laws. But if any person so removed shall return to this State before the expiration of his term of sentence, he shall be liable to be rearrested and returned to the State workhouse, there to serve out the remainder of said term.
- Sect. 3. If any person so committed shall have a legal settlement in any city or town in this Commonwealth, the said city or town shall pay for his support such sum per week as may be fixed upon by the said board, reference being had to his capacity for labor; and all moneys so received shall be paid into the treasury in the manner now provided by law: provided, however, that upon the written request of said overseers, the board of State charities

shall permit him to be transferred to the workhouse of his place of settlement, where he shall serve out the remainder of his sentence. [Approved May 10, 1869.]

[GENERAL STATUTES, CHAP. 165.]

SECT. 28. Rogues and vagabonds, idle and dissolute persons who go about begging, persons who use any juggling or unlawful games or plays, common pipers and fiddlers, stubborn children, runaways, common drunkards, common night walkers, pilferers, lewd, wanton, and lascivious persons in speech or behavior, common railers and brawlers, persons who neglect their calling or employment, misspend what they earn and do not provide for themselves or for the support of their families, and all other idle and disorderly persons, including therein those persons who neglect all lawful business and habitually misspend their time by frequenting houses of ill fame, gaming houses, or tippling shops, may, upon conviction, be committed, for a term not exceeding six months, to the house of correction, or to the house of industry or workhouse within the city or town where the conviction is had, or to the workhouse, if any there is, in the city or town in which the offender has a legal settlement, if such town is within the county.

SECT. 35. When a person is convicted as a common night walker, and it is alleged in the complaint, and proved at the trial, that the defendant has been previously twice convicted of the same offence, such person may be sentenced to the house of correction, house of industry,

or workhouse, if any such is established in the town or city, for a term not exceeding five years.

[GENERAL STATUTES, CHAP. 70.]

OF THE SUPPORT OF PAUPERS BY CITIES AND TOWNS.

Section 1. Every city and town shall relieve and support all poor and indigent persons lawfully settled therein, whenever they stand in need thereof.

- SECT. 2. The overseers of the poor shall have the care and oversight of all such poor and indigent persons so long as they remain at the charge of their respective cities or towns, and they shall see that they are suitably relieved, supported and employed, either in the workhouse or alms-house, or in such other manner as the city or town directs, or otherwise at the discretion of said overseers. They may remove to the almshouse such children as are suffering destitution from extreme neglect of dissolute or intemperate parents or guardians.
- SECT. 3. The overseers of the poor shall have the same power and authority over persons placed under their care, which directors or masters of workhouses have over persons committed thereto.
- Sect. 4. The kindred of such poor persons, in the line or degree of father or grandfather, mother or grand-mother, children or grandchildren, by consanguinity, living in this state and of sufficient ability, shall be bound to support such paupers, in proportion to their respective ability.
- SECT. 5. The superior court in the county where any one of such kindred to be charged resides, upon complaint

of any city, town, or kindred who shall have been at expense for the relief and support of such pauper, may on due hearing, assess and apportion upon such of the kindred as they shall find to be of sufficient ability, and, in proportion thereto, such sum as they shall deem reasonable for or toward the support of the pauper at the time of such assessment; and may enforce payment thereof by execution in common form: provided, that such assessment shall not extend to any expense for relief afforded more than six months previous to the filing of the complaint.

- SECT. 6. The court may further assess and apportion upon said kindred such weekly sum as they shall deem sufficient for the future support of the pauper, to be paid quarter yearly until further order of court; and upon application from time to time of the city, town, or kindred, to whom the same is ordered to be paid, the clerk of said court shall issue and may renew an execution for the arrears of any preceding quarter.
- SECT. 7. When the court adjudges two or more of the kindred of a pauper to be of sufficient ability to contribute to his support, they shall tax no more costs against any one respondent than is occasioned by his default or separate defence.
- SECT. 8. The court may further order with whom of such kindred, that may desire it, such pauper shall live and be relieved, and such time with one, and such time with another, as they shall deem proper, having regard to the comfort of the pauper as well as the convenience of the kindred.

- Sect. 9. The complaint made as provided in this chapter, shall be filed in the clerk's office, and a summons shall be thereupon issued requiring the kindred therein named to appear and answer thereto; which summons shall be directed to any officer qualified to serve civil process between the parties, and served like an original summons, fourteen days at least before the sitting of the court to which it is returnable.
- SECT. 10. Upon suggestion that there are other kindred of ability, not summoned in the original process, they may be summoned, and after due notice, whether they appear or are defaulted, the court may proceed against them in the same manner as if they had been summoned upon the original complaint.
- SECT. 11. The court may take further order from time to time in the premises, upon application of any party interested, and may alter such assessment and apportionment according to circumstances; and upon all such complaints they may award costs to either party as justice requires.
- SECT. 12. Said overseers, in their respective places, shall provide for the immediate comfort and relief of all persons residing or found therein, having lawful settlements in other places, when they fall into distress and stand in need of immediate relief, and until they are removed to the place of their lawful settlements; the expense whereof, incurred within three months next before notice given to the place to be charged, as also of their removal, or burial in case of their decease, may be recovered by the place incurring the same against the place

liable therefor, in an action at law, to be instituted within two years after the cause of action arises, but not otherwise.

SECT. 13. A recovery in such action shall bar the place against which it shall be had from disputing the settlement of such pauper with the place so recovering, in any future action brought for his support.

SECT. 14. When a person is supported in a place other than that in which he has his settlement, the place liable for his support shall not be required to pay therefor more than at the rate of one dollar a week: provided, that the place so liable shall cause the pauper to be removed within thirty days from the time of receiving legal notice that such support has been furnished.

SECT. 15. The overseers of the poor of each place shall also relieve, support, and employ, all poor persons residing or found therein, having no lawful settlements within this State, until their removal to a State almshouse, and in case of their decease shall decently bury them; the expense whereof may be recovered of their kindred, if they have any chargeable by law for their support, in the manner herein before provided; and if in case of their burial the expense thereof is not paid by such kindred, there shall be paid from the treasury of the Commonwealth, ten dollars for the funeral expenses of each pauper over twelve years of age, and five dollars for the funeral expenses of each pauper under that age.

SECT. 16. Every city and town shall be held to pay any expense necessarily incurred for the relief of a pauper therein by any person who is not liable by law for his support, after notice and request made to the overseers thereof, and until provision is made by them.

SECT. 17. The overseers of any place may send a written notification, stating the facts relating to any person actually become chargeable thereto, to one or more of the overseers of the place where his settlement is supposed to be, and requesting them to remove him, which they may do by a written order directed to any person therein designated, who may execute the same.

SECT. 18. If such removal is not effected by the last mentioned overseers within two months after receiving the notice, they shall within said two months send to one or more of the overseers requesting such removal, a written answer, signed by one or more of them, stating therein their objections to the removal; and if they fail so to do, the overseers who requested the removal may cause the pauper to be removed to the place of his supposed settlement, by a written order directed to any person therein designated, who may execute the same; and the overseers of the place to which the pauper is so sent, shall receive and provide for him; and such place shall be liable for the expenses of his support and removal, to be recovered in an action by the place incurring the same, and shall be barred from contesting the question of settlement with the plaintiffs in such action.

SECT. 19. The notification and answer mentioned in the two preceding sections may be sent by mail; and such notification or answer, directed to the overseers of the poor of the place intended to be notified or answered, postage prepaid, shall be deemed a sufficient notice or an1876.

swer, and shall be considered as delivered to the overseers to whom it is directed, at the time when it is received in the post office of the place to which it is directed and in which the overseers reside.

SECT. 20. Whoever brings into and leaves any poor and indigent person in any place in this State, wherein such pauper is not lawfully settled, knowing him to be poor and indigent, and with intent to charge such place with his relief or support, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars for each offence, to be recovered in an action of tort to the use of such place.

SECT. 21. Upon the death of a pauper who at the time of his decease is actually chargeable to any place within this State, the overseers of the poor of such place may take possession of all his real and personal property; and if administration is not taken upon his estate within thirty days after his decease, the overseers may in their own names sell and convey so much thereof as may be necessary to repay the expenses incurred for the pauper. If any part of such property is withheld from said overseers, they may in their own names sue for and recover possession of the real estate, and shall have the same remedy for the recovery of the personal estate or its value, that an administrator might have in like case.

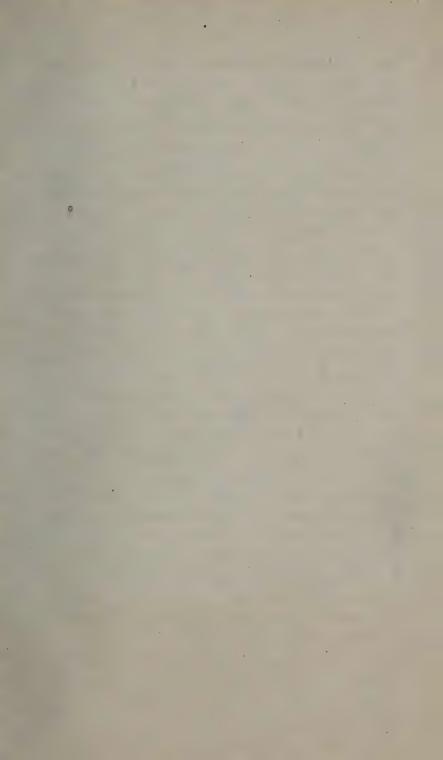
Sect. 22. In all actions and prosecutions founded on the preceding provisions of this chapter, the overseers of the poor of any place or any person by writing under their hands appointed shall appear, prosecute, or defend, the same to final judgment and execution, in behalf of such place. [ACTS OF 1865, CHAP. 162.]

AN ACT CONCERNING THE ADMISSION OF SICK PERSONS TO THE STATE ALMSHOUSES.

Section 1. No city or town authorities shall be allowed to send to either of the State almshouses any person infected with small-pox or other disease dangerous to the public health, nor any other sick person whose health would be endangered by removal; but all such persons liable to be maintained by the Commonwealth, shall be supported during such sickness by the city or town in which they are taken sick, and notice of such sickness shall be given to the board of State charities, who shall have authority to examine the case, and order the removal of the patient if they deem expedient.

SECT. 2. The expense incurred by any city or town under the provisions of the first section of this act, after notice shall have been given as therein required, and the bills for said support having been approved by the agent of the board of State charities, shall be reimbursed by the Commonwealth to an amount not exceeding at the rate of the average weekly cost of the support of similar patients at the Rainsford Island Hospital.

SECT. 3. Any mayor or overseer of the poor who shall knowingly offend against the provisions of the first section of this act, shall be subject to a penalty of not less than fifty nor more than one hundred dollars. [Approved April 27, 1865.]



AUDITOR'S OFFICE,

CITY OF NEW BEDFORD,

April, 1876.

The following arrangements have been made in relation to the Audit, Examination and Payment of the claims against the city:

All Bills must be presented to the Auditor, properly certified, on or before the 1st day of each month.

All Rolls of any description must be made up to that date, that being the day on which the month is to close.

All Rolls, properly authenticated, must be placed in the hands of the Auditor on or before the 1st, as above. No Bills or Rolls presented after the 1st will be audited until the following month. This rule will be rigidly enforced.

An exception to these rules is made with regard to the Teachers of the Public Schools, who will be paid as heretofore; at the close of each term.

All claims audited will be paid at the office of the City Treasurer, on or after the 11th day of any month.

The Joint Standing Committee on Accounts will meet on the 6th day of each month.

If either of the above dates comes on Sunday, the day previous is to be considered as the date to which this notice is to apply.

Per order of Committee on Accounts.

HIRAM WEBB, Auditor.

